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PRICE TWO CENTS

ADMIRAL TOGO, GUEST AT NATIONAL CAPITAL, TO CALL ON MR. TAFT

President's Naval and Military Aides and Entire Embassy Greets Distinguished Japanese at Washington

CHEERED BY CROWDS

Sea Warrior Leaves New York on Electric Engine, Preferring Seat by Driver to Luxurious Private Car

WASHINGTON—Admiral Togo is now the guest of the nation at the capital. The Japanese naval hero and President Taft are equally eager for the formal greetings scheduled to be exchanged between them today. Admiral Togo will call at the White House to pay his respects and a reception will be given him by the President. He will be entertained here almost continuously until his departure next Wednesday.

Admiral Togo and his party reached Washington Friday night. The crowd which greeted the Japanese naval hero was small, but he was enthusiastically cheered as he passed through the Union station to a waiting automobile.

President Taft had sent one of the White House automobiles and Admiral Togo went immediately to a hotel and retired for the night. Major Butt and Lieutenant-Commander Palmer, military and naval aides to the President, met the visitor at the station. Lieutenant-Commander Palmer formally welcomed the visitor and his party on behalf of the President. Admiral Togo briefly acknowledged the greeting and left the train, escorted by Major Butt and Lieutenant-Commander Palmer.

Following were Chandler Hale, third assistant secretary of state, and Captain Potts, U. S. N., who walked with Baron Uchida, the Japanese ambassador. Baron Uchida joined the party at Baltimore, having come from Buena Vista, Md., the summer home of the embassy. The entire embassy staff was present. Admiral Togo raised his hat repeatedly in response to the cheers of the crowd. His arrival, however, was unlike that of any other prominent visitor in that scarcely a word was spoken by any of the party from the time the admiral left his train, deep in the station yard, until he reached the street. The Japanese in the party maintained a reverent silence.

Admiral Togo Leaves New York on Electric Engine

NEW YORK—Admiral Togo left New York late Friday for Washington. His departure was quite as unusual as his midnight arrival and welcome in New York bay Thursday night, for he left the city in the cab of a big electric engine drawing a heavy Pennsylvania train.

Although the private car Olivette, which the government has provided for the guest while in this country, was attached to the train, the naval hero elected to sit by the engineer's side and watch him operate a 4000 horsepower motor.

"I am intensely interested in your world preeminence in electric engineering and railroading," the little admiral said through his interpreter, "and I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to closely observe both. Therefore I will ride with the engineer."

The admiral rode in the cab to the limit of the electric zone, at Harrison, N. J., and there entered his car. He asked many questions of the engineer concerning the electric equipment. He displayed great interest in this incident.

REFUSES TO APPOINT VARDAMAN

JACKSON, Miss.—Governor Noel declares that if United States Senator Leroy Percy, who was defeated by James K. Vardaman in the senatorial primary election, resigns between now and January he will not appoint Mr. Vardaman to succeed him as senator, pending an election by the Legislature.

Loving Cup Presented Pilgrim Association by English Advertising Men



(Photo by Marceau)

LORDS EXPECTED TO PASS VETO BILL BY NARROW MAJORITY

LONDON—Viscount Morley publishes a list of 76 Liberal peers who promise to support the government in the passage of the measure.

At a meeting of Unionist peers who favor supporting the government it was decided that it would not be advisable to take organized action in the vote on the bill, but to leave each peer to act on his own discretion.

This may add 10 or more votes to the government vote, making the total 86 to 90 in favor of the measure. The only list of names the followers of the Earl of Halsbury have as yet permitted to be published gives 68.

According to present probabilities, the bill will be adopted by a majority of between 10 and 20.

The insurgent Unionist peers held two crowded meetings in London, one in Holborn and one in Chelsea, Friday night, at which the Earl of Halsbury, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Milner, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Austen Chamberlain, E. E. Smith and Sir Charles Wyndham made speeches.

Resolutions pledging a "no surrender" policy were carried amid scenes of intense enthusiasm.

The Spectator and other moderate Unionist newspapers continue their urgent appeal to the party to allow the bill to pass the House of Lords without the creation of new peers and thus keep the King from joining in a struggle.

They say, also, that if the bill is defeated by the Lords it will no longer be a question of the creation of a few peers, but at the very least 400 of them.

DR. WILEY IS SHORN OF ALL AUTHORITY WITNESS TESTIFIES

WASHINGTON — George P. McCabe, solicitor of the agricultural department, resumes his testimony today before the house committee on expenditures in the agricultural department. Counsel for Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the government, is subjecting him to a rigid cross-examination, and from the attitude taken toward the close of Friday's hearing by Henry E. Davis of this city, who, with Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, is representing Dr. Wiley, it is apparent that an effort will be made to show that there is no authority of law for the system which has been established in the department in the administration of the pure food law.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, visited the Capitol and will appear later before the committee. Dr. Wiley's attorneys intimate that they will cross-examine the secretary as to the power of the bureau of chemistry.

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ELECTION AND DINNER OF ADVERTISING MEN END CONVENTION HERE

George W. Coleman of Boston Named President and Dallas, Tex., the Meeting Place for 1912

AUTO FOR MR. DOBBS

Unexpected Feature of Symphony Hall Event the Presentation of Silver Loving Cup by English Delegation

The seventh annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America was brought to a close on Friday with the election of George W. Coleman of Boston as president, the selection of Dallas, (Tex.) as the next convention city and a dinner at Symphony hall, at which unexpected features were the presentation of a silver loving cup two feet high to the Pilgrim Publicity Association by the English delegation, the gift of a touring car to the retiring president, Samuel C. Dobbs of Atlanta, and presentation of the latter of a hampered silver bowl by the Pilgrims.

Probably never before in the history of New England have the hearts of Englishmen and Americans been so closely bound as at the closing feature of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, the dinner in Symphony hall Friday night, when the British delegation, through A. W. Gamage of London, presented a silver loving cup to the retiring president, Samuel C. Dobbs of Atlanta, and presentation of the latter of a hampered silver bowl by the Pilgrims.

(Continued on page four, column one)

Toast to English Visitors Proposed by O. J. Gude at Advertising Men's Dinner

"Here's to Britain's flag and Uncle Sam's, stars and stripes and union jack, folded and enfolded, wrapped and entwined, caressing each other in joyous intermingling. Each flag the pulsating expression of the loftiest ideals and noblest patriotism of the individual, summing from the soul's depths all that is best, purest and most holy."

"Here's to their everlasting intermingling, and may similar aspirations by the millions of England and America—the recognition of common kinship—carry a thought to the great beyond that will bring benediction on this sentiment from above. And, in the name of reciprocity—the commercial handclasp of nations—we all here voice earnest hope that no special interest or any combination of interests shall at this time or in any time, these stars and stripes and union jack unentwine."

(Continued on page four, column four)

WOOL BILL SENT BACK TO SAME CONFEREES WHO FAILED TO AGREE

WASHINGTON—Representative Underwood and Senator La Follette have thus far been unable to agree on a wool bill and rejoined the full conference today to report their failure to agree.

The conferees after a short session referred the wool bill and the free list bill back to Senator La Follette and Representative Underwood as a sub-committee.

The prediction of progressive and regular Republicans and of Democrats of the Senate is that the cotton bill will pass the Senate next week. The vote in the Senate on the Martin motion discharging the committee from further consideration of the bill, showed there were enough votes in the Senate to pass the bill.

It was, however, said that the passage of the bill was dependent upon Mr. La Follette and Mr. Underwood being able to reach an agreement on the wool bill, and if there was a failure, then the cotton bill was likely to fail in the Senate. The strategic position centers about the wool agreement.

The cotton bill was sent to the Senate finance committee by a resolution of the Senate which requires a report on the measure by Aug. 10. Senator

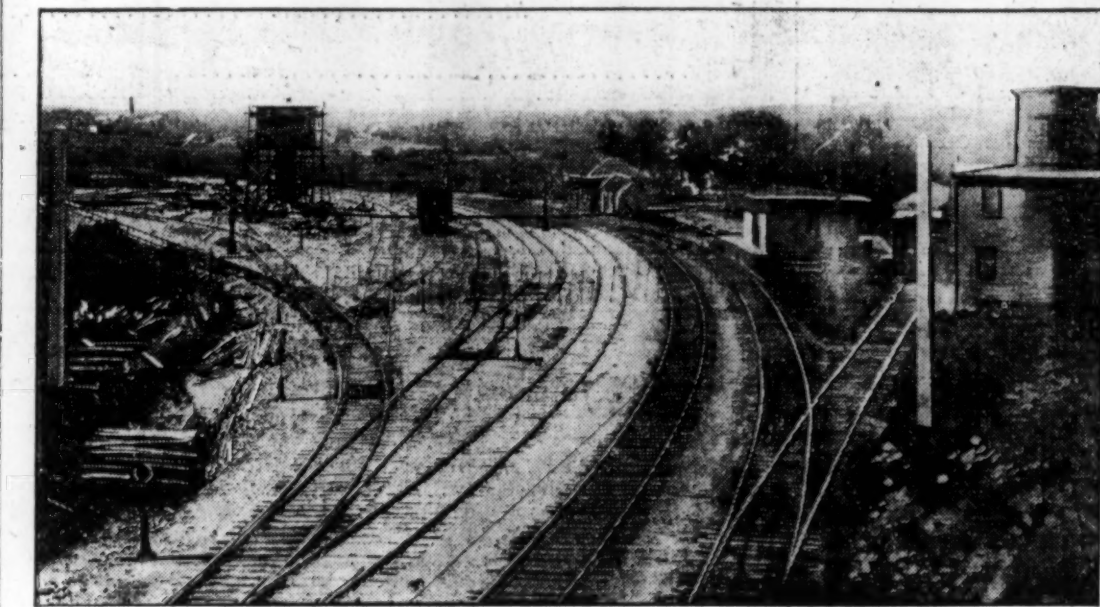
(Continued on page four, column seven)

NEW PARK SITE FOR PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A notable addition to the Providence park system is to be made shortly when the city's plans for the purchase of Ft. Independence at Fields Point are carried out. The sum of \$12,000 has been appropriated for the purpose.

The site commands an excellent view of upper Narragansett bay and Providence harbor. It is within easy distance of the center of the city and therefore available as a recreation ground.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD'S YARD AT GREENBUSH



View from Highway bridge showing freight and passenger track facilities at Plymouth division terminal

U. S. OFFICIAL CALLS FINING OF THE WIRE TRUST MEN A FARCE

NEW YORK—Displeased over what he calls a travesty on justice, Henry A. Wise, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, was today studying the law in an endeavor to find a way to further punish at least some of the members of the wire pools.

Mr. Wise has already protested to the department of justice at Washington because Judge Archibald only fined these men. Mr. Wise had 83 indictments, all charging criminal conspiracy, and among the men were leaders in the business world such as Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of J. P. Morgan; Ferdinand W. Roelbling of Trenton, N. J., and leaders in the wire business from every section of the United States.

"I wanted to make an example of some of these men," said Mr. Wise, "but an outside judge sitting here imposed nominal fines against my earnest protest. The whole thing is a travesty on justice. If men can violate the law with impunity and then only have to surrender an infinitesimal part of their ill-

(Continued on page four, column four)

NEW ALTITUDE MARK OF 11,152 FEET SET BY FRENCH ARMY FLIER

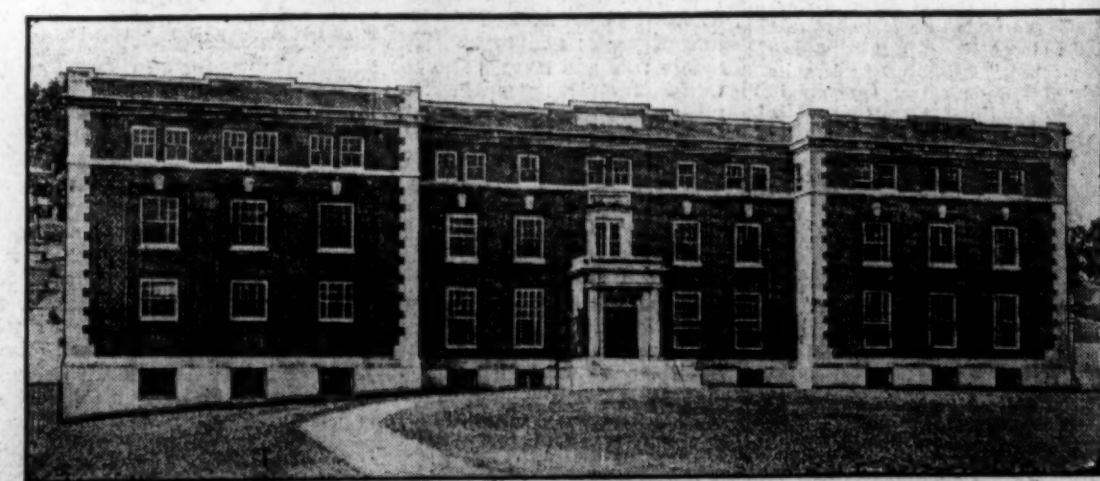
ETAMPES, France—A new world's altitude record of 11,152 feet was established here today by Captain Felix, commander of the French military academy. Ascending in wide circles, it took Captain Felix one hour and three minutes to reach a height of two miles. He volunteered to the ground in 12 minutes.

NEW YORK—Unsettled weather conditions at noon caused a postponement until later in the day of the start of the aeroplane race from New York to Philadelphia for the \$5000 prize offered by a department store with branches in both cities. Aviators Hamilton, Beachey and Robinson had their machines at Governors island ready to start.

LONDON—Valentine landed at 6:47 o'clock Friday evening at the Brooklands aviation field. He is the first English aviator and the third competitor on the Daily Mail's race for \$50,000 to complete the circuit of Great Britain, a distance of 1010 miles. The race started July 22 and was won by A. Beaumont, who finished July 26.

(Continued on page four, column six)

NEWTON'S NEW \$150,000 Y. M. C. A. BUILDING



(Photo by Ellis B. Moore, Newton, Mass.)

Erected by funds raised in a campaign two years ago and located on land given by citizens

MR. ROOSEVELT SAW CHECK FOR PANIC IN THE STEEL MERGER

Former President, Witness Before Congress Committee, Tells Why He Consented to T. C. & I. Deal

LOOKED TO MORGAN

New York Financier Was Only One in Whom People Had Confidence at the Time, He Affirms

NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of the United States a former President appeared before a legislative investigation committee, when Theodore Roosevelt presented himself before the Stanley Congress committee investigating the steel combine, to tell what he knew regarding the absorption of its strongest rival, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

Apparently bubbling over with good humor, the former President bustled into the chamber at the city hall, shouted "How are you?" to several of his friends there and greeted Chairman Stanley with a handshake.

"I am glad to see you indeed," he exclaimed and turned to greet Representative Young, the ranking Republican member on the committee. All of the committee filed by as he held an impromptu reception. As he settled back into the witness chair Mr. Stanley announced:

"Colonel Roosevelt appears voluntarily and I wish to thank him for the committee. Now, colonel, I wish you would tell the committee just what was told to you by Judge Gary and Mr. Frick as to the panic of October, 1907, when they called on you in the fall of that year, seeking permission to buy the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company."

"After receiving your courteous request to appear before the committee I went back over the records," said Mr. Roosevelt, as he drew forth a voluminous roll of manuscript. "I have reduced my

(Continued on page four, column four)

MARINES WATCHFUL AT NIGHT IN STREETS OF PORT AU PRINCE

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti—German and British marines patrolled the streets of the capital Friday night. Shots were fired at a boatload of German marines landing from the cruiser Bremen.

The capital is restless, awaiting a settlement between the rivals for the presidency, General Leconte and General Firmin.

General Leconte, who has proclaimed himself dictator, is expected to arrive here at any moment and General Firmin is reported to have left San Juan, P. R., for here on Thursday night.

The diplomatic corps is doing everything possible to avoid a conflict.

On Friday it held a conference to decide upon a committee of public safety satisfactory to all factions, to whom the security of the capital may be entrusted.

U. S. S. scout cruiser Salem and a French war vessel arrived here Friday night.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Mons. Firmin left Thursday night on board the French steamship Caravelle for Cape Haitien by way of San Domingo. He has received a cablegram from General Leconte assuring Mons. Firmin that he will succeed to the presidency.

BERLIN—The landing of German sailors at Port au Prince is said to have been purely a precautionary measure, decided upon by the commander of the cruiser Bremen and the German minister at Port au Prince, on well recognized rules for the protection of German citizens.

No proposal for joint action by Germany and the United States has been received from Washington.

POSTAL BANK DOES HEAVY BUSINESS

The postal savings department at the central postoffice did a big business today. Since the bank was opened last Tuesday there has been a steady gain each day. Up to noon today there were 100 depositors, the amount deposited being about \$1000.

CHILDREN WITH RELATIVES

Percy Cutler and Ruth Pickering, the children who have been missing ever since they went berrying at Tiverton, R. I., last Tuesday, are safe with relatives in Cambridge and Somerville. Tonight Percy will be at his home in Waltham and Ruth will be at her home in Tiverton.

Distributing Good News

is the privilege enjoyed by all who daily pass along their read copies of the Monitor. Clean journalism is an excellent kind of journalism to advocate



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

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- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

LONGFELLOW'S EARLY HOME MUSEUM

House in Portland, Me., in Which His Youth Was Spent, Now Owned by Maine Historical Society—"The Rainy Day" Written There

ONE of the most interesting rooms in the Wadsworth-Longfellow house in Portland, Me., to the thousands who visit it each summer, is the den, or old dining room, in which was composed "The Rainy Day," familiar to all lovers of the poet Longfellow's writings.

It was during a visit to the old home in 1841, while he was a professor in Harvard University, that the young man, whose outlook on life at that time was not of the brightest, sat at the desk which is still in the room, and gazing out into the wind-swept, rain-soaked garden, where an ancient grape vine clung to "the mouldering wall," wrote this poem.

On a visit to the home of Longfellow's youth and young manhood, which is now owned by the Maine Historical Society and kept as a memorial to the poet, one enters a small corner room at the end of the hall, with windows looking into the garden at the rear of the house. The paper on which the poet's eyes rested is still on the walls. The floor and paneled doors are painted yellow. Braided rugs, interesting old prints and engravings, a mahogany dining table, rush bottomed chairs and other furnishings of the period are there. The fireplace of quaint design, with fire dogs in the shape of Hessian soldiers, has hanging over it a piece of the old grape vine, which finally yielded to time and wind. An antique lamp is suspended from the ceiling. One of the interesting manuscripts on the wall is the original copy of a speech made by General Lafayette, while visiting in the city and a guest at this house. The motto of Longfellow: "Not loudness but love," has a conspicuous place.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the desk where one may sit and look out into the old-fashioned garden with its lilies of the valley, syringas, lilacs and other shrubs common to New England. Great elm trees rise to majestic heights and there is a vista of greensward and flowers farther along. At the side is trellis work, which has replaced the "mouldering wall" of the poet's time. The roots and part of the stock of the old grape vine still remain.

The home of Longfellow is situated in one of the busiest and noisiest parts of the city, with the walls of a popular theater on one side, yet in the secluded garden at the rear only the faint hum of traffic is heard.

The narrow path leads to a larger garden, with old-fashioned vines and flowers, many hued hollyhocks against the wall giving an old time touch. The Wadsworth-Longfellow house came into the possession of the Maine Historical Society in June, 1901, by donation from Anne Longfellow Pierce, a younger sister of the poet, whose home it has been for more than 87 years. It was the home of her parents and grandparents, and is to be preserved as a memorial of the families whose names it bears, the poet's being the most widely known. The historical society has a library building in the rear of the house for the accommodation of its valuable library and historical collection.

The Longfellow house, as it is popularly known, was built in 1785, and remodeled into its present shape in 1815. It now has three stories, with a flat roof and colonial entrance. The brick of which it was constructed came from Philadelphia. Shaded by tall elms, the residence has a dignity befitting the genius whom it sheltered for so many years. This was the poet's home from the time he was eight months old until his young manhood. It was here he wrote his first poem and a number of his later ones. He often visited the house after he removed to Cambridge.

The furnishings are practically the same as when the family resided there, with many articles which belonged to the poet. Every part of the residence has its own particular charm. The registry book bears the name of many distinguished visitors who have come from various parts of the world to pay their respects to the beloved American poet.

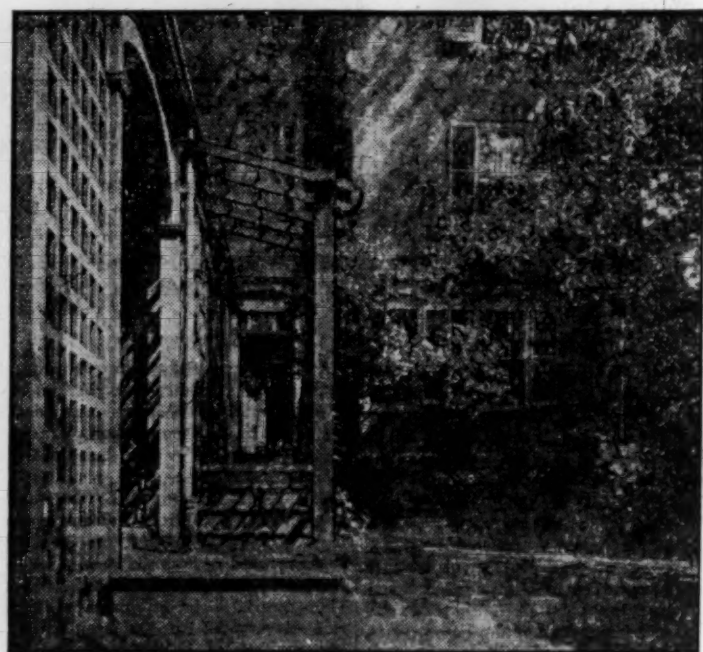
AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
CASTLE SQUARE—A Bachelor's Honey-Moon.
MAJESTIC—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

NEW YORK
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
HAMMERSTEIN—Vanderbilt.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-it."

GARDEN INSPIRED POEM ON RAINY DAY



View from dining room window beside which poet sat when he wrote "The Rainy Day"

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

PERSEVERANCE

In reaching third base do not stop
To praise yourself for what you've done;
Keep on, if you would reach the top,
Till you have made a safe "home run."

IT WAS a very considerate old householder who one evening, when a company of his friends and neighbors had "dropped in" to give him and his good wife a "surprise party," and had stayed as late as he felt it was well for thrifty working people to do, remarked to his better half: "Mandy, I reckon you and I had better retire and give these kind folks a chance to go home and do likewise." The very essence of all good manners and good breeding is to have the highest consideration for the rights and wishes of others. Good breeding, like charity, should begin at home. The best manners are, after all, but a careful remembering of the spirit and principle of the golden rule. Selfishness is at the bottom of most "bad form," as indeed it is at the bottom of most that is not commendable in human conduct.

A guest who becomes for the time being a member of a home, for the purpose of enjoying himself, without thought of giving enjoyment to those about him, is not so likely to be asked to come again. It is only the partnerships, that are mutually agreeable that are likely to be maintained. It sometimes happens that a guest enjoys himself or herself while at the same time the host or hostess quite fails to enjoy him or her. In the matter of good manners, as in many other things—

"It is the heart and not the brain
That to the highest doth attain."

Since civil law, as it has been pointed out, is the outgrowth of regard for other people's rights, social law is fully as much the outgrowth of respect for other people's feelings and convenience. There are fines and penalties prescribed for the transgressions of either of these laws, and one is as sure to be enforced as is the other. Give a man or woman "good manners," and he or she is quite capable of making his or her way in the world. Unless one possesses these evidences of a good heart and a good head, which collectively constitute the golden key that unlocks all the doors of society, he is likely to find many ways barred to him.

The chief factor of society is "conversation." One who knows what to say and how to say it is sure of a welcome wherever he may go. The secret of being agreeable in conversation is to be honestly hospitable to the ideas of others. Persons who only half listen to us because they are considering, even while we speak, with what fine words and wealth of wit they shall reply, and who begin speaking even before we are through, do not win our admiration.

A speaker may be brilliant, witty or profound, and yet anything but agreeable. He may do "all the talking" and

yet not make the biggest and best hit. A "give and take" consideration for all concerned constitutes the best manners. The less important matters relating to the size, shape, style and number of visiting cards one should leave in making a call, or "which fork" to use in eating one's fish, meat or salad course, are to be found in the printed pages of codified ethics. They, too, are worthy of consideration.

NATURALLY

On the chauffeur who recklessly drives where he can
We are moved to look down with disdain,
But we are all pretty sure to look up to the man
Who is guiding the aeroplane.

IN OUR work-a-day world we do not get sufficiently acquainted with one another. We are lacking in sympathy because we do not clearly understand the conditions that surround the others with whom we meet to do business. Who can say what fine reforms might not be brought about? It is quite possible that if the ladies who at times are prone to criticize the manners of the shop girls with whom they do business in the big department stores were to exchange places with the latter for a week now and then they might learn that the girls

THERE are hundreds, if not thousands, of executives in the United States who earn salaries ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year as heads of corporations, financial men, general managers, superintendents of sales forces, officials of railroads, trolley systems, light and power companies and the like. Step into the office of one of these, and the great man's desk will probably be quite clear of papers. His workshop may give little idea of business, but will be an ample apartment with a fine outlook, airy, cool, light—more like a library than an office. The striking point to strangers is the fact that the high-salaried executive seems to have nothing to do.

Suppose, however, that the visitor has come to discuss some business matter. The working machinery of the place comes to light immediately. The moment the subject is introduced, the executive presses a little pushbutton on his desk and summons his private secretary. Information is asked for—correspondence, notes, records, reports, books. As the transaction proceeds, the pushbutton is in constant use. Whenever details are finished, the secretary is called in to take notes. Letters and telegrams are sent without either the chief or his visitor putting pencil to paper. Distant persons are reached by telephone without interruption, and subordinates nearby summoned by a mere word. As fast as notes are finished or papers drawn up they disappear in the secretary's hands. At the close of the whole transaction the executive's desk will be as free of business as it was at the outset.

Secretary Often Woman

The private secretary is indispensable to the American business man holding a responsible position, and nine times in ten this secretary is a woman.

During the past few years many of our business men have been going to other countries, establishing branch offices and works for large American concerns. Almost invariably these expatriates of business miss the intelligent cooperation of the secretaries to whom they have become accustomed at home. Typists and stenographers are plentiful enough in Europe, but girls filling these positions there seldom go further than carrying

to do the work well. If every reader had to write a poem now and then it is possible that the spring poet would meet with less criticism of an unfavorable nature. If all the menfolk of the world were to remain at home and do the housework and look after the children for a week, once in a while, during which times the housewives should go into the offices and shops and stores and do the men's work, they would all have a kinder respect for the duties to be performed.

out orders. Implicit obedience and respect are accorded the employer, but no responsibility is assumed, and little initiative shown.

It is the distinguishing mark of the American woman secretary that she shoulders responsibility and attends to details without being told. Her knowledge of minor parts is usually greater than that of the executive himself.

A dozen girls come into one of our business offices as stenographers or clerks. Eleven will be content to take dictation, write letters, post accounts, file records. But the twelfth girl goes further. She is interested in the transactions that pass through the office, the outside concerns with whom business is done, the persons that come and go. She discovers neglected details, marahala obscure facts, devises short-cuts. Assuming responsibility is natural to her. Promotion follows, and in a year or two she is a secretary to one of the minor officers or managers. Eventually, if she remains in business life, she may be secretary to the president of the company.

In such a post she will probably have charge of the president's correspondence—at least the confidential portion. Yet writing letters may be but a minor part of her work, and in many cases the private secretary will have stenographers working under her for that purpose.

What the Secretary Does

What she is valued for, chiefly, is her ability to follow the activities of a high-salaried man, supervising wide interests, and dealing with many different persons.

The president of the company sits at his clean desk, receiving people, discussing projects, working out policies, giving decisions. Every hour of his working day must be used to advantage. His secretary keeps his diary, tells him who he is to see each day, and he may not make an appointment without consulting her.

The first man to be seen this morning, for example, may be a branch manager who has been summoned from a town a thousand miles away for a conference. Half a dozen separate matters are to be discussed. The president took five minutes last week to write this manager,

to do the work well. If every reader had to write a poem now and then it is possible that the spring poet would meet with less criticism of an unfavorable nature. If all the menfolk of the world were to remain at home and do the housework and look after the children for a week, once in a while, during which times the housewives should go into the offices and shops and stores and do the men's work, they would all have a kinder respect for the duties to be performed.

WHAT DID SHE MEAN?

On bended knee he asked her for a kiss:
The maiden, who was somewhat tactical,
Bade him arise and said: "Now after this
Try if you can to be more practical."

LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 19—Uniform Kindness

NO force in the work-a-day world accomplishes more to bring out good results than simple, natural, uniform kindness. Not kindness in words, not sentimental forbearance, but kindness of heart or motive. This fact is true in every line of work; and maybe it is more than commonly true and beneficial when applied to home-work. Simple, genuine, even kindness from mistress to maid is usually rewarded by loyalty from maid to mistress. It is the one forceful sentiment which can and will solve the vexed "servant problem." Thousands who have used this solvent have discovered that kind treatment from the mistress to the home workers, accompanied by good example, arouses them to activity, obedience, regularity and fidelity. Servants, like children, are more awayed by the power of good example than by criticism, complaint or threat.

A mistress who is kindly in her directions, orderly and neat in her methods, firm and dignified in attitude and—above all—self-controlled, will secure excellent results from her assistants in domestic work if she chooses them with reasonable judgment. Gentleness combined with firmness of character makes an uplifting impression in the heart of the worker and encourages in-

dustry and the desire to please. That is the dormant faculty to awaken in all workers. Once stirred that natural ambition into expression, reward it with gracious appreciation and the mistress then shines in her best element.

A really kind-hearted woman is gracious and courteous to all. It is not a quality to be put on for social functions like a point-lace collar or a silk shawl. Courtesy is a mental habit to entertain and use every hour of the day, at home and abroad. Practised with servants, it breaks out naturally and spontaneously, in shops, on street cars, at receptions, or in society meetings.

No finer compliment or higher honor can be paid to the woman of today than when her servants say: "She is always good and kind to me." Such a mistress is mistress indeed; she need not be weak or easy-going, for kindness does not rob the character of firmness or balance. It really helps her to be justly exacting in her reasonable requirements that the work of the house shall be well and promptly maintained. And in this connection kindness of heart is well expressed when she declines to accept shiftless or careless work; because true kindness insists upon order, promptness and thoroughness.

BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

The Woman Secretary

and then dismissed the thing from his mind. But his secretary went to work making preparations for the conference. She will have all the records ready, all the information likely to be needed. When the branch manager steps into his chief's office, the necessary data that has been collected by the secretary will go with him. The most trifling details can often hamper such a conference. Time flies while the two men stop to find out an exact weight or dimension, a freight rate or the average price paid for a given article last year. The secretary foresees, provides and stands ready to find out.

Following this discussion that morning, perhaps the president is to decide whether an important change in a raw material is advisable. For a month this question has been investigated outside. His secretary has secured prices and samples from different firms, sent them to experts for tests, and prepared the ground. The matter has occupied hardly any of the executive's time. When it comes up he has all the facts, and in a half-hour makes a decision that will affect the company for several years.

Next, the company's attorney arrives for instructions. Tomorrow he is to appear before a committee of the state Legislature and argue against a restrictive measure that is pending. The private secretary may have had records in public libraries searched for information, or perhaps draws data from her own files of clippings, for large corporations nowadays maintain their own clipping bureaus, arranging information from the daily papers, the technical journals and magazines in classifications that meet their own needs.

After that, there is a delegation from some outlying town that is not satisfied with the company's service. The executive receives it, and his secretary has given him the necessary information with which to explain the difficulties the company has to contend with in that place, and to outline plans for coming improvements. The delegation goes away with a favorable impression.

Hundreds of demands are constantly being made on the chief's time. Some come from outside his organization, and others from inside. Managers, superintendents, foremen submit plans. Representatives of other companies bring proposals, and customers have requests and complaints. To see everybody and pass upon everything would be physically impossible. The private secretary investigates, sifts, summarizes and lays the meat of each proposition before the president, so that he may decide who must be received and who excluded. The whole responsibility of making no errors rests on the secretary in these details.

These are the duties that fill her days. Her work is by no means light. But it is extremely attractive, for she has the same first-hand interest in important affairs as her chief himself. And it is

to the credit of American business women generally that, despite the vast amount of confidential information entrusted to them in such places, in the one memorable case where private business information was disclosed by a secretary, that secretary was a man.

HARDWOOD FLOORS
Renovating and refinishing
Metal Weather Strips
R. T. Adams & Co
24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

HOME-MADE BREAD
from Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour appeals to the eye and the appetite. Upon request we will mail you a valuable PRIZE RECIPE for RAISIN BREAD.
FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 131 STATE STREET, BOSTON

AMUSEMENTS
FOLLOW THE FLAG
NORUMBEGA PARK
OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
Best Trolley Ride in New England
TOMORROW NIGHT
Grand Sunday Concert
In the Big Open Air Theatre.
Entertainment Begins at 8 O'Clock.
POPULAR PRICES.
Covered OPEN AIR Auditorium
Entertainments daily at 3:30 and 8:05. Orchestras of 7 Pieces.
Notable Innovation The Grape Arbor Cafe

\$1—ONE HUNDRED MILE SAIL—\$1
A Wonderful Sight
SEE THE
BATTLESHIPS
—AT—
Provincetown
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
IRON STEAMSHIP
DOROTHY BRADFORD
DAY LINE TO CAPE COD
Passenger Capacity 1800
Daily trips, wharf 400 Atlantic Ave., Boston, 9 a. m. Sundays and Holidays 8:30. Staterooms, Refreshments, Wireless Telegraph, Round Trip \$1.00; one-way tickets 50c. Special rates to Sunday Schools and Societies. Tel. 1411 Main. S. A. MOODY, Mgr.

"The Coronation"
Special music and orchestra—director, Mr. Joseph Marr; organist, Mr. E. D. Wilder. Important events of Coronation Festivities; 10,000 ft. of motion pictures by kinemacolor process, presented by F. EUGENE FARNSWORTH
Beginning Mon. Aug. 7—Tremont Temple
Daily Mats. 2:15—Eve. 8:15
Prices 1.00, .75, .50, .25

Third and Last Week but One of
CREATORE AND HIS BAND
American League Park
Every Night Until Aug. 13
Including Sundays
This Evening
Popular Night
Admission to Grand Stand 25 Cents.
Reserved Seats 50c Extra. Advance sale at Wright & Ditson's.

BASS POINT NAHANT
DAN- CING, etc.
Return from B. & F. Point 10:30, 12 m.
3:30, 5:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30, 2:30, 5, 6:30, 9:45
NEW BASS POINT & REVERE LINE
3 scooters from Bass Point to Revere Ocean Pier and return every 20 mins.

BOSTON NEW YORK
BY TROLLEY AND BOAT
Special through car leaves Postoffice at 8:45 P. M. Tickets and information at Post Dept. B. & N. St. Ry. Co., 500 Washington St.
TO PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:30
TROLLEY INFORMATION FREE
300 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
BOOKLETS, TIME TABLES, ETC.
Call White or Tel. Main 6500
NEW ENGLAND STREET RAILWAY CLUB
JOHN J. LANE, SECRETARY.

ELENA WINS FIRST RACE IN CRUISE OF NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

VAGRANT WINS ONE

It was the first time that the Elena and Westward, practically sister ships, had met. In fact, it was the latter's first appearance against an American foe worthy of her steel hull.

Weldon, C.	1	1
Totals	83	2619	303	662 65

d of Ten Million Enthusiasts."

EVANS WINS THE CUP
CHICAGO—Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewater Golf Club, amateur champion of

failed to lift in America this year, was contained in a letter which William A. Hazard, secretary of the American Polo Association, received in this city Friday. The communication was from Capt.

MAIDSTONE, Eng. — The Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia, in a game played here Friday, scored 320 runs in its first innings against the Maidstone Cricket Club. Britain.

Washington0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3 11 1
Chicago1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 3 0

Batteries, Cashion and Ainsmith; Walsh
and Payne. Umpires, Connolly and Parker

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

ONE HARVARD MAN

Sophie Elizabeth. The Spanish monarch personally steered his craft to victory.

	Batting										Fielding			
	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	PC.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Jackson, cf.....	1	4	2	3						.750	1			1.000
Miller, lf.....	6	35	10	11	20		20		2	.285	150	45		1.000
Sweeney, 2b.....	90	352	50	104	8	21	21	4	2	.255	232	280	25	.933
Griffin, p.....	10	21	4	6	1					.283	3	17	2	.900
McGraw, 3b.....	9	37	7	10	1					.283	7	8	3	.727
Flaherty, cf.....	27	81	7	22	2	1	1	3	2	.271	27	8	4	.880
Tenney, 1b.....	90	348	50	104	11	5	12	4	1	.270	804	76	18	.981
McGinnis, 2b.....	11	37	6	26						.283	3	17	2	.900
Ingersoll, 3b, lf.....	87	345	39	91	10	1	5	14	4	.251	867	123	17	.944
Schmidt, 3b.....	19	63	5	16	1					.253	23	63	11	.858
Barrett, 1b.....	18	116	29	33	1	2	4	3		.253	33	13	6	.906
Raiden, c, 2b.....	39	144	9	36	1					.229	144	77	19	.921
Kaiser, lf, cf.....	69	232	30	51	9					.218	117	9	13	.863
Brown, p.....	29	61	4	11	3					.215	3	44	4	.923
Jones, cf.....	23	52	6	11	3					.211	36	3	6	.860
Verdue, p.....	23	51	5	10	1					.208	19	2	0	1.000
Preller, 1b.....	27	42	4	8					2	.190	10	21	1	.967
Kilgus, cf.....	69	224	22	41	6	1	9	2	2	.183	256	92	18	.956
Preller, 2b.....	18	53	8	3	1					.182	150	43	2	.982
Trier, p.....	14	22	4	3	1					.195	4	21	4	.906
Weaver, p.....	18	40	4	5	2					.131	2	30	1	.956
Thurman, 2b.....	12	12	1	1						.183	7	1	0	1.000
Weedon, cf.....	1	1								.000				.000
Totals	93	2019	303	602	65	70	105	27	23	.252	2211	1019	175	.948

Newport will have a regatta on Wednesday and Fall River will give a similar yachting event the following day. On Friday the Rhode Island Yacht Club will conduct the races off Pottery Cove and Saturday the last of the regattas will be held off Bristol by the Bristol Yacht Club.

BOSTON BEATS DETROIT AGAIN												
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	—	7	7	
Detroit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	6	

Batteries, Hail, Killip and Nunamaker.
Mullin and Stanage. Umpires, Perrin
and Dineen.

players being designated with a "B" after their names:

Kenneth Nash, B. ss.; McGurty, B. rf.; Dukette, B. 2b.; Snell, B. c.; McLaughlin Harvard, 1b.; Loud, lf.; Reilly, B. 3b.; Reginald Nash, B. cf.; Conzelmann, B. p.; Staff, B.; Raymond, B. and Bliss, B. batting for others on the team during the ninth inning.

CHICAGO—Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewater Golf Club, amateur champion of France, defeated F. R. Blossom of Midlothian, 9 and 8, in 36-hole finals Friday on the Jackson park public links, and thereby won the city golf championship of Chicago for the third time. By the terms of the play, Evans becomes permanent possessor of the cup.

The communication was from Capt. E. D. Miller, manager of the Hurlingham team, which tried unsuccessfully to lift the cup this year. Captain Miller wrote that the Duke of Westminster had taken charge of the matter of raising funds.

	Won	Lost	Per cent
Chicago	57	34	62.6
New York	57	37	60.6
Pittsburg	57	38	60.0
Philadelphia	56	38	59.4

Boston Garter

Boston Garter

Patent Grip

The P A D **Boston Garter** is so comfortable, you forget it. Running doesn't shake it down, running doesn't budge it. It's on to stay up and hold up your sock as smooth as your skin—and that's what you like. No metal rubs your leg. Black and colors. Ask for the P A D **Boston Garter** You can get it everywhere.

The Most Comfortable Men's Garter Made



There's a Reason for the White-Clothed P.A.D.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere

LISLE
25c

GEORGE FROST CO

SILK
50c

Makers - Boston

CHICAGO DELEGATES TO AD MEN'S CONVENTION



ELECTION AND DINNER OF ADVERTISING MEN END CONVENTION HERE

(Continued from page one)

sented the Pilgrim Publicity Association with a beautiful silver loving cup.

George E. Stemberge of the English delegation was the first speaker for his countrymen following a toast by O. J. Gude of New York. He expressed surprise at the entire convention and the organization behind it as well as the reception which he and his friends had been accorded. He declared his intention of organizing such a body in England to be allied with the American association and the hope that before long England might work to bring a convention to their country as Texas had worked for its convention.

He gave a parable with his own daughter as the subject—leaving home to become a bride and the pleasure of his visit to her prosperous home—and then interpreted America as the daughter of the mother country, England. He spoke with the greatest of pleasure of the signing of the peace treaty and proffered the hope that the two great English-speaking peoples who were really of one kin might ever continue as the upholders of all that is right.

He said he hoped no commercial interest would ever interrupt the present good feeling between the two countries. He was glad to find that the American people are true to the old country, and looked on the honors paid him and his companions as tributes of affection to the mother country.

A. W. Gamage of London followed Mr. Stemberge with the presentation of the loving cup. He wished that he might even himself be an American that he might better present the token of English love to the American advertising men. He emphasized the surprise of the English delegates at being met at Sandy Hook by the advance guard of the Pilgrims and the care with which they had been looked after ever since.

The great silver loving cup was then presented to President Coleman with the request that it be passed to each one in the hall. Mr. Coleman in replying for the Pilgrims spoke of the desire of that body for a clubhouse and their quandary as to what to put into one. "Now, he said, 'we know why we ought to have a clubhouse.'"

George W. Coleman, the newly elected president, presided at the dinner, which was attended by 850 members and their guests, and Gen. Charles H. Taylor of Boston was toastmaster. With them at the head table were John Kendrick Bangs and William G. McAdoo of New York; Gov. A. O. Eberhart of Minnesota; Mayor Beston of Baltimore, N. Y. Farley; Rabbi Charles Fleischer, Samuel C. Dobbs of Atlanta, Ga., E. F. Trefz of Chicago, H. B. Humphreys of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, J. G. Green, chairman of the San Francisco delegation; O. J. Gude of New York, Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora, N. Y., George H. Stemberge of London, Eng., and A. W. Gamage, also of the English delegation, acting Mayor Collins of Boston, John K. Allen, J. W. Dunphy, R. L. O'Brien, P. S. Flores, F. S. Baker, Herbert S. Houston, E. C. Mansfield, "Mac" Martin, E. A. Grozier and E. C. Wingate, H. B. Humphreys, chairman of the

P. P. A. board of directors, introduced the new president.

President Coleman then said: "I take this opportunity of presenting to our ex-president, Samuel C. Dobbs, on behalf of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, this silver bowl, inscribed 'To Samuel S. Dobbs of Atlanta, Ga., president for two years of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. From his admiring friends of the Pilgrim Publicity Association of New England, on the occasion of the Boston convention, Aug. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1911.'"

As soon as Mr. Dobbs had finished modestly acknowledging the gift he was presented with an automobile by E. F. Trefz on behalf of the Associated Advertising clubs.

The principal speakers were William G. McAdoo, John Kendrick Bangs and Elbert Hubbard, the speeches of the latter two being of a humorous nature. Mr. McAdoo said in part:

"Newspapers and magazines are not public opinion; they are merely the medium for its expression. They represent public opinion only so far as they accurately reflect it, and they are influential in molding it so long as truth and honesty are their guiding principle. Public opinion is in reality the voice of the people and we must understand the people if we are to sway them by advertising."

"The common people mean something more than a mere herd of humanity. They are the great American public, intelligent, patriotic and liberty loving. Strong in the rugged virtues and stern in condemnation of wrong, they are the safe and sane jury for the decision of all those questions which, under a republican form of government, are necessarily submitted for their final arbitration."

"It is a wrong notion that one should be honest simply because it is advantageous to be so. Honesty should be practised as an inflexible standard of right and truth, and never as a mere matter of policy. It is an inspiring thing that honesty has become so popular during the past few years. A higher standard of ethics prevails all round. Corporations are more honestly managed today than ever before in their history. Men are generally more punctilious about their business dealings with each other; government—national, state and local—is being purified and the light of truth and honesty is penetrating the remotest corners."

"It is a fine and inspiring thing; this striving of the people for an improvement in their ethical standards. It has undoubtedly produced much of the so-called disturbance and agitation of the past 10 years, but it has not been harmful to the country. It has been helpful because it has aroused a keener consciousness of right, and has inspired a higher and nobler endeavor."

"All that you advertising men have to do, that the men in public life have to do, that all the managers of big business and of big corporations have to do to sway public opinion, is to be responsive to the higher ethics; to have faith in and to understand the people; to deal squarely and honestly with them, and to measure up to the popular aspiration for better and cleaner methods in all the concerns of civilized life."

Prior to the speechmaking at the symphony hall dinner the ladies delegates who came to this city to attend the Hotel Thorndike by the ladies of the Pilgrim Publicity Association.

Mrs. George B. Gallup, wife of George B. Gallup, first vice-president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, presided. She expressed the hope that at the next convention the ladies would be represented by advertising clubs of their own.

Mrs. S. C. Dobbs, wife of the retiring national president, was the special guest of honor. Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams of Washington, D. C., spoke briefly on Latin-America and Miss Edna Dean Proctor read her poem, "Columbia's Emblem." About 150 were present, all of whom subsequently went in taxicabs to Symphony hall to listen to the speechmaking.

The vote on three nominees for president at the business session was: George W. Coleman of Boston, 342; Herbert S. Houston of New York, 176; Isaac H. Sawyer of St. Louis, 59. The overwhelming vote for Mr. Coleman was wholly unexpected, as he had not sought the office. It appeared that most of the westerners came here determined to elect him.

Dallas, Tex., for the convention city in 1912, received 365 votes, St. Paul 183, Quebec 5, Richmond, Va., 1.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, T. W. Lequette, Des Moines; secretary, P. S. Flores, Indianapolis (reelected); treasurer, G. D. McKeel, Minneapolis.

William H. Johns of New York proposed to the convention that a committee of seven be appointed to take steps to organize a national organization of advertising agents and that a convention be called not later than March 1, 1912. The motion was carried.

Mr. Coleman was awarded the cup of the St. Louis ad men as the man who had done most to uphold the type of advertising upheld by the national association.

For the second time the Des Moines club won the Printers Ink cup, awarded on the four following conditions:

- 1—Benefiting the science, art and ethics of advertising.
- 2—Increasing the size, prestige and influence of the club.
- 3—Inspiring and developing the powers and efficiency of the individual members.
- 4—Promoting and improving the community along commercial, economic lines.

G. Grosvenor Dow won the prize offered by the Memphis club for the best essay on the reasons for the success of the Boston convention.

The Dallas aggregation, which has done so much to make the convention a lively affair, was awarded the P. P. A. banner for largest body coming the longest distance.

Samuel C. Dobbs of Atlanta, former president of the Associated clubs, said today: "I am simply out of language when it comes to expressing appreciation for the perfect management of the convention by the Pilgrim Publicity Association. The best has been ours in Boston."

The movement to give an automobile to the former president started with Frank Howard of Omaha, it was said today by Joseph Pottsdamer, a close personal friend of Mr. Dobbs. It was Mr. Harwood who placed Mr. Dobbs in nomination two years ago for the presidency.

Messrs. Dobbs and Pottsdamer leave this afternoon for Narragansett Pier and tomorrow will go to New York. There Mr. Dobbs has been authorized to make his selection from the display of the Autocar company. Late in August Mr. Dobbs will motor to Georgia.

GAS SUPPLY FOR WOONSOCKET PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Within a few days the new 6-inch high pressure gas main from this city to Woonsocket, a distance of 15 miles, will be completed and opened. A reservoir capable of holding 500,000 cubic feet has been built in Woonsocket to hold the supply.

U. S. OFFICIAL CALLS FINING OF THE WIRE TRUST MEN A FARCE

(Continued from page one)

gotten gains absolute contempt of law everywhere must come.

"Take the case of Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., organizer of all of these pools. I demanded a jail sentence for him. I told Judge Archbald that he was the worst type of criminal to society, for he has made millions by dragging into the illegal pools that he has built up men who were honorable and had no intention of doing an illegal act. Then, when he found his pools were to be prosecuted he went all over the country to get the men he had duped to come to his rescue."

"I told the court that instead of maintaining a law office as a self-respecting lawyer would, this man kept a big private detective agency to see that the members of the fifty illegal pools he had formed lived up to their promises."

Ten of the men indicted, including Mr. Jackson, changed their pleas of not guilty to nolo contendere. They were fined \$1000 each, with \$100 more for each additional indictment. Against Jackson nine indictments were found, and his fines were \$5000 for each count.

In addition, he was sentenced to pay \$2000 in costs. District Attorney Wise told the court that even this penalty meant little to the defendant, who made \$211,000 from his services in organizing the wire pools in 1907 and \$107,000 in 1909.

Others who pleaded and were fined were: Herbert L. Satterlee, a son-in-law of J. P. Morgan; William S. Kyle, Wallace D. Hamsey, George E. Holton, Frederick J. Hall, J. B. Olsen, James H. Sieberling, Benjamin S. Wolf and Eugene P. Phillips.

U. S. Sues Coal Roads

COLUMBUS, O.—Suit was filed by the government in the federal circuit court against six railroad companies and three coal mining concerns on Friday, charging a combination in restraint of trade and asking that the combination be enjoined from continuing business.

The government alleges that the ownership by the Hocking Valley railroad of the capital stock of the Toledo & Ohio Central, the Kanawha & Michigan and the Zanesville & Western roads, and its connection with the mining concerns named has crushed competition.

The defendant companies are the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, Hocking Valley railroad, Toledo & Ohio Central railroad, Kanawha & Michigan railroad, Zanesville & Western railroad, Sunday Creek Coal Company, Continental Coal Company, Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Company.

The government's petition charges that the combination thus formed affects four of the great coal mining fields, namely, the Pittsburgh, the West Virginia, the Kanawha valley and the Hocking valley.

MR. ROOSEVELT SAW CHECK FOR PANIC IN THE STEEL MERGER

(Continued from page one)

part in it to writing. With your permission I will read that and then you may question if you wish."

He then reviewed conditions in the financial world at the time of the panic. He declared that it was a time that threatened "great misery and woe to the whole country," and that the greatest caution and judgment was necessary to prevent a calamity.

"One evening I received word that two representatives of the Steel Corporation wished to see me," he continued, "and the next morning I was told that Judge Gary and Mr. Frick were waiting for me at the office. As the attorney-general, Mr. Bonaparte, was in Baltimore, I called in Secretary of State Root. We talked matters over and dictated a note to the attorney-general setting forth what the gentlemen had told me and what I had told them."

Mr. Roosevelt then read the letter, which had already been made public, in which he told the attorney-general that in view of the conditions he would interpose no objections to the absorption of the T. C. & I. by the steel combine.

"I wish it distinctly understood," he continued, "that I acted solely on my own initiative in the matter, and I wish to accept all of the responsibility connected therewith."

"Panic is unreasonable fear, and the only way to stop a panic is to restore confidence. At the time, the so-called Morgan interests were the only ones which retained any hold on the confidence of the people of New York. Not only the business men but the small holders of stocks and the small depositors in banks believed in them."

Mr. Roosevelt said the Tennessee Coal & Iron addition would only increase the United States Steel Corporation's control of the steel industry of the country 4 per cent and would not affect its legal status, and added:

"I believe that it was the only means of checking the panic. The result justified my judgment. Every step I took was as open as day and I fully expected that attacks would be made upon me afterward."

"The Knickerbocker Trust Company and other similar institutions were on the firing line and it was to the interest

of every one concerned to assist them that the situation might be saved," the witness continued. "Every one knew that they or those interested in them held the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company securities."

"The proposal of Frick and Gary was that the steel corporation acquire these immediately and it was necessary for me to decide on the instant before the stock exchange opened because of the situation in New York."

"Action later would be useless. I answered Frick and Gary that I would not interfere. The result justified my action."

"When I was in Birmingham last spring every one cognizant with the affairs informed me that the action I took had been of the greatest value. It was my judgment that I would have been derelict in my duty if in this extraordinary crisis I had not acted as I did."

"The danger was too appalling for me to condemn those involved, yet I knew attacks would come."

Then Mr. Stanley said: "I was greatly interested in all you had to say, Colonel Roosevelt, but I would like to ask what representations Frick and Gary made as to the necessity of an exchange of the bonds of the United States Steel Corporation for the stock of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and as to the relative intrinsic value."

"Several big bankers," replied Mr. Roosevelt, "desired acquisition of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company to save a certain trust company from disaster. Frick and Gary said in effect that they were urged to acquire the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company property because its securities were assets in at least one big trust company which was threatened with failure and they believed it would fail if nothing was done."

"The securities had no market value at that time. They were willing to purchase for the Steel corporation, they said, although the Steel corporation did not want to do this for the sake of the transaction itself, because it was their policy to keep its holdings at 80 per cent and they realized that if the deal went through the corporation would be open to attack as a monopoly."

"What trust companies did they mention as being doubtful?" asked Mr. Stanley.

"They did not mention any particular names and I did not press them."

"The impression that you gained was that several of the big trust companies were tottering because they had over-loaded with Tennessee Coal & Iron stock and that by replacing these with steel bonds the situation could be saved?"

"That was my impression from what I had heard from New York. Frick and Gary only spoke of one company."

"Did they say that they preferred to redeem T. C. & I. rather than any other industrial concern? Did they also advise you that in their efforts to save a big brokerage firm they had refused to redeem other industrials, but had lifted out T. C. & I. upon which to make loans?"

"No, that was not mentioned."

Mr. Stanley reviewed the testimony showing that of Moore & Schley's loans

only a small percentage were founded on T. C. & I. stock and asked if the Wall Street men had told him this fact.

"No, that was not mentioned. New York banker after banker had advised me that T. C. & I. stock was valueless. Frick and Gary conveyed the impression that the replacing of T. C. & I. stock with steel bonds would stop the panic."

"Did they advise you that a stock jobber named Schley and a man named Kessler had been kiting the small amount of free T. C. & I. stock and had involved themselves? Did they tell you that this transaction was to save not New York, but two stock jobbers?"

"No, they never said anything like that," said the witness.

Mr. Stanley elicited that Frick and Gary had given Mr. Roosevelt the impression that they were simply absorbing another steel plant and that he had no knowledge of the great ore holdings of T. C. & I.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had never heard from Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, as to the ore holdings of the steel corporation, although Mr. Smith had investigated that concern.

"Were you satisfied that your action was necessary?"

"I was."

The committee has proved by half a score of witnesses that the total amount of T. C. & I. stock involved in the panic was but a trifling percentage of the enormous loans which were tottering.

RECALL OF JUDGES DEFENDED IN SPEECH BY SENATOR BOURNE

(Continued from page one)

people of Arizona, grateful to Almighty God for our liberties and then harbor for an instant the thought of surrendering or limiting that God-given liberty at the instance of any man who happens temporarily to occupy the office of President."

"I see no reason why a man who occupies a judicial position should be governed by laws and standards of public service different from these which apply to legislative or executive officers. Judges are but human beings. The people elect a judge because of expected good service and they would recall him only for bad service."

"Judges, like all other men in public life, are generally honest. A judge who will listen to popular clamor will also yield to the wishes and interests of the political boss. If the judiciary is above the influence of the political boss, it is certainly also above the influence of people and the argument against the recall falls to ground."

"The people of Arizona are a thinking people. They are interested in the problems of government and are devoted to the advancement of general government."

"They have confidence in their own intelligence and their own ability to

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Sweaters

Over 400 Newest Style Sweaters from one of the very best manufacturers in New York City, comprising his entire stock on hand at the close of the wholesale season. By taking all Chandler & Co. secured price concessions which enable them to offer the greatest Sweater values of the entire year.

BEACH COATS
KELLERMAN COATS
MIDDY SWEATERS
GOLF SWEATERS
CO-ED SWEATERS

Values 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 to 10.00

2.95 and 3.95

AUTO COATS
YACHTING COATS
COLLEGE SWEATERS
FITTED JACKETS
PORCH JACKETS

These sweaters are all in the newest and most attractive styles brought out for the late summer and fall. Every Sweater is designed in the best manner and made with the greatest care and nicety—all are made of the finest zephyr yarn, and there is an ample quantity in plain white, also oxford, tans and white with contrasting colors.

Chandler & Co. Announce a Great

Sale of Undermuslins

All in the New Fall Styles at

33 1-3% Discount from Regular Prices

Six leading manufacturers contributed one lot each—all were willing to cut their profits in order to retain the services of some of their most skilled operators in the dull season. In place of idle machines and deserted factories usual in July, these six manufacturers kept their hands busy on the goods for this sale. Please note the values carefully, as such an opportunity does not often occur.

New Peasant Night Gowns, real Irish crochet lace trimmed—the simplest and daintiest night gown ever designed, broad banding of real Irish crochet lace on square neck and kimono sleeves—finest of French nainsook—width and length of the most ultra goods. These gowns if bought next fall would cost 2.50 each. Price 1.50

(We must limit sales on this one item to two garments to a customer.)

New Marie Antoinette Night Gowns, fine soft nainsook—finest of linen lace trimmings—refined, simple and artistic—these gowns will appeal to lovers of the unique—no ruffles, no unnecessary adornment. These new gowns worth 2.50. Price 1.50

New White Petticoats in the approved width for fall wear—deep imported flounces of the most artistic patterns—fitted top, with finest tapes and buttons—a custom finish skirt, worth 3.00. Price 1.95

New Drawers with new six inch deep embroidery ruffles, fine cambric, worth 85c per pair. Price 58c

Combinations—New trimmings, most approved new designs in lace and embroidery trimmings, fine nainsooks. Worth 2.00. Price 1.95

WOOL BILL SENT BACK TO SAME CONFEREES WHO FAILED TO AGREE

(Continued from page one)

Penrose, as chairman, has called a meeting of the finance committee for today and when the Senate convenes he probably will report the bill adversely. This was the procedure followed with reference to the wool and free list bills.

The free list bill, which has been sent by both houses to the same conference committee as that handling the wool bill, is to be considered at the same time. Mr. Underwood said that while separate reports would be brought in both bills undoubtedly would be discussed together. This gives the House Democrats additional stock in trade in negotiating for a compromise on the measures.

COMPLY WITH THE LAW

The Neverout

TRADE MARK

PATENT LAMP

For Carriages, Wagons, Etc.

The Neverout

Style No. 44

Shows light

front, rear and

side.

Complies with

the laws in

the various

States and Municipalities.

Guaranteed to

positively stay

lit. The Never-

out has been,

for ten years,

the world's

standard; therefore you

take no risk.

All Brass Polished.....\$3.00 each

All Brass, Gun Metal.....\$3.25 each

All Brass, Nickel.....\$3.25 each

All styles and finishes of the celebrated NEVEROUT for sale by

Globe Gas Light Co.

Distributors,

27 Union St., Boston

PENNSYLVANIA'S EXHIBIT WILL BE A FAVORABLE ONE

Expected That Company
Will Earn Dividends With
Good Balance to Spare for
the Twelve Months

FINANCIAL VICTORY

That Pennsylvania will make a very fair final exhibit in its present fiscal year, notwithstanding the poor start it made, is now a practical certainty. During the second quarter, ended June 30, a most striking improvement took place in net earnings, so that the turn of the first half year finds the company showing up much better than at the close of the first quarter.

From returns covering the six months period to the end of June, it would seem that Pennsylvania would surely earn its dividend requirements with at least \$7,500,000 to spare.

This conclusion is based on the following compilation: Surplus 1910, \$37,775,000; interest saved by retiring \$15,000,000 maturing obligations with stock, \$500,000; total, \$38,275,000. Deduct twice the \$2,995,955 loss in net during first half of year, \$4,989,900; balance, \$33,285,100. Dividend requirements on \$430,000,000 stock (average amount outstanding this year), \$25,800,000; surplus, \$7,485,100.

That final results will actually be much better than the above forecast, however, there can be no doubt. During the early months of the present year, Pennsylvania suffered tremendous losses in net. Were it not for that fact, the six months' loss in net of \$2,994,955 would have been almost entirely avoided. How really discouraging was the first three months of the year and how splendid the improvement which took place in second quarter may be appreciated from the following:

	1911.	1910.
Net first quarter.....	\$6,447,038	\$8,890,283
Net second quarter.....	9,251,551	9,294,281

Total six months.....\$15,698,589 \$18,184,564

From this it would appear that Pennsylvania's net in the second quarter was just about what it was in the same period of 1910. Thus it is not at all unreasonable to expect as good a showing during the last half of 1911 as that for the last half of 1910. In that event, it is obvious that total loss in net for the year is more likely to be \$2,500,000 than the \$5,000,000 allowed in the above estimate. This would allow a surplus after dividend requirements of over \$10,000,000.

Before the close of the current year, Pennsylvania will have outstanding about \$453,880,000 stock and of course its dividend requirements on that amount will be somewhat larger than the average taken for the year. Figuring on the ultimate total, dividend requirements would be \$27,230,000 approximately and would leave a final surplus of \$8,450,000. This is certainly the worst that can be predicted for Pennsylvania in its current year based on returns for the first six months.

There is much to be wondered at in Pennsylvania's probable surplus of \$10,000,000 this year. One must go back only to 1900 to see the road with but \$131,202,250 stock outstanding. By the end of 1910 this amount had been increased to \$412,610,700, a gain of \$281,408,450, or 175 per cent. This year the average of \$430,000,000 stock out would make the increase \$278,797,750 and the actual amount out by the end of the year would make the growth in stock capitalization still larger.

By showing a \$10,000,000 surplus this year, Pennsylvania management will have proved its ability to keep its actual surplus well up to the average yearly amount reported during the last decade. In the 10 years to Dec. 31, 1910, Pennsylvania earned an aggregate surplus after dividends of \$120,000,000 in round figures, or an average of \$12,000,000 per annum. Yet, it is probable that the railroad has not yet begun to benefit from much over 50 per cent of the huge sum of \$600,000,000 invested in the property since 1900.

MEDFORD PUPILS TO EXHIBIT WORK

Medford's vacation schools will close on Friday of next week and plans are now under way for an exhibition of the work done by the pupils during the six weeks of the school term. The exhibit will be held next Thursday afternoon at the Craddock school building under the direction of the superintendent of schools, Fred H. Nickerson.

The vacation schools were the largest ever held in Medford, over 400 pupils enrolling. Many of these will soon take examinations for promotion to higher grades, while many have taken special courses in domestic economy and manual training.

HEADS PARTY IN RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Republican state central committee Friday elected Charles A. Wilson as its chairman and as chairman of its executive committee. Mr. Wilson is now United States district attorney, but says he will resign his whole time to direction of the party's affairs.

CARTER'S LIBRARY
26 PER DAMON'S 7 Pemberton St.
(Opp. Scollay Sq.)
Successors to H. H. Carter & Co.

BAY STATE NEWS

HANOVER

The school committee has elected Miss Marion Staples of Cambridge as teacher of the Curtis grammar school and Miss Lois Llewellyn has been elected assistant at the Salmond school at the Four Corners.

The annual roll-call of the First Congregational church of Center Hanover will be held at the church vestry on Monday evening, at which time the communion cups presented the society by Mrs. Russell Sage will be presented.

BRIDGEWATER

The Rev. Lemuel Ernest Ackland, pastor of the Baptist church, has returned from Kingston, P. E. I., where he spent the month of July, and will occupy the pulpit at the church tomorrow morning.

The change in telephone rates affecting this section was noticed on the bills for July received this week, the rates being greatly diminished, especially those of subscribers having two-party or private lines.

BROCKTON

The assessors will probably be ready to announce the 1911 tax rate early next week. It is expected to drop a little from the rate of last year, \$19.30.

The city government outing will take place at Silver lake Aug. 8 and the city hall will be closed that day to enable the young women clerks to take an outing as well, wherever they choose.

STONEHAM

The tax rate for this town will be the same as last year, \$20.70 per \$1000. The assessors announce the total valuation as \$5,109,284, a loss of \$39,607 since last year. The value of buildings and land is \$4,678,780, a loss of \$87,009, and of personal property, \$530,504, a gain of \$18,002. The number of polls is 2291.

PEMBROKE

The Ladies' Aid and Christian Endeavor Society of the West Duxbury M. E. church will hold their annual entertainment and sale next Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The women of the First parish church are to hold a sale and entertainment in the assembly hall on Friday evening, Aug. 18.

ROCKLAND

Thomas Pickett of Bridgewater has been elected submaster at the high school to succeed George Gammons, who has been advanced to the position of master.

The Salvation army held an open air meeting at Nemon and Church streets Friday evening.

ABINGTON

The Plymouth district lodge, I. O. G. T., is holding its annual outing at Island grove today.

The Rev. George Benedict, a former pastor of the North Congregational church, has accepted a call to Central Village, Conn.

WHITMAN

A meeting of the D. A. Russell post will be held next Tuesday evening and will be the last meeting of the summer.

The official visit to Puritan lodge of Masons is to be made Sept. 17 by D. D. G. M. Edward Magalhães of the twenty-ninth Masonic district.

WATERTOWN

Former Selectman Walter L. Stone has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Legislature and Joseph N. McNally has made public a statement that he will seek the nomination for the same office in the Democratic caucus.

QUINCY

The repairing of the center pier of the Fore River bridge commenced Friday.

Fifty children from the Swedish orphan's home at Avon came to this city Friday as the guests of the Swedish Lutheran church and spent the day at Merrymount park.

BEVERLY

Preston Women's Relief Corps 93 will hold a sale, fair and entertainment at Marshall's hall, Thursday afternoon.

The bathing pavilion at West beach is proving popular. It is frequented every day by hundreds.

RANDOLPH

The Democratic town committee has voted to reduce its membership to seven and nomination papers for that number are being circulated. The board of registrars has certified to the papers of Robert Luce for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

HALIFAX

A lawn party was held last evening on the grounds of L. W. Bourne by the Girls' Club.

The annual fair of the Halifax grange will be held in the town on Sept. 13 and 14.

WALTHAM

Speakers at a rally in aid of the woman's suffrage movement held on the common Friday evening were Franklin H. Hunt, Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Florence Luscomb and Mrs. Stanley McCormick.

MIDDLEBORO

Edson's Bridgewater band gave a concert on the town hall grounds last evening.

The E. W. Pierce Relief Corps, W. R. C., is to attend the G. A. R. day exercises to be held at Onset next Saturday.

HANSON

Ground has been broken for a new fire station which is to be erected on Green street at Burrage.

Our
August Sale
of
Blankets
Commences
Monday
Morning

Shepard Norwell Company

Blankets
Bought at
this Sale will
be Carefully
Packed and
Delivered
Later
if Desired

OUR AUGUST SALE OF FURS

COMMENCES MONDAY MORNING

WE START A SEASON OF FUR OFFERINGS WHICH WE BELIEVE WILL BE WITHOUT PRECEDENT

TO CASH CUSTOMERS
BY MAKING A DEPOSIT OF 25% ON
ANY GARMENT SELECTED, WE WILL
HOLD SAME UNTIL IT IS DESIRED,
THE BALANCE REMAINING TO BE
PAID BY NOVEMBER 1ST : : : :

YOU SAVE 25% ON LATER PRICES

That is an important item in buying such expensive merchandise—then the selection is at its best. There is every reason to buy now. If you are one of the wise ones you will not leave your intended purchase until the frost and snow arrives.

TO CHARGE CUSTOMERS
SELECTIONS MAY BE MADE NOW,
AND FURS WILL BE HELD SUBJECT
TO YOUR ORDERS FOR DELIVERY.
THE CHARGE WILL APPEAR ON THE
OCTOBER BILL, PAYABLE NOV. 1ST.

BLACK FOX PILLOW MUFFS,
Priced from \$7.75 to \$45.00
BLACK FOX SHAWLS,
August prices \$10.00 to \$45.00
BLACK LYNX PILLOW MUFFS,
August prices \$55.00 to \$87.50
BLACK LYNX SCARVES,
Priced from \$20.00 to \$65.00
NATURAL MINK PILLOW MUFFS,
Extra values. August price \$20.00
NATURAL MINK PILLOW MUFFS,
Good quality. August price \$30.00
NATURAL MINK SHAWLS,
Good quality. August prices \$18.00 to \$125.00
BLACK RUSSIAN PONY COATS,
52 inches long, beautifully marked, foreign dyed skins. August price \$40.00

Fur Garments That Will Be in Vogue the Coming Season

BLACK FURS—This is again their season—and most exceptional values in Black Fox, Black Lynx and Skunk, from the small one-skin effects to the large, broad shawls, will be offered by us.

MINK is again in favor, and our stock for the August Sale consists of a large assortment in the latest designs for the Winter 1911-12.

LONG COATS are a strong feature of this sale. Black and Natural Brown Russian Pony, Marmot, Mink-blend Muskrat, Russian Sable Squirrel, Caracul, Hudson Seal, Japanese Mink, Beaver and Persian Lamb. Also Fur and Fur-Lined Coats for automobile wear.

Our Usual Guarantee
We assure you of the absolute
reliability of all furs
sold here. Our usual
guarantee goes with each piece,
even at sale prices.

FUR STORE
SECOND
FLOOR

It Will Give You Much
Valuable Information
If you inspect our NEW
stock before you buy a
single piece of Fur.

NOTE—All Furs bought during this sale will be stored for the remainder of this season in our IDEAL COLD STORAGE

NATURAL BROWN RUSSIAN PONY COATS,
52 inches long, nicely marked. August price \$67.50
MARMOT COATS,
Best quality, 52 inches long, beautifully lined, each \$60.00
RUSSIAN SABLE DYED SQUIRREL COATS,
52 inches long, foreign dyed skins. August price \$125.00
HUDSON SEAL COATS,
52 inches long. Priced at \$112.00 to \$150.00
FUR LINED COAT SPECIALS
NATURAL MUSKRAT LINED
Squirrel collars, black kersey cloth shell. August price \$37.50
GRAY AND WHITE SQUIRREL LINED
Black Alaska fox collar, fine quality, black cloth shell. August price \$55.00

RAILROAD BUREAU GATHERING DATA

The New England lines industrial bureau of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine and Maine Central railroads is sending to the selectmen and aldermen of towns and cities throughout New England blanks asking for information concerning factory sites, railroad facilities and all facts that might pertain to industrial development.

The range of the inquiry covered by the blanks includes the area, altitude and population of the town or city; names of the leading town officials, number of schools, churches, hotels, area of parks, heat, light, power and water supply; the tax rate, transportation lines, express companies, description and location of land available for factories, names of real estate agents, vacant factories and buildings available for manufacturing purposes, manufacturing plants and industries in operation, information regarding real estate suitable for hotel sites, both summer and all the year round; number of summer homes and area of idle property capable of development for residential purposes.

WISCONSIN HAS GREAT LOTUS BED

TREMPEALEAU, Wis.—What is said to be the largest bed of golden lotus in the United States is now in full bloom at Round lake and is attracting hundreds of visitors. The plants cover about 200 acres of the lake's surface and make a rarely beautiful picture. How the water plants came to Round lake is a mystery. They are found nowhere else than in this state, in the vicinity of New Orleans and in Egypt.

MAINE PROTESTS FREE LIME

WASHINGTON—Acceptance by the House of a Senate amendment putting lime upon the free list bill brought W. T. Cobb, former governor of Maine, here in protest. He comes from Rockland, the seat of a large burning industry that is unwilling to yield the duty of 5 cents per hundredweight under the Aldrich-Payne law.

DEMAND FOR CHEAPER CUPS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Numerous complaints have been made to the public utilities commission that the newsboys on trains are charging too high rates for individual drinking cups. Their prices, it is said, are from 25 cents to \$1. The public utilities commission has ordered the railroads to keep cheaper cups.

WEYMOUTH

Services will be resumed at the Old South Congregational church Sunday.

Mayflower Pomona grange, P. O. H., holds an outing at North Hanson on Aug. 26.

READING

Next Tuesday evening the fife, drum and bugle corps of Security lodge, I. O. O. F. will give a concert on the common.

HOLBROOK

The Rev. Frank E. Fisher of Brockton will preach in the Brookville Baptist church Sunday.

SHOE AND LEATHER MEN ASK VETO OF FREE LIST BILL

Manufacturers and trade organizations interested in the shoe and leather industry in New England continue to send protests to Washington against the free list bill, which removes the protective duties on all kinds of footwear and certain classes of leather.

Some who sent protests yesterday were the Thomas G. Plant Company, United States Leather Company, Bristol Patent Leather Company, Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co., Rice & Hutchins (Inc.), Beggs & Cobb (Inc.), Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of this city, New England Shoe & Leather Association, Boston Boot & Shoe Club, New England Shoe Wholesalers Association and trade associations of Lynn, Haverhill, Brockton, Salem, Peabody and other cities.

The telegrams urge the President to veto the bill on the grounds that removal of the duties on leather and footwear will be a serious blow to the prosperity of the industry and its employees.

"So far as the bill relates to footwear and leather, it aims one of the worst blows ever attempted against the shoe and leather industry of the United States," said John H. Hannan, president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, who came to this city from New York and held a conference with C. C. Hoyt, president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; C. H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, George E. Keith of Brockton and other prominent shoe and leather people.

It is proposed to send a delegation of New England shoe and leather men to Washington to ask the President to veto the bill.

NORWELL EXPECTS A CLOSE CONTEST

NORWELL, Mass.—Selectman William D. Turner has taken out nomination papers for representative in this district. Among other candidates are L. Frank Hammond, Joseph C. Otis and Henry J. Tolman.

It is said that the contest this year will be even more lively than last year when the Republicans lost the district by a single vote for the first time in more than 30 years. Joseph F. Merritt, town clerk, has taken out nomination papers for a renomination on the Democratic ticket.

DOCKERS' STRIKE CAUSES SHORTAGE

LONDON—Owing to the strike of dockers shortage in both beef and mutton is being felt and many Smithfield market dealers have been unable to meet the requirements of the retail dealers.

The prices in the retail markets have advanced 4c per pound.

A general strike will not be launched until Sunday, pending the outcome of the present negotiations which are expected to terminate successfully tonight.

MR. OKAKURA RETURNING TO JAPAN

Boston Museum of Fine Arts Temporarily Loses Famous Curator of Japanese Department Though His Work Remains

MR. OKAKURA-KAKUZO, curator of the Japanese department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, left today for a year in Japan, expecting to return to the museum next August.

Mr. Okakura first came to the museum in 1904, during the curatorship of Paul Chalfin. He was appointed to study and catalogue the entire collection of paintings and drawings in the department. Previous to this as a member of the Japanese archeological commission he had made extensive studies in India and China and had established an art school in Japan with the ideal of preserving the old traditions of Japanese art which were in danger of being westernized with other Japanese institutions.

Collection Praised

After this first examination of the museum collection, taking over 10 months, he says in his report that "it is the largest single collection in the world. In the wealth of its masterpieces it is second only to the imperial Japanese collections of Nara and Kyoto. In certain schools of Tokugawa painting it is unrivaled anywhere."

The collections up to this time had been chiefly made by Dr. William S. Bigelow, Dr. Charles G. Weld, Ernest Fenolosa and Dr. Denman W. Ross, and the collection of Japanese pottery by Prof. Edward S. Morse.

As to its future needs, Mr. Okakura stated, "it lacks specimens of certain important periods and schools, notably Chinese works of the Tang period (618-907 A. D.), and Japanese works of the primitive Buddhist age, and needs better specimens of many individual masters to be truly representative."

Paintings Notable

At this time, 1904, there were about 5000 paintings, some of the most remarkable being the "Hokke Mandara," the "Heiji Monogatari" (or "Keion roll") the "Korin Wave Screen," and the "Ten Rakuan" of the Chinese Sung period.

The collection also included some few pieces of sculpture owned by Dr. Bigelow and among them Mr. Okakura pronounced at least three Buddhist statues of exceptional importance.

Plans were also made at this time for the storage of a great reference library collected by Dr. Bigelow, which contains some books of extreme rarity in China, and a great number of Japanese works of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Mr. Okakura's proposals for the development of the collection have been carried out during the past six years of his curatorship.

Department Changed

The staff of the department has been enlarged and the department reorganized. Mr. Okakura has made two journeys to China and Japan and made valuable purchases with funds which he had raised from friends of the museum, Mrs. W. Scott Fitz having been especially generous. Dr. Denman Ross has been continually adding to the collection and Frank Galt Macomber has lent an unsurpassed collection of early Chinese pottery.

In 1904 Dr. Ross lent some 25 Tibetan paintings. This collection has been added to so that it has now become a feature.

Among Mr. Okakura's first purchases were many fine stone sculptures of early Chinese work, the marble Torso of Kwanon being among them, and many fine Chinese bronze mirrors.

Several Japanese experts came to the museum to repair and classify the objects. Mr. Rokaku-Shiomi worked on the lacquer with the assistance of Mr. Tomita-Kojiro, Mr. Okabe-Kakuya on the metal and armor's work, and later Mr. Chunosuke Niino, a distinguished sculptor and member of the archeological commission, repaired the sculpture.

Mr. Okakura Is Author

On his return to Japan Mr. Okakura was one of the authors of "Japanese Temples and Their Treasures," three great volumes with wonderful plates made from photographs of national works of art, compiled for the Japanese department of the interior, and only to be obtained as a gift from the imperial government to royalty or great national institutions. Langdon Warner went to Japan for the purpose of assisting Mr. Okakura in the English translation of this work, a copy of which may be seen in the museum library.

Mr. Warner studied early Japanese sculpture at Nara and on his return to America was made assistant curator of the department. Before this Mr. Chalfin had resigned, Francis Curtis was made associate of the department and J. Arthur MacLean assistant in charge of the collection.

Francis Kershaw, after studying metal work with Mr. Okabe was made keeper of the collection (with the exception of the Morse collection of pottery) and Mr. MacLean became assistant keeper. During this last year Mr. Tomita and John E. Lodge have been added to the staff.

Sculpture Improved

Between Mr. Okakura's first and second trips to Japan the collection was moved to the new museum and most effectively installed in the galleries specially planned to be in harmony with the Japanese spirit. The collection has been growing all the time and Mr. Okakura's purchases this last year of finer Chinese stone sculpture, and the early Japanese wood sculpture added by Dr. Ross, have brought the standard of this part of the collection up to that of the paintings.

During the last few months the galleries have been rearranged under Mr. Okakura's direction. The last year has been devoted to making a catalog of the paintings which is expected to be of the greatest value to all oriental students. Mr. Okakura is said to be the greatest living authority on Japanese art in the world. His books "Ideals of the East," "The Book of Tea" and "The Awakening of Japan" are quoted by all latter writers and his lectures at the museum have been attended with the greatest interest.

MADE-IN-BOSTON MENUS POPULAR

The following from the August number of the New York Hotel Bulletin is of interest to hotel men:

"What caught the attention of western bonifaces, and for that matter those from other sections, was the variety and style of banquet menu cards placed before them at every spread of good things to which they did full justice. These cards were works of art brought out in various designs, sizes, tints and costliness."

"The bill got up for the annual banquet at hotel Somerset was one of the finest that the members have ever received as a token of these official feasts. It was steel engraved on heavy sepi paper and bound with a cover of front of which contains an attractive illustration representing the method of entertaining in olden times."

The work referred to is from the hotel department of George E. Damon Company, Boston, under the personal supervision of W. N. Hall, who has developed much ingenuity in producing effective designs for hotel engraving of all kinds.

ATTRACTIONS AT OAK BLUFFS MANY

Among the attractions of the New Wesley at Oak Bluffs, Mass., are the daily concerts, the excellent table which is supplied with fresh fish and lobsters, vegetables from nearby farms and the best markets afford in provisions, meats, etc.; also the superb bathing beach directly in front of the hotel. The bathing is perfectly safe and is enjoyed daily by the guests of the hotel and cottages.

Oak Bluffs, situated on an island, delightful cool breezes sweep across it. The roads are good for automobile and golf and tennis are favorite pastimes.

Silks
THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty Silk Store,
46 TEMPLE PLACE,
Boston, Mass.

CONGRESS DOES NOT TAKE KINDLY TO THE NEW TARIFF BOARD

WASHINGTON—President Taft's inclination to veto any tariff bills passed at the special session of Congress and his demand that tariff legislation be based on the reports of the tariff board, which will begin to come in next December, revives interest in the board and how it came to be organized.

The tariff board represents a compromise between the forces which on the one hand demanded a genuine tariff commission, with the fullest possible authority, and on the other were opposed to any legislation along tariff commission lines.

The talk which resulted in the formation of the tariff board began at a session of the National Association of American Manufacturers a few years ago at Indianapolis, when it adopted resolutions calling for the creation of a tariff commission and urging Congress to take the subject up at once. The opinion of the convention was that Congress, composed largely of lawyers and politicians, was incompetent to handle the tariff question intelligently and that this work should therefore be turned over to a board of experts.

Congress was in no mood to confess incompetency. Senator Beveridge of Indiana and the Republican senators who, with him were opposed to the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, then in process of enactment, made a firm stand for a genuine tariff commission, with powers as large as the constitution would permit, but they were defeated.

But the result of their contest was the incorporation in the new tariff law of a provision for a tariff board to make inquiries, under the direction of the President, concerning the operation of the maximum and minimum features of the new law. President Taft, in a subsequent message to Congress, said that, as a lawyer, he had interpreted the tariff board provision to mean that he had authority to set the board to work inquiring as to the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad of various commodities, and that the board had been so assigned.

There was considerable opposition in Congress to having the tariff board do this work. It was contended that Congress, through its own agencies, could collect all necessary information for tariff revision purposes; that such hitherto had been the procedure and such procedure ought to continue. During the debate on the tariff bill Senator Hale of Maine said the tariff board provision could not be stretched to cover anything other than the maximum and minimum features of the new law. Senator Aldrich, however, thought differently. It turned out that he was right, for the President did exactly what Mr. Hale had said there would be no chance of his doing.

The tariff board has been busy for two years in this country and in Europe and it has a large force of clerks assisting it. It has touched a good many of the schedules of the tariff law, and several of them, including that relating to wool, will be submitted to the President and by him sent to Congress in December.

Nearly \$5,000,000 has been appropriated from time to time for the purposes of the tariff board, and it is the belief of the President that the reports the board are to make will be of great importance and give the only opportunity the country ever has had for tariff revision along scientific lines. This belief is not shared by those who ask immediate reduction of high duties.

This repudiation by Congress of the tariff board and its work recalls the somewhat similar performance in the administration of President Arthur. Mr. Arthur in compliance with the direction of Congress appointed a board of nine civilians to study the tariff question and make a report. This commission took voluminous testimony in all parts of the country and reported a bill to Congress which pleased neither house.

It was thrown out and finally Congress, with almost no time to consider it passed a bill of its own the day before adjournment, March 3, 1883. It went into effect July 1, following. This is the tariff law which President Cleveland denounced in his famous tariff message to Congress in December, 1887, a message which cost him reelection the following year.

Congress at this time seems disposed to reject the work of its second tariff board even before that board reports.

TWO THOUSAND AT CONFERENCE

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—Nearly 2000 delegates from nearly every state in the Union and from many foreign countries were present Friday night at the opening session of the twenty-ninth annual conference for Christian workers, with W. R. Moody, son of the founder of the conference, presiding.

Among the universities represented are Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Montreal, Rochester, Chicago and Princeton.

BURLESQUE RARE ON FRENCH STAGE

Cyrano de Bergerac Lawless—Scarron Aids Fronde—Politics and Literature Mingle in France—Mme. Scarron Becomes Mme. de Maintenon

TO study even one of the humblest of French literary folk of old is at once to encounter the great names of French history. The relation that exists between statecraft and literature is shown perhaps more clearly in the case of France than in that of most other countries. Perhaps this is because patriotism has been so much the ruling virtue with the French that none of her thinkers could get far away from such considerations, and perhaps the close espionage of the French government upon the published words which so sway the people has kept this relation in evidence.

It is an interesting fact that the element of "low comedy," burlesque in its extreme, has been rare on the French stage. The good taste of the people, or perhaps academic censorship, has preserved the stage to a large degree from the sheer buffoonery which both English and Italian dramatic writing has sometimes exemplified. Yet at the very period when French classicism was in ascendancy, at the period which Moliere satirized for its pretentiousness, indeed, burlesque was produced and accepted with acclaim for 20 years.

Mazarinades Popular

It is to be remembered that even Racine attempted not to poach on the preserves of Moliere's high comedy. Racine's farce was not much of a success, but the French obsession of vulgar fun was then subsiding. Indeed, Paul Albert, apologetically writing in the 1870s, says that this vagary of horseplay could not have endured in the refinement of France for even 20 years had it not been for the Mazarinades. These, named like the pasquinades for a man, though Pasquin was a poor tailor who himself wrote lampoons, were audacious satires of the autocratic cardinal, which pamphleteering politicians caused to be circulated to the delight of the masses. That the French taste has not run to burlesque is, however, indicated by the very name of their "Opera Comique," which has nothing at all of the same meaning that "comic opera" conveys in English, but means an opera which may be as tragic as you please, so there is some lighter characters in it and some spoken dialogue.

Cyrano's Muse Lawless

One of the best remembered of the burlesque dramatists of this period is Cyrano de Bergerac, whose story is fairly indicated in the familiar comedy of Rostand. Albert says of him, "So prompt to fly a flag in defense of the honor of a nose so formidable that none could see it without wanting to laugh." He wrote the "Voyage to the Moon," "Humorous History of the Empires of the Sun" and "Pedant Jone," thought to have been done perhaps at school in collaboration with Moliere; or perhaps the latter "took his material where he could find it," as he himself said, in working the same ideas out in his comedies later. Cyrano, reacting against the prevailing formalism, tried to lift the bizarre or lawless thing into the place of literary rule, to make a canon of eccentricity.

Boileau, imperious defender of the purity of French style, did not dare, says Albert, do his worst by the brave Cyrano, and said, "I prefer Bergerac and his audacious burlesque to Moliere's chilly morbidity." We may note that Cyrano's fantastic voyages gave, it is said, the hint for Gulliver's.

But the best known of these farcical writers is the poet Scarron, and he has perhaps remained a clearer memory because he gave his name to the woman who afterward ruled France through the hand of Louis XIV. Scarron lived a miserable youth, and was a man of many woes, which he bore with constant good cheer. His stepmother got all his patrimony away from him and he subsisted on a small allowance until he was able to win the patronage of the great by his writings. It is said that he was always able to turn a phrase in such fashion as to get the good graces of the patron he sought. He told Anne of Austria that he wished to aspire to the office of her "malade" (invalid), a post none would wish to dispute with him. He held this for some time and the pension that went with it. He was often sent for to the court, not only to be heard for his sprightly wit but, it appears, to be looked at. He describes himself as being somewhat in the shape of a Z. He says that his legs and thighs form first an obtuse angle, then a right and then an acute angle and his arms follow the same plan. He said: "I have always been a little lazy, a little of a gourmand, and a little quick tempered. I call my valet a fool sometimes, but immediately after I address him as monsieur. I hate nobody; would God none hated me. I like company but am happy alone, and I bear my sufferings with patience."

Scarron Helped Fronde

The intelligent Mlle. D'Aubigny married this queer genius for the sake of the

gay society that thronged round him. It was not the circle of the great which condescended to such salons as the Rambouillet, but it was a place where the witty and apt of tongue and pen were to be found and occasionally some one from the world of court. It was not a refined society, measuring the delicate perfection of phrase as did the precieuses; but there was something better than the middle class dullness or actual poverty which otherwise had engulfed the talented girl, and as Mme. Scarron she came into touch with the world where she was afterward to reign.

Scarron stood apart from all circles, set so by his physical misfortunes. Yet the circle of the Fronde, the party that waged war against the court during the minority of Louis, knew him their sympathizer. The Fronde stood in resistance to the measures of Mazarin, successor of Richelieu. They antagonized by the humiliations Mazarin laid on noble families and the heavy taxes he laid on the people. It was called in sarcasm by the court the war of the Fronde, or sling, in allusion to the slings used by street boys of Paris. The opposition to Mazarin degenerated finally into petty and selfish intrigue, and the name Frondeur became a term of reproach. It was in having caught the attention of these politicians that Scarron was able to be heard.

During the siege of Paris the announcement of a new "Mazarinade" would be cried in the streets, serving to console the people for the privations they endured. All the leaders of the movement had a rhyme in their following whose task was to ridicule the statesman; and by his own follies the great man indeed laid himself open to ridicule. It was Scarron's own Mazarinade, the ugliest of them all, which cost him his pension at court. Fouquet, however took pity on the poet and supplied his needs. Scarron's last work was a travesty of Virgil, which he did not finish.

"Typhon" Satirized State

Afterward it was said that to mention the name of Scarron in the presence either of the King or of Mme. de Maintenon was to fall utterly from favor at court. To Racine this malapropos was attributed, but it was more probably Boileau himself who referred to the despised burlesquer in a way that brought him royal disfavor. Boileau was severe enough in his criticism of Scarron, and accuses him of having made "Parnassus speak the language of the market," "Typhon ou la Gigantomachie" was the first of the Scarron travesties, a story of the war of the giants against the gods. Scarron quite overlooked the bigger meanings of the old myths and saw only the superficial absurdities. But the success of "Typhon" is explained in that, for France at that time there was nothing among the people less popular than authority in all its forms; and to burlesque the power of Jupiter and his failures as type of the government's high-handed dealings was to get the ear of a large body of the people. The giants were the Frondeurs, and the blundering Jupiter—

albeit in the last triumphant—was the figure of that tyrannical power embodied in Mazarin.

Scarron was a poet, however, in the midst of his buffoonery. Even the uncompleted travesty of Virgil has its poetic touches. He satirized the weakness of the Mantinean poet, saying that he wept "comme un veau" and adding that he had "le don des larmes,"—the gift of tears—a poetic expression that has survived the application. Scarron shows Aeneas of a pallid complexion, which Venus is forced to touch up with some pomade of her own. He makes the hero tilt at shadows like that other knight of rueful countenance. Of Phlegyas' excellent maxim, about not scorning the gods, which he is doomed to repeat forever in inferno, Scarron says, "Cette maxime est bon et belle, Mais en enfer a quoi sert-elle?"

Scarron hated above all the hypocrisy which he had suffered from in his stepmother's religious devoutness, and which, as Albert says, foreshadowed the primness and prudery of Mme. de Maintenon. In his description of the inferno he proceeds to deal punishment to such in an original manner. They are to live forever doing good actions with nobody ever knowing anything about it. He includes step-mothers among the procession of the condemned that defile before his vision.

Novel Read by Louis

Scarron's "Roman Comique" was one of his successes. Louis XIV., who was afterward to abhor the author's name, read the book with delight in his boyhood, Albert remarks that on its appearance the reading public was beginning to be submerged in the "pitiless waves" of the "noble and touching romance."

"Astres" had brought out a host of writers of weak sentimentality, full of heroes impossibly perfect and exasperatingly mild. It was all "cold, slow, empty, nobly, royally tiresome." Suddenly among this crowd of kings, princes, heroes and beribboned shepherd folk Scarron introduced living personages, contemporary, the sort of people one might meet at every turn. Like Moliere he was drawn to the wandering folk who represented the drama of the time, the comedians. Moliere threw in his lot with them in actual deed, traveling with a company of players till his success at court came. Scarron describes these folk, their life, their being, makes them no longer mimic kings and gorgeous ladies, masking in the guise which the drama of the time demanded, but tells their story as creatures of human joys and sorrows, setting them forth as they really were, albeit in his spirit of antic fun. The plot hinges on the wanderings of a certain gentleman of good society who becomes an actor in order to follow a lovely girl who is among the troupe of players, going from town to town, to set up their stage and don their tawdry fineries on the street or under such shelter as they may find. Albert comments on the use of a similar plot by Theophile Gautier, saying that Gautier however wholly misses the simplicity and the mirth of Scarron's story.

FLOWER BOXES THAT WATER THEMSELVES USED BY HOTEL

All world tourists will agree that one of the most striking differences between the appearance of hotels and homes in European countries, when compared with our American hotels and homes, is the use of flowers in Europe, says the Hotel World. Landing, we will say, from the steamer at Plymouth, Eng., in the spring months, the tourist will be surprised and delighted, on the railway trip to London, by the hedgerows and the flowers. When he reaches his station in London and drives to his hotel, if he is at all observant, he will be amazed at the tens of thousands of windows filled with growing flowers in window boxes. In his hotel in London, in Paris, in Berlin and elsewhere on the continent, if he has a love for flowers, he will be constantly interested and charmed with the exhibit of growing flowers. Even the sting of high hotel bills is alleviated when the manager on your departure from the hotel at the carriage door hands your wife a handsome bouquet to take on the way.

It is a pleasure to record that a Chicago concern has invented, patented, manufactured and is placing on the market a self-watering flower-box that will, to a very great extent, overcome the troubles and difficulties of growing flowers in hotels, and produce first-class results. The best example at present of the introduction of this invention is seen at the Blackstone hotel in Chicago.

While the Blackstone is on the boulevard, it is in the heart of the city, where it is ordinarily considered very difficult to grow and maintain in prime condition blooming flowers. It is pleasant to state that during the record-breaking hot weather we have had the growing plants and trailing vines which fill these self-watering boxes at the Blackstone have not only maintained their beauty and freshness, but have improved on their first appearance, though exposed to the glare of the sun's rays. In the main lobby and in the dining rooms inside the flowers and the palms and ferns have not been changed and have maintained their pristine beauty, though the flowers and plants were placed in position 16 months ago and are now in better condition than at that time. While it is usual in the large hotels to pay florists for caring for potted plants and paying for replacement, and still not getting

good results, the Blackstone has had the opposite experience, the employees of the hotel taking care of the plants and keeping them in the finest condition.

This self-watering box, which is made of metal, does not rot like wooden boxes and does not drip. The water is fed in automatically as required. The boxes are slipped into ornamental jardinières when desired and are made in all shapes and sizes. There is a tank of metal in the bottom and the roots draw the water by capillary attraction or natural suction, instead of on the soil, once a day or once a week as may seem best. The water enters at the lowest point in the box and rises through the soil and into the roots of the plants at exactly the right rate. The invention is strongly endorsed by the Drake Hotel Company, and one of the members of the company has installed them in his beautiful summer home.

MEN AND RELIGION MOVEMENT READY TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

SILVER BAY, N. Y.—Plans for the national campaign of the men and religion movement have been completed here. The object is to bring into relationship with the churches the 3,000,000 needed to equalize the church membership of men and women.

The men and religion program has behind it leaders of North American Protestantism and a financial support ample to meet all requirements. Conspicuous among the members of the three teams who will visit the 90 picked cities will be Raymond Robins, well known as a labor unionist and social worker of Chicago.

The New England cities where the men and religion movement will be heard include Boston, Hartford, Portland, Springfield and Worcester.

MR. STIMSON REACHES CUBA
GUANTANAMO, Cuba.—Mr. Stimson, United States secretary of war, and Brigadier-General Edwards arrived on the cruiser North Carolina Friday morning and left for Santiago, whence they will go by train to Havana.

RECIPROCITY COVERS YEARS OF HISTORY IN U. S. AND CANADA

WASHINGTON—In view of the fact that Canadian reciprocity became complete, so far as the United States can make it, with the signature of President Taft, it is interesting to look back over the earlier history of reciprocity between the United States and Canada—interesting because many of the questions which have arisen during the consideration of the Canadian agreement of this year arose in these earlier times also and helped confuse the real issue.

This was true of the first negotiations which failed; it was true of the successful negotiations of Lord Elgin and the resulting treaty of 1854; it was true at the time that treaty was annulled, for political rather than for commercial reasons and it has been true of all subsequent reciprocity proceedings down to the present moment. One is impressed, in the reading of the history of that question, with the difficulty always experienced in dealing not only with conflicting interests, but with national prejudices and also with indifference to the benefits derivable from more friendly trade relations fairly adjusted to the protective policies of both countries.

Reciprocity between the United States and Canada was first proposed when Mr. Pakenham, the British minister to this country, brought it to the attention of Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury. In 1846, the Canadian Parliament having previously adopted an address to Queen Victoria asking that negotiations be opened to bring about the reciprocal admission of products upon equal terms.

As a means of accomplishing the desired result legislation was preferred to a treaty for the same reason which prompted President Taft to put the Canadian reciprocity agreement of today into the form of legislation and not of a treaty. It is always much easier to frame a treaty than to get it ratified.

Canada began the legislative program by preparing a bill providing for "the free admission of certain articles, the growth and product of the United States of America, into Canada when entering similar articles, the growth and production of Canada, shall be admitted without duty into the said states." A bill of similar import was passed by the American House of Representatives but the Senate failed to consider it, pleading the pressure of other and more important business.

In fact, however, the Senate wanted a concession from Canada of the right of free navigation of the St. Lawrence as a part of the consideration or the free admission of Canadian products. In these earlier days Canada was much more desirous of reciprocity than the United States.

Another move toward reciprocity was begun in January, 1850. The commerce committee of the House at that time reported a bill, whereupon the question of free navigation of the St. Lawrence was raised in the House, as previously it had been raised informally in the Senate. It was also objected that Canada would benefit more by reciprocity than the United States, because her markets were not "equivalent" to ours. At this proposition Canada intimated her willingness to grant free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other Canadian waters by treaty, but the House of Representatives disregarded the overture and a new bill providing for reciprocity with Canada conditioned upon free navigation was introduced, but it did not reach a vote.

The fishery question came into prominence at this time, but not at the present of Canada. Promoters of reciprocity on both sides of the international boundary agreed that it could be obtained only by a treaty which would include a grant of free navigation of Canadian waters and a solution of the fisheries difficulties. Accordingly in 1853 a resolution was introduced in Congress asking the President to negotiate such a treaty, and here is where Lord Elgin, governor-general of Canada, and one of the most experienced diplomats of his day, comes upon the scene.

He came to Washington early in 1854 to confer with President Pierce and the secretary of state, Mr. Marcy, and at the same time to convince an obstinate Democratic majority in Congress that reciprocity would be advantageous to both countries. Lord Elgin's diplomacy won the day and reciprocity was established. It granted the free navigation asked for, temporarily settled the fisheries disputes and dealt liberally with trade relations between the two countries.

Free coal, timber, grain, cattle, meats, vegetables and fruits were provided for, but no manufactured goods were included in the arrangement, in which respect it was not unlike the reciprocity agreement of the present day. The American farmers at that time raised no protest against the free admission of Canadian agricultural products into the United States and the explanation, now forthcoming, is that they were not fearful of Canadian competition in that day, and cheaper coal and timber was a great desideratum to them.

This Elgin treaty lasted 11 years, and was abrogated Jan. 18, 1865. One of the causes was the charge that Canada in bad faith had raised her duties on manufactured goods but of this she has since been acquitted. Another cause was the belief in this country that Canada had the better of the bargain. Still another was the dissatisfaction of the American farmer and lumberman. Perhaps the cause which contributed most to the abrogation was that growing out of the civil war, then nearing an end. There was in the United States at that

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time a feeling of hostility toward Great Britain on account of her attitude toward the North during that struggle.

The Canadians gave up the reciprocity treaty with avowed reluctance. In good years they had profited by it and it is the belief of some of the historians that the United States had no ground for its complaint of a disparity of benefits. England has been charged with indifference in permitting the treaty to be abrogated without a word of protest. It now seems clear that the treaty came to an end through politics. Commercially it seemed to be desirable and was working satisfactorily to both countries. Probably it would have endured but for the civil war.

There were various renewals of the negotiations in the years following, beginning in 1869 with Sir John Rose's mission to Washington, which proved fruitless because it was not possible then to find any ground on which the negotiators could meet amicably. In December, 1889, Representative Butterworth of Ohio introduced in the House a bill for full reciprocity with Canada, but it was not reported from the ways and means committee. Canada then, as previously, made most of the overtures.

Finally, after the failure of the negotiations of 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "We make no more pilgrimages to Washington," and he was as good as his word, for the initiative in the present instance came from the United States, President Taft himself being responsible for it.

The ratification of the present agreement by the Canadian Parliament is confidently expected in this city now that Congress has acted favorably. That this will be the case is also the belief of the Canadian government, although ratification there may be delayed for several months, possibly, and there may be an appeal to the country.

UPHOLD UNIFORM OF U. S. OFFICERS

WASHINGTON—The determination of the administration to enforce the law passed by the last Congress requiring amusement places to respect the uniform of the United States army and navy was shown, when Attorney-General Wickersham, with the approval of President Taft, instructed the United States attorney at Prescott, Ariz., to proceed against the owners of a skating rink for refusing admission to Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., retired; Capt. Duncan K. Major, Jr., twenty-seventh infantry, and Sergt. Rolenburg of the Arizona national guard. These officers were refused admission to the rink when wearing uniforms on May 4.

WANT \$200,000 FOR ROAD WORK

YREKA, Cal.—Siskiyou county is determined to have a system of good highways. It is proposed to bond the county for approximately \$200,000. The supervisors in response to a petition have appointed Noel E. Graves of Yreka, A. J. Barr of Sisson and Dr. A. A. Milliken of Ft. Jones to view all the roads in the county and report an estimate of the amount needed to put them in first class condition for automobile and wagon travel. Then a bond election will be called.

RAILROAD AWARDS TRACK CONTRACTS

GUTHRIE, Ok.—The Wichita Falls & Northwestern railroad, headquarters at Wichita Falls, Tex., has let the contract to Walter H. Dennison of Lubbock, Tex., for the construction of 900,000 yards of the extension of the line from Hammon toward Woodward, the contract representing the first nine miles of the extension north of the South Canadian river.

EL CAJON (CAL.) TO SHOW FRUIT
EL CAJON, Cal.—El Cajon valley fruit day will be celebrated this year on Aug. 19, in the O'Neill eucalyptus grove, about a quarter of a mile north of the center of the town.

EMPEROR REPORTED TO HAVE WON PEACE IN MOROCCO CRISIS

LONDON—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, imperial German chancellor, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German foreign secretary, may tender their resignations to Emperor William as a result of the pending agreement between Germany and France in the Moroccan dispute, it is reported here. It is believed in semi-official circles that the Emperor overruled the aggressive policy of the chancellor and foreign secretary and ordered them to recede from their original demands.

While the reported agreement between France and Germany clears the way for an amicable settlement ultimately, it is declared here that prolonged negotiations will probably be needed before the details can be finally worked out.

So far as can be learned, Germany modified her demands for a portion of the French Congo territory as "compensation" sufficiently to make it possible for France to grant them without prejudicing any other foreign interests. But the agreement regarding Germany's economic interests in Morocco has yet to be considered, it is said, and this also concerns England.

PARIS—According to a statement issued Friday night, the Franco-German situation over Morocco shows a tendency to ameliorate. Since the last interview between Ambassador Cambon and Foreign Secretary Von Kiderlen-Waechter, Germany has ceased to consider her original propositions as beyond modifications. It is certain that a relaxation in the situation has resulted.

BERLIN—The prospects of a speedy settlement of the Morocco question between Germany and France is welcomed on every hand, but the terms of the agreement, when they become known, probably will cause considerable dissatisfaction in various quarters in both Germany and France.

Details still remain to be arranged, and it is recognized generally that these are most important. Both Germany and France have been compelled to concede a number of weighty points, because neither of them was prepared to press matters too far.

Criticism of the Emperor for his influence on behalf of a peaceful settlement are made by Pan-German journals.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES IN BERLIN FAVOR J. G. A. LEISHMAN

BERLIN—German official circles are especially favorable to John G. A. Leishman as ambassador proposed to be sent by the United States. The reply of the Emperor to the proposal was made immediately on receipt of the Washington note.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, German foreign secretary, is said to be personally acquainted with Mr. Leishman.

The press when discussing possibilities at the time of Dr. Hill's resignation commented very favorably upon the name of Mr. Leishman.

ROME—The Italian court, government and diplomatic corps will keenly regret the loss of Mr. Leishman, it is declared. Should Mr. Leishman receive the Berlin appointment his career here will close with the carrying out of a special mission from President Taft to congratulate King Victor Emmanuel on the jubilee of Italian unity.

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STORAGE RESERVOIR AND CHANNEL WORK FOR ST. JOHN RIVER

International Commission's
Engineers Report That Im-
provements Are Both
Feasible and Desirable

AID TO LUMBERMEN

BANGOR, Me.—Assurances that im-
provement of the St. John river with
storage and channel work for the benefit
of the lumbering industry and the water
powers to be developed on that water-
way is both feasible and desirable are at
hand as the result of an investigation
by the international St. John river com-
mission.

This commission, appointed by the
United States and the Dominion of Can-
ada, has received information to that
effect in a recent report from its board
of consulting engineers—Hardy S. Fer-
guson of New York city and S. J. Chap-
leau of the department of public works
of Canada, who say:

"We have no hesitation in stating that
what we have already learned makes it
apparent to us that it is both feasible
and desirable to develop a system of storage
reservoirs and to improve the river
channels in many places, and that much
can be accomplished toward making the
driving of logs easier and less expensive,
and toward increasing the low water
flows for the benefit of all water powers
which may be developed along the river
in the future."

Those who are concerned in the out-
come of the work of the commission
and have interests along the St. John
river consider the report of the consult-
ing engineers very significant, as it
means, if adopted by the commission,
that eventually the two governments
may take steps jointly to carry out
some comprehensive scheme of improve-
ment.

Most of the field work done by en-
gineers at the direction of the commis-
sioners has been completed, and the
larger part of the data has been put
in shape for the consulting engineers to
study in connection with their final re-
port. Briefly the work covers a com-
prehensive examination of the St. John
river between Grand Falls and Seven
islands and of the lakes and main
branches tributary to the river between
these limits.

Profiles, discharge measurements and
gauging readings have been made, areas
of important lakes determined, surveys
of sites for dams at the outlets of these
lakes completed, maps made and other
necessary information collected from
which to estimate the reservoir capacity
available, cost of constructing
reservoir dams and manner of treating
river channels for improving log driving
conditions.

Work that remains to be done is being
hurried along as fast as possible under
the direction of M. H. Ranney, chief en-
gineer in charge of the field work. It
is expected that the engineering work
will be all finished within the next four
months. The engineers are securing de-
finite information as to the possibility of
creating reservoirs and improving the
river channels above Seven islands. This
phase of the subject is of special impor-
tance in connection with log-driving op-
erations.

Enough data has been secured to jus-
tify the consulting engineers in beginning
their studies of the problems which will
form the basis of their final report to the
commission, which they plan to have
ready some time this fall.

PUBLICITY BILL IS AGREED UPON

WASHINGTON—The conferees on the
campaign publicity bill have practically
reached an agreement to report the Sen-
ate bill with a modification striking out
the provision fixing the rate per voter
that each candidate for the Senate or
House of Representatives may be per-
mitted to pay by way of campaign ex-
penses.

All the Senate provisions making the
law applicable to senators as well as
representatives, to primary as well as
other elections, and to pledges of office
as well as other forms of obligation are
retained.

Under the Senate amendments accepted
candidates for office may spend a max-
imum of \$10,000 each in senatorial cam-
paigns, and \$500 in congressional cam-
paigns.

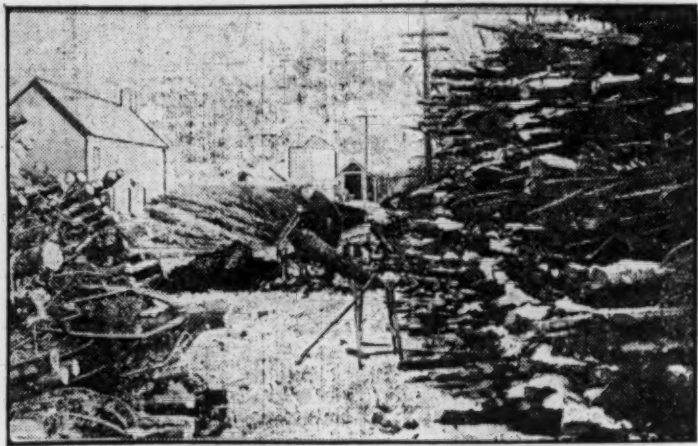
CRITICIZES ACTION IN LABOR CASES

WASHINGTON—The process of "legal
kidnaping," as in the labor cases of
Moyer, Haywood and McNamara, was
condemned by the Senate select com-
mittee appointed to investigate the third
degree methods of the police authorities
of the United States, whose report was
presented to the Senate on Friday by
Senator Borah on behalf of the commit-
tee.

The committee said the practise of
hurrying accused men from one state to
another without giving them an oppor-
tunity to be heard should be prevented
by prohibiting extradition until after the
lapse of a certain number of days or
by some other effective plan.

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LUMBER CUT FROM CRAWFORD NOTCH



Showing one of the many yields of New Hampshire wood-
lands, now to be protected

TREE PROTECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IS NOW ASSURED

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—One of the
most interesting forestry meetings ever
held in New Hampshire was the one
held by the Society for the Protection
of New Hampshire Forests at the Mount
Pleasant this week. It was of especial
importance this year as much informa-
tion was given regarding the state reser-
vation in the Crawford Notch and the
federal reservation.

Governor Bass in speaking of the steps
that the state had taken said that two
expert lumbermen had been employed by
him and his council to estimate the value
of the timber in the Crawford tract,
which is 10 miles long and a mile and
a half wide. The owners of this land
had also submitted their valuations, but
as the two did not agree, the matter will
be settled by a referee. Lumbering has,
however, been stopped in the Notch and
the state reservation is assured.

Representative Hawley of Oregon was
also present and assured the Governor
and all those that attended that although
nothing definite had been done up to the
expiration of the fiscal year, July 1, 1917,
that New Hampshire would receive her
share of the appropriation under the
Weeks bill. In closing he said: "The
United States will now protect the White
Hills and it will always be a beauty spot
of the country, for it is the common heri-
tage of the whole nation."

BRIDGEWATER'S NEW NORMAL DORMITORY FOR WOMEN READY

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The new
dormitory for young women at the
Bridgewater Normal school will be ready
for the school opening in September and
will be one of the best equipped public
buildings in this section. Ninety rooms
will be added to the capacity of the
school.

The dormitory is on Grove street,
south of the school laundry, on the land
purchased of Mrs. Solomon Keith. The
building is of brick with deer island
granite underpinning and casements. It
will be used for all the first and second
year girls and some of those in the
upper classes will also room there.

Many of these have already chosen
their rooms for this fall, and as new
ones are added to the list of the enter-
ing class they are given a choice. This
will leave Normal hall almost entirely
for the use of the help employed at the
school and Tillinghast will be used for
the accommodation of the teachers. No
definite plans have been made for the
boys.

All the rooms in the new building are
so arranged that they have from two to
three windows. The smaller ones are
14 feet square and the larger one 19x14
feet. The larger ones will be used as
fraternity rooms and have bay windows.
All the rooms have birch floors, two
closets and a bookcase. There are 30 on
each floor, two on the first floor being
used for reception rooms.

The building is 230 feet long and 50
feet wide, with two wings, one on each
end.

OKLAHOMA PLANS STATE HIGHWAY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.—The building
of a state road across Oklahoma from
Gainesville, Tex., to either Arkansas City
or Hunnwell, Kan., was assured by the
action of an enthusiastic convention held
here recently on call of Sidney Suggs,
state highway commissioner, when coun-
ty commissioners and good roads boost-
ers from each of the counties which the
road will cross, pledged their cooperation
and assistance.

Over 500 persons were here from the 10
counties affected, and the route of the
road was definitely outlined as far north
as Perry, running through Ardmore, Nor-
man, Oklahoma City and Guthrie.

North of Perry, one plan, supported by
Winfield and Arkansas City, Kan., is to
have the road run through Ponca City
and Newkirk to Oklahoma City. The
other is to run it through Tonkawa and
Blackwell to Hunnwell. Wellington, Kan.,
had a delegation here in support
of that plan. Two roads may be built
through that section to satisfy both
factions.

SMITHSONIAN EXPERT IS BACK FROM NORTH WITH FINE SPECIMENS

TAUNTON, Mass.—A Cleveland Bent
of this city, who was recently chosen
by the Smithsonian Institution of Wash-
ington to complete the history of
birds in North America, has returned
home after a successful trip to islands
in the Behring sea. Mr. Bent was in
search of birds, mammals and geographi-
cal matter for the famous Washington
institution. He was accompanied by F.
B. McKechnie of Boston, Alexander
Whetmore of Kansas City and A. R.
Beck of California. Messrs. McKechnie
and Beck did not make the return trip,
but will continue the work until next
year. As a result of the trip the party
secured more than 1000 birds, 200
mammals, rocks, geographical matter,
furs, rare baskets and other works of the
natives.

The exploration party sailed from
St. Townsend, Wash., on May 19, on the
revenue cutter Tahama, going north
through the inner passage, between Van-
couver island and British Columbia.
After leaving the inner passage the
course was directly to Unalaska, which
is 825 miles from Sitka in lower Alaska.
Unalaska being one of the Aleutian
islands. After a brief stop for coal and
provisions, the cutter steamed to Atke
island, the extreme point of North
America, this place being a short dis-
tance from Siberia. Here the natives
were of a mixed race, being partly
Eskimo and Indian. At this place 55
rare blue fox skins were secured, also
very rare birds and baskets of wonder-
ful workmanship. After making exten-
sive investigation at the most western
point the cutter started to return.

Adak, Tanaga and Chernofski islands
were visited, many valuable collections
being made at each. Upon arriving at
Unalaska it was found necessary to
secure another boat, as the cutter Ta-
hama was called upon to guard the seal
grounds. At this point the Polar Bear,
a small ship, was secured, at which time
a moving picture company joined the
party to sail north in hopes of securing
pictures of polar bears. The moving
picture men were successful, securing the
first pictures of this kind ever taken in
that section. On July 4 the party cele-
brated by stopping at Begosloff island
where a volcano was charted. The island
was uninhabited owing to the volcano,
but to the surprise of the party, the
volcano had sunk into the center of the
island, while in its place was a lake which
had formed in the crater. Here there
were found more than 100,000 sea birds.
The birds were tame and were secured
without the use of guns.

The ship next started for Nome,
Alaska, a distance of 700 miles, but be-
came lost in the fog and found shelter at
St. Pauls island, the seat of the national
seal industry. No one is allowed to land
here without a permit from Washington,
but under the circumstances it was nec-
essary to allow the ship to land. The
party saw the seal breeding grounds and
secured valuable bird species there. From
St. Pauls island the ship went to St.
Matthews island, previously explored. At
this place polar bears and walrus were
plentiful. After exploring these islands
the party landed at Nome, Alaska, from
which place they sailed to Seattle on the
steamship Victoria, the 2400 miles being
made in eight days.

Mr. Bent is much pleased with the re-
sults of the trip and has shipped his
specimens and findings to the Washington
institution and is now planning a trip to
some other part of North America that
has not been explored for such work.

SUSPECTS SECRET SUGAR REBATES

WASHINGTON—A secret understand-
ing as to rebates apparently exists be-
tween the railroads and sugar shippers
in the opinion of Harry E. Bellis, a
Philadelphia tariff rate expert, who ap-
peared before the House sugar trust in-
vestigating committee to explain the
question of sugar freight rates.

He declared the railroads did not
charge by gross rates on sugar ship-
ments, and that this meant a saving of
considerable money to the American
Sugar Refining Company. He was not
sure, he said, but he supposed the in-
dependents received similar rate rebates.

NAVY DEPARTMENT SHIFTS ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON—The navy department
has issued an order detaching Rear-
Admiral Sidney A. Staunton from com-
mand of the fifth division of the Atlantic
fleet and assigned him to duty on the
general board Aug. 16.

The vessels of the fifth division have
become scattered all over the Atlantic
on special duty until finally Admiral
Staunton had only one vessel under his
direct orders.

BURGWIN WINS N. J. TENNIS
SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Collie Burgwin,
a young man scarcely out of his teens,
won the title of North Jersey coast
champion in tennis at the courts of the
Spring Lake Casino Friday afternoon.
Burgwin is from Pittsburg and is spend-
ing the summer at Bay Head. He won
from Fred Shaw, the Newark Bay Club
player of Bayonne in three straight sets
of 6-4, 6-3, 6-3 does not fully indi-
cate. Burgwin will be entitled to chal-
lenge Dean Mathey for the Casino chal-
lenge cup, and a date for this match
will be set tonight after the other
matches in the present tournament are
played off. The finals and semi-finals
in the consolation singles, men's doubles
and mixed doubles will be played today.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE MAIL ORDERS FILLED

New England's Great Shopping Event Begins MONDAY Morning

LOCKHART'S "MILL-END" SALE Is the Original—None Other Is Genuine

All Boston Moves at this Announcement. There is no other merchandise
event in the world that compares with it. The Lockhart "Mill-End" starts in
our store Monday morning. This will be our fifth Semi-Annual Lockhart Sale,
and the real live Mr Lockhart in person will be right here in our store, and
this means action; it means enthusiasm, for, combined with the coming to our
city again of this world-renowned mill-clean-up movement, comes to every
home in Boston an opportunity to get new goods right off the looms at "Mill-
End" cost, and you will never know what "Mill-End" cost means unless you
come to this sale.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

The following officers of the C. A. C.
will report at Ft. Monroe on Aug. 15 or
as may be specified for examination for
promotion:

Second Lieuts. T. F. Dodd, F. E. Mc-
Cammon, J. R. Campbell, L. B. Bender,
H. S. Hemingway, R. C. Harrison.

The following officers of the C. A. C.
will report at Presidio, San Francisco,
on Aug. 15 or as may be specified for
examination for promotion:

Second Lieuts. R. E. Lee, A. Norton,
T. J. Cecil, F. P. Hardaway, C. C. Heth,
J. W. Wallis.

Capt. W. P. Ennis, Q. M., to Guthrie
and Free, Tex., for inspection and pur-
chase of public animals.

Maj. W. G. Haan, C. A. C., to this
city and attend a meeting Aug. 5 of na-
tional land defense board.

Second Lieut. B. A. Dixon, fifteenth
infantry, to camp Perry, O., duty.

Capt. H. H. Bailey, medical corps, de-
tached as instructor of national guard,
D. C., to be held at Ft. Myer, Aug. 12-17.

Navy Orders
Lieut. C. C. Moses, detached duty navy
yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to duty on
Atlantic station.

Lieut. (junior grade) A. A. Garelon,
Jr., detached duty the Rhode Island, to
duty the New Jersey.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. A. Hall, de-
tached duty the Vermont, to duty the
Walke.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. A. Wolleson,
detached duty the Tennessee, to duty
connection fitting out the San Fran-
cisco and duty on board when placed
in commission.

Ensign J. H. Klein, Jr., detached duty
the Roe.

Ensign R. E. Thornton, Ensign C. R.
Robinson and Ensign W. C. Bartlett, de-
tached duty the Rhode Island, to duty
the New Jersey.

Midshipman D. B. Hawley, to duty
the South Dakota.

Midshipman J. H. Magruder, to duty
the North Dakota.

Midshipman W. S. Davidson, to duty
the Vermont.

Ensign L. Jordan, Jr., and Ensign J.
A. Nelson, detached duty the Paducah,
to duty the Maine.

Ensign L. F. Kimball, detached duty
the South Carolina, to duty the Wheel-
ing.

Midshipman G. N. Reeves and Midship-
man L. N. Richardson, Jr., detached duty
the South Carolina, to duty the Pa-
ducah.

Midshipman H. S. Burdick, detached
duty the New Jersey, to duty the Mon-
aghan.

Midshipman L. E. Lindsay, detached
duty the Delaware, to duty the Roe.

Midshipman A. Barney, detached duty
the New Hampshire, to duty the Per-
kins.

Midshipman P. T. Wright and Midship-
man L. C. Dunn, detached duty the
Tacoma, to duty the Franklin con-
nection fitting out the San Francisco and
duty on board when commissioned.

Midshipman H. W. Stark, to duty the
Mississippi.

Midshipman J. K. Esler, to duty the
Colorado.

Midshipman H. F. Kingman and Midship-
man O. O. Hagen, to duty the West
Virginia.

Midshipman W. E. Baughman, to duty
the Maryland.

Surgeon R. E. Ledbetter, detached duty
bureau of medicine and surgery, to duty
naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon H. A. Dunn, detached duty
naval hospital, Washington, D. C., to
duty connection fitting out the Florida
and duty on board when commissioned.

Passed Asst. Surgeon G. C. Rhodes,

detached duty naval hospital, Port

Royal, S. C., to duty the South Carolina.
Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. O.
Bunker, detached duty naval hospital,
Mare Island, Cal., to duty navy recruit-
ing station, Los Angeles, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. E. Hoyt,
detached duty naval hospital, Mare Is-
land, Cal., to duty navy yard, Mare
Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. L. Jones,
detached duty navy recruiting station,
Dallas, Tex., to duty on Asiatic station.
Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Brown,
detached duty navy recruiting station,
Los Angeles, Cal., and granted leave one
month.

Assistant Surgeon S. Bacon, detached
duty the Wheeling, to duty in command
of the naval hospital, Port Royal, S. C.

Assistant Surgeon W. J. Riddick, de-
tached duty the South Carolina, to duty
the Wheeling.

Assistant Surgeon M. Boland, detached
duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., to
duty navy recruiting station, Dallas,
Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. F. San-
born, to duty marine recruiting station,
Denver, Col.

Pay Inspector H. E. Biscoe, detached
duty as fleet paymaster, United States
Atlantic fleet, to home and wait orders.

Pay Inspector E. W. Bonafant, de-
tached duty navy yard, Mare Island,
Cal., to duty as fleet paymaster United
States Atlantic fleet.

Boatswain P. H. Bierce, detached duty
the Lancaster, to duty connection fitting
out the San Francisco, and duty on board
when placed in commission.

Gunner H. E. Stevens, detached duty
the Tacoma, to duty connection fitting
out the San Francisco, and duty on board
when placed in commission.

Machinist H. Lobitz, to duty connection
fitting out the San Francisco and duty
on board when placed in commission.

Chief Carpenter J. W. Burnham, de-
tached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.,
to duty connection fitting out the San
Francisco, and duty on board when placed
in commission.

Paymaster's Clerk A. M. Jones and
Paymaster's Clerk A. E. Mitchell, ap-
pointment as paymaster's clerk in the
navy revoked.

Marine Corps Orders
Col. Lincoln Karmany, detached Phillip-
pines about Oct. 1, to United States.

Maj. M. J. Shaw, one month's leave.

Capt. C. Beaumont, detached marine
barracks, Philadelphia, to Army School
of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. P. E. Chamberlin, detached re-
cruiting duty New York; granted one
month's leave.

Capt. George Van Orden, detached
Naval War College to Army School of
the Line, Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. H. C. Snyder, leave revoked; to
recruiting duty, New York.

Second Lieut. A. J. White, one month's
leave.

First Lieut. F. A. Barker, 15 days'
leave.

Capt. Bennet Fyfe, Jr., assistant
quartermaster, one month's leave.

Capt. B. W. Sibley, two months' leave.

Second Lieut. Richmond Bryant, com-
missioned a second lieutenant from July
6, 1911, and ordered to report for as-
signment to duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Wolverine at Toledo, Vulcan
at Gibraltar, Pompey at Shanghai,
Smith, Dixie, Montgomery and Ammen
at Boston.

Sailed—Standish, from Annapolis for
Norfolk; Patuxent, from Norfolk for
Newport; Marietta from Port Limon
for Bluefields; Mayrant, from Delaware
Breakwater for Newport.

ANTI-RECIPROCITY LEADERS GATHER TO PLAN CONTEST

OTTAWA, Ont.—A gathering of Con-
servative leaders in Toronto will take
place today when the opposition cam-
paign program will be drawn up.
Premier Laurier will go to Montreal to-
day to consult Liberal leaders there
and to give directions for active cam-
paign work.

One change will take place in the
Laurier government before the general
election. The minister of navy and
fisheries, Mr. Brodeur, is to be appointed
to the supreme court.

Postmaster-General Lemieux will as-
sume the navy and fisheries portfolio,
and H. S. Beland, the Liberal representa-
tive of Beauce, P. Q., will be brought
into the government as postmaster-gen-
eral to fill the vacancy caused by the
transfer of Mr. Lemieux.

Henri Bourassa, the creator and guid-
ing spirit of the Nationalist movement,
has issued a signed statement at Quebec
against the government.

The government hails the announcement by
Premier McBride of British Columbia,
that he will not be a candidate for the
federal House as requested by the Con-
servatives.

FLEET DISPERSES AT END OF WEEK OF MANEUVERS

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—The war-
ships of the first and second division of
the North Atlantic fleet sailed for Rock-
port and Salem Friday. The Nebraska,
flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, who
is in command of the fleet, led the way,
followed by the Delaware, Michigan,
Kansas, New Hampshire and South Caro-
lina. Maneuvers will be resumed off
Cape Cod Monday.

The flotilla of seven submarines went
to Rockport and the 12 torpedo destroy-
ers to Boston. Remaining here are the
third and fourth divisions, comprising
the Vermont, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri,
Maine, Virginia, Ohio and Washington.

The Missouri was taken on her steam
trial by the board of survey and inspection
Friday and today the Ohio will
make the run. This is made a visiting
day on the ships, and liberty parties are
ashore. There will be a band concert
and ball games on Evans field.

DAY PORTRAIT CASE IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the
state department day portrait voucher
case was resumed in the House today
after the Republican leader, Mr. Mann,
had exhausted about every known par-
liamentary resource to prevent the mat-
ter being taken up.

The committee on state department ex-
penditures, which investigated the affair,
recommended that W. H. Michael, now
consul-general at Calcutta and formerly
chief clerk of the state department, and
Thomas W. Morrison, disbursing clerk
of the department, be dismissed from
the government service. Michael and
Morrison handled the voucher for \$2450
for a portrait of Mr. Day.

The report referred to the discrepancy
between the full face amount of the
voucher and the \$850 actually paid to
the artist for the portrait and frame.

ALGHERI'S SOUPS
By far richest and most delicate known

These Household Pages

contain within themselves every element necessary to assure success to the advertisers Regular, consistent advertisers hereon secure appreciation and cooperation

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

Commencing Monday, August the 7th

Showing of

Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces,—new Autumn weaves and colors.

SILK DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century

On Monday and Tuesday, August the 7th and 8th.

10,000 yards of Black Dress Satin. 35 inches wide. 75c per yard value 1.00

23rd Street

New York

34th Street



ELIMINATION OF WAIST LINE

Silken cord gains in popularity

A YEAR ago, when the high waist became definite, everybody seemed to think that it was a passing caprice. The truth is that it has gained favor every month. A well dressed woman who has just returned from Paris says that all the waists are up under the arms; that no one has a normal waist line; that even the under slips and combinations are made with an exaggerated empire effect.

She says that every-day frocks are a trifle lower than the afternoon and evening ones, and that in the latter the regulation Josephine waist line has returned to favor. It is almost under the arms, and the waist line proper has vanished from Paris.

If this is the case today it only means that Americans will accentuate the high waist line in the autumn. It is true that few of us wear anything else now, but we do not exaggerate it. We merely put the skirt or belt a bit above the normal, avoid belts, adhere to one-piece frocks, and let it go at that.

But the new French idea which is gaining strength over there and which is being carried out in the ready-made suits that are sent to the American trade in August, is an elimination of all waist line, unless one can call the horizontal trimming under the arms by such a name. It would be stretching the truth to do it.

What with poke bonnets coming back, white stockings and black slippers, collarless blouses and this absence of waist line, it looked as though we were going back wholeheartedly to the fashions which preceded those of the crinoline and the hoopskirt.

This traveler from Paris also says that all skirts are narrower than ever; that all talk about returning full skirts has been abandoned. At the many dress-makers where she visited she was told that a yard and a half was the maximum width and that less was chosen for evening frocks.

The curve at the back of the skirt, which was always graceful, has gone out of favor. The back seam is now as straight as the front one, and with the high waist the whole effect is that of an old-fashioned skirt.

Just what the ungirlish figure is going to do if these strictly empire gowns prevail is hard to tell, although there is no reason why we should look any worse in them than did the women of Napoleon's day. The Frenchwomen who were slightly awkward and somewhat stout insisted at that time that the waistless empire gown hid their defects.

There is no doubt for the present that the waist line is going higher and higher, and the new frocks which are being turned out for summer resorts show merely silk cord or a fold of satin

around the gown about three and a half inches above the natural waist. This silken cord, or two of them, grows in popularity. It is not new, but its popularity was never assured until now. Today it is putting out of business most of the satin girdles and leather belts and fancy pipings. One can buy it at the shops at all prices and use as much or as little of it as desired. The ends are finished with tassels, and there is usually a loop at the left side from which the ends fall.—New York Times.

BROWN THE FLOUR

Browned flour is better than unbrowned in making gravies, according to the Newark News. Brown a quantity at a time and when cool put into a glass jar with a close fitting top. Always keep a supply of browned sugar or caramel on hand for sauces.

PROTECTS PLATES

If it is necessary to keep fine china plates piled on top of one another, get some large sheets of blotting paper and cut round pieces a trifle larger than the plates, place these between each plate and you have a splendid protection.—Newark News.

STEAM CHIMNEYS

Washing lamp chimneys by immersing them in water often makes them brittle, says the New Haven Palladium. A safer way to clean them is to hold them for a few minutes over a steaming kettle. Then polish them briskly with a soft cloth.

MUTTON DRIPPING

Mutton dripping will not set hard and sticky, as it usually does, if directly the fat is poured from the baking tin the vessel containing it is put at the back of the stove and allowed to stay there until the stove itself cools.—Spokane Chronicle.

HAM HINT

When a ham or smoked tongue has been boiled, try plunging it in cold water as soon as removed from the water, says an exchange. This will make the skin come off easily and smoothly.

IF DRAWERS STICK

Doors that will not open easily and drawers that stick may be put in good condition by rubbing the offending edges with a soft lead pencil.—Exchange.

SECRETS OF FASHION MAKING

Costume designer divulges them to a reporter

WHY did I leave London? Why, to get more money, of course," said a costume designer to a New York Tribune interviewer. "The field is becoming so crowded over home that all the artists are earning less now. The two greatest ones, who used to make £3000, are making only £1000 now. But over here there seems to be a great opening for fashion artists."

"The great part of the really new fashions are designed, as you know, in Paris. The great dressmaking firms employ people to make rough sketches of their gowns, and these sketches they sell to us. They usually are very crude, showing only the main points about the dress, and with just a splash of color here and there to show the color scheme. We take these sketches, draw them over, color them, and they have to be printed in our books with 'sketched by Worth' at the bottom. Another way we get hints for our designs is from similar sketches made by our own artists. We send a young girl out on the avenue to get sketches from the shops and passers-by. Haven't you seen a girl sometimes draw a tiny pad from her pocket and mark it quickly, casting furtive glances around all the time lest she be detected? Or, she may walk around inside the store and make drawings from the gowns displayed within. American shops are much easier to do that in than the English. Over there you can't go into a store without clerks coming forward. 'What does madam wish?' and then they have to buy something to get rid of them. Here in America, on the other hand, you can go into a store and wander around as much as you like without being spoken to. It is easy then to make little quick sketches. I like the English stores when I really want to buy something, but the American ones

when I am just looking at things. I never really have to make the sketches of which I have been telling you. That is too elementary work for a head artist. They always send the new apprentices out to make those sketches. Then I use them as guides and models for my large drawings."

"The only other difference I have noticed as yet between clothes here and at home is that you Americans wear much better tailormades. You seem to take more pains about your cloth suits, and insist on their fitting perfectly. You wear them a great deal more, too. Here on the street, you seem to think you are not properly dressed unless you have on a tailormade. English women wear them only when they are sporting, or on cold mornings in town. Before the extremely hot weather comes you see nothing on Fifth avenue but dark serge suits. Bond street at the same season would be full of light muslin dresses. Think how much more comfortable the thin dress is and how much prettier a picture a group of women make when so attired! I cannot understand why Americans are so devoted to the tailormade, though I must say they have the best ones in the world."

"They are almost as bad, I hear, about house dresses, what we call tagewowns, such as this I have on. We always wear loose gowns like this, without corsets, at afternoon tea, and have such a comfortable, restful hour before getting ready for dinner and the evening. You Americans, poor things, don't have tea, and you keep in your tight gowns or stiff blouses until evening, and you don't even dress for dinner as much as English women do. Over home in a boarding house like this, where the people were not wealthy—ordinary working people like me, you know—we would all be in light gowns at dinner."

DATE PUT ON GENUINE SEVRES

Many forgeries of hard paste porcelain

HARD paste porcelain was first introduced at Sevres in 1760, and for the following 30 years or so both hard and soft paste were made there. After 1804 hard paste porcelain was produced alone, soft paste being only attempted, in an experimental way, from time to time until 1862, when the manufacture of soft paste porcelain was revived under Napoleon III, but was again abandoned in 1870.

Undecorated or slightly embellished services were presented to the dignitaries of state under Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe and Napoleon III, some of which from time to time found their way into the market and fell into the hands of the counterfeiters to be redecorated. Between the years 1871 and 1880 large quantities of refuse or imperfect porcelain were sold by the factory or were given away, and much of this material was secured by speculators.

To place on these genuine pieces elaborate decorations of cupids, garlands of flowers, gold monograms and false marks was an easy matter, says a New York Sun writer, and uninitiated purchasers could always be found ready to pay exorbitant prices for them. In some cases the paintings were of such excellence that they might readily deceive an expert, but an inspection of the marks in

most instances reveals the spurious character of the work.

Hard paste porcelain of Sevres has in recent years been counterfeited to a much greater extent than soft paste. In fact the imitations of wares produced during the reigns of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III are so abundant that fully nine tenths of the porcelain supposed to belong to these periods offered for sale is spurious. Most of the forgeries are produced in that quarter of Paris called Le Marais.

In most of the genuine pieces made during and since the Napoleon III period will be found an additional date mark, rudely scratched in the paste beneath the glaze on the base standing for the year and month when the article was turned at "73-12," meaning December, 1873. Sometimes an additional figure is added for the day. Frequently genuine pieces so marked have been embellished with the monogram of Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe, or Napoleon III, and antedated by an overglaze circular decoration mark in red or blue. When pieces bearing the incised date mark for the underglaze green date mark, scratched through also bear an overglaze mark of an earlier reign, the decoration is known to be spurious. It is apparent that the decoration could not have been applied before the ware itself was made.

FASHIONS AND

YELLOW ROSES ON PARIS HATS GOWN HAS A DUCHESS EFFECT

Low crowns, high crowns, big brims and many gradations

Design helpful in remodeling an old dress

THERE are gradations in between, hats moderate of brim and crown, big, wide brimmed hats whose crowns are built up high with draperies or plumes or flowers, but the last cry of fashion in the large summer hat is very wide and low and in the small hat is very high, says the New York Sun.

Where the wide brimmed hats are high in effect they are usually built up by trimming, rather than actually high crowned. The crown itself is usually low, and many of the great milliners like to accentuate this lowness rather than to build it up, though the higher crown is more generally becoming.

The very low rounded crown and extremely wide flopping brim make picturesque models when cleverly trimmed, harmonizing well with sheer and artfully simple summer frocks. Here one often finds the brim faced with black velvet and black velvet used for drapery or strings, but there are lovely models all in light tones.

One hat much admired at a recent garden party had its low crown and the facing of the wide brim in a delicious shade of pink taffeta. The upper side of the brim was of fine white straw and laid flatly around the low crown and spreading out over the drooping brim was a lovely wreath of gigantic, loose petalled pink camellias.

Worn at the same function was a charming hat similar in shape to the one just described, but of white chip. The very wide drooping brim was faced with pink taffeta to within an inch of its edge, but the outside of the hat was all white, a big wreath of exquisite

white muslin flowers encircling the low crown.

Some admirable results are obtained in the big flower trimmed hats by using yellow roses with black velvet and white or light straw. Yellow is considered extremely chic in Paris and combined with white and relieved by a touch of black velvet is very effective whether in hat or frock.

Of the lingerie hats, so-called, there is no end, but they are much more varied and charming than the lingerie hats of earlier years and most of them are of lace rather than of muslin. The old time bebe hat and Charlotte Corday hat are out of fashion and the new type of Charlotte is a very different thing, less wide and frilly of brim, higher of crown, more bonnet like.

Even newer than the newest Charlotte are the little lace caps or bonnets which appeared at the end of the Paris season and met with great success. These are close, small, fine, covering the hair completely save in front, and yet the designers succeed in securing great variety within the circumscribed limits, just as they do in the bouffant caps which are first cousins to these outdoor caps or bonnets.

Broderie Anglaise is a popular material with milliners as with dressmakers; but, save in a Charlotte or as a draped crown for a straw hat, it is more often used in a smoothly stretched large shape than in any other. It is used this way in combination with straw, just as taffeta and velvet are.

Shirred and corded nets are made up into deliciously light and airy midsummer hats, and shirred and corded taffeta covers the crowns of many straw hats and bonnets.

PARIS POINTERS

Blue is the color most in favor these days. It is used in plain linen, in eyelet embroidery, in lovely dull silks and in the sheer fabrics for veiling silks.

Lingerie frocks are being veiled with chiffon now, blue being the favorite color for the overdress. This is an excellent idea for using the frock that is showing the wear of summer. It will give a complete change and will be appropriate for indoor use later on.

The flounced skirt is being launched with great success. Double and triple flounces of soft lace, embroidery and net make up the skirt. On the sleeves little ruffles are being introduced and the bodice shows still the ficu lines.

Serge sailor collars are now used on outing suits or coats, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

Combinations of polka-dotted fabrics are much in vogue. A white batiste with pink dots will be trimmed with a pink material with white dots.

Foylard and tussore are very fashionable. There must not be any shine on the surface. The broad stripes are the prevailing pattern.

SEASON'S GLOVES

Rivaling the sheer silk and lisle thread gloves this season, many women prefer wearing gloves of chamois skin or doe-skin, or even the soft velvety-like mocha. These are all washable and may be had not only in white, but the modish natural color as well, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Buttons are the approved fastening—the smart handy covering having one or two good sized pearl buttons.

And when they are washed it is well to remember not to use water that is too hot—this will cause them to shrink considerably. Use lukewarm water and a pure white soap, rinsing them in several waters to get them thoroughly clean.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

Butterflies of all descriptions are immensely popular for the ornamentation of the coiffure. Some of them are of velvet bordered with gleaming rows of paillettes, or in metal tissue and lace, says the Philadelphia North American.

Black and white butterflies mounted on a bit of colored chiffon have a most charming effect. The little touch of color just visible through the hair provides a great addition to the coiffure, while the widespread lace wings have a much lighter effect than the velvet.

A satin ribbon or rosette mounted on a comb is another new hair ornament, and is very pretty for afternoon wear.

HOLDS THE FLAVOR

A French chef gives this hint: After roasting a piece of meat that is to be served cold, wrap it in cheesecloth while it is still hot. This prevents drying out and losing flavor.—Exchange.

WOMEN JUDGES

A bill has just been passed in France permitting women lawyers to act as mediators in trying cases of children under 13.—Spokane Chronicle.



5599

PERHAPS the feature of the present modes appeals most to the dressmaker is that of omey. Besides the fact it is now possible to make two dresses from the material which once was made for one, the vogue for bining colors and materials of totally different character makes it possible to make a last year's gown so there is not the slightest of its being made. Large collars, deep flounces, loose panels and variety of shaped yokes of messaline, cotton, or marquisette are easily plied to a last year's dress.

The accompanying illustration, Ladies Home Journal Pattern No. 5599, was found helpful in remodeling a dress of serge, foulard, ponce. The waist is with a chemise closes at the back while dress closes at the front in duchess effect. Skirt is made in seven with three plaits each at the front and two plaits side of center-back. The term is cut only in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Bust measure, and fitting size 36 requires about yards of 30-inch or 6 of 44-inch material wide up and down, with 18-inch tucking for the skirt.

USE A MAT

Often there is not a mat at hand when there is a sion to run ribbon in underwear. A safety pin is substituted, but if this is lacking, use an or toothpick or match, so exchange. Fold the over and over until wrapped its entire length done, the ribbon may be through a casing without fault.

TAILORED WOMAN DESCRIBED

Marion Morris calls her best dressed of all women

NOW that tailored clothes have become very much in vogue, it does not mean that every woman who wears these new styles deserves the title of "The Tailored Woman." Although this season has been called a tailored period, it should go down in the history of dress as a season of simplicity.

The genuine "tailored woman" wears smart man-tailored clothes, and not clothes that are just plain.

Yes, I admit that a greater number of women have been wearing "plain" clothes during the spring and summer, but they are not tailored women, because the majority of so-called demitailored dresses, which they are wearing are far removed from being tailormades. Besides, with the wearing of such dresses they are not careful to have every fixing of a tailored character. If they did, the tailored effect would be more apparent.

But what sort of a creature is this real tailored woman?

In my estimation, writes Marion Morris in the Chicago Inter Ocean, she is the best dressed woman in the world. However, I may be partial.

First of all, she wears clothes of a refined character, which necessarily are of quiet tone. Her tailored suits are made of the best fabrics, and are always man-tailored. Never are they fancifully trimmed. Neither are they ever of an extreme style.

Her millinery is smart, but not elaborate. She would no more think of wearing a hat burdened with willow plumes, than she would dream of wearing a fluffy lingerie chapeau.

She never wears very fanciful blouses. But by that I do not mean that she always wears tailored shirts and stiff white linen collars, because her afternoon blouses are generally of embroidered marquisette, rich silk crepe, or chiffon. And during the summer she does not deny herself the pleasure of cool lingerie blouses, although she never wears those that are very lacy.

Her footwear is also of a tailored character—smart cut high boots or oxfords, of Russian calfskin or kidskin for morning wear. Pumps or ribbon ties of ultra-tone in the afternoon. Suede and satin shoes or pumps never become a part of her strictly tailored wardrobe.

No, this tailored woman is not a Quaker maiden, neither is she produced from the pages of fiction. She may be seen every day along the streets of our large American cities, and in many of the small towns and villages.

That the vogue of the tailored suit has declined this season is a well-known fact. As a result, the ready-to-wear clothes market is burdened with suits.

Therefore one may purchase a excellent quality for a mere song not think for one moment that situation will be lasting, or that been caused by the fickleness of smartly dressed women. But it has caused by the masses who have lately succumbed to the new tailored dresses.

Quite the smartest demitailored dresses for midsummer wear are heavy linen, Shantung pongee and silk. It seems as though one of dresses in serge is a necessity in woman's wardrobe, as it makes traveling and general utility when one does not care to wear tailored suit.

Shirtwaists were never so as tailored. This season many of the made precisely like men's shirts, of course, they are good looking, tub silk shirt has quite captivated tailored woman, as it is so smart and cool. Although there is a variation of styles in these shirt majority are absolutely plain.

SLEEVE TRIMMING

When the sleeves are of the p type, large folded-back cuffs are employed as trimming, with per narrow undersleeve of some sheer material, net or allover embroidery.

This can be edged with a bit of edging or a narrow bias piping.

When the regulation sleeve, cut on the lines of a coat, is used, the cuff is made more simple, conform with this style. It is straight and untrimmed, except double row of stitching.—New Press.

SWEEPING CAP

A very quaint sweeping cap, which any domestically inclined girl appreciates, is made of white linen, very much like a child's cap, round crown and a turned-back across the front, says the Chicago Ocean. The turned-back portion hemmed and decorated with any embroidery design carried out in floss.

PRETTY FINISH

Some colored marquisette dress finished at the neck with a little of white satin with embroidered ground color of the frock.—New Journal-Courier.

THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

CHEESE AIGRETTES
One fourth pound flour, one tea-spoonful corn flour, two ounces butter, one half pint water, two whole eggs and one yolk, two ounces grated cheese. Mix flour and corn flour. Put butter and water into saucepan; when boiling, add flour and cook till mixture leaves sides of the pan. Take off fire; add eggs one at a time, beating well after each. Add cheese and pepper and salt. Divide into rough pieces about size of a walnut and fry in deep fat. Drain and serve at once.

CHEESE SAVOURY
Two ounces butter, two small eggs, two ounces grated cheese, salt, pepper and cayenne, some puff pastry. Cream butter, add eggs well beaten. Roll pastry, cheese and seasoning very thin; spread half with cheese mixture; cover with other half. Cut into small shapes and bake in hot oven.

SEMOLINA CAKES
One pint milk, three ounces semolina, four ounces grated cheese, salt, pepper and cayenne, one half ounce butter, one egg. Put milk into saucepan and bring to boiling point. Add semolina and stir over fire till cooked, and mixture is stiff. (Twenty minutes approximately.) Add three ounces of the cheese and seasoning and turn on to plate. Make into flat cakes and leave till cold. Divide into eight, and make each into a round cake, about one half inch high. Butter a fire-proof china dish and place cakes in it; brush over with egg and sprinkle thickly with cheese. Bake in a quick oven until a nice brown.

SCALLOPED CHEESE
Cut outside crust from three slices of bread and butter them well. Prepare one fourth pound of grated cheese and put bread and cheese in alternate layers in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle top with cheese, salt and pepper. Pour over this four well beaten eggs mixed with three cups of milk. Bake in hot oven.

ASPIC JELLY
Put one quart stock for clear soup, one and one fourth ounces gelatin, one ounce carrots, one ounce turnips, one and one half ounces onions, and rind of one lemon into saucepan and stir over fire until gelatin is dissolved. Add one fourth gill mixed vinegar (tarragon and mace), juice of one lemon, whites of two eggs slightly beaten and two eggshells crushed. Whisk over fire till boiling. Simmer for 10 minutes. Strain through a tea cloth two or three times, first warming cloth by pouring boiling water through.

VEGETABLE ASPIC JELLY
Vegetable stock. Wash one pound butter beans and soak all night in three pints water; tie in muslin. Cut up six ounces carrots, six ounces turnips, six ounces onions, four ounces leeks, one ounce parsley, two ounces celery into small pieces and fry in two ounces butter. Add bean water in which they were soaked, two teaspoonfuls salt, and one and one half teaspoonfuls dried herbs and bayleaf tied in muslin. Bring slowly to boil, add remaining pint of water and simmer for two hours. Strain through hair sieve and leave till next day.

MACRAME IN FAVOR

The strong position of venises, and the heavier types in particular, has had the effect of reviving the kindred heavy laces, says the Dry Goods Economist. The heavy crocheted venise, or, as it is also known, the Irish lace in venise patterns, that was brought out last fall, was the forerunner of the macrame. The modern types of the latter are not all knotted lace, as were the originals. Many are crocheted, while others are merely copies of venise in the macrame cord. The so-called machine-made macramés do not attempt to copy the original method of making, nor the designs but merely reproduce the effect in various methods of execution. At present the macrame effects are in high European favor, and as they are not expensive laces there is every reason to believe that their success will be repeated on this side.

PLUSH AGAIN

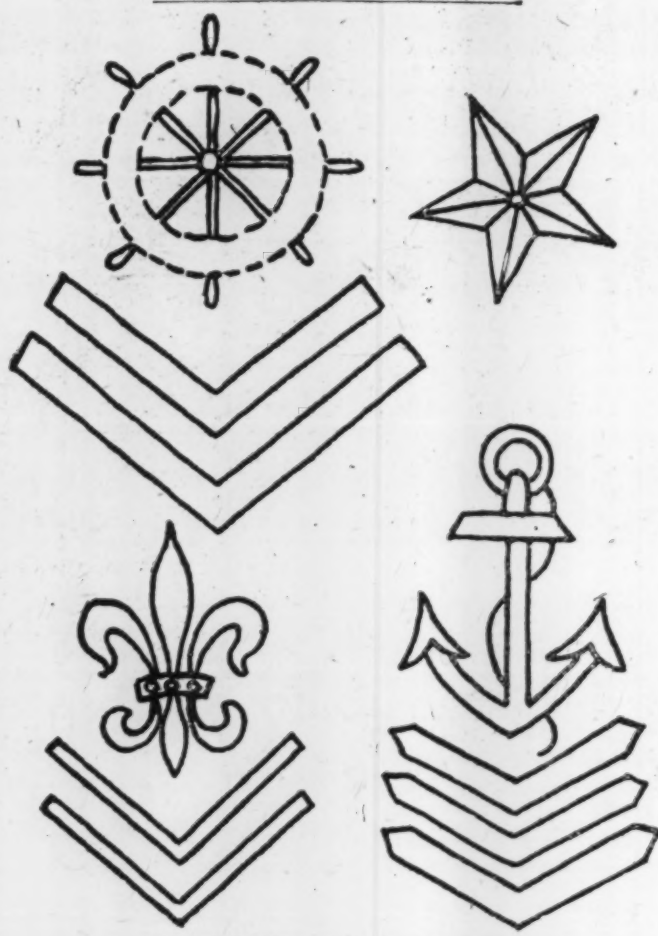
After so many years of absence that we have almost forgotten it, plush has returned to us again, or will return with the advent of cold weather, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Last winter it began to be used in imitation of seal coats. The coming winter, so much skill has been put into the making of it that a plush coat, fur trimmed and looking just like the real, expensive article, can be within the reach of nearly every woman. Besides this, plush will undoubtedly be used for cloaks and wraps to wear over evening dresses. The new material is soft and light in weight, and lined with a contrasting satin, or a changeable silk, will be very popular made into reversible coats.

CHINKAPIN CHAINS

Chinkapin chains, a novelty from London, are made of large, polished wood beads in black and costume colors, strung on knotted silk or fastened with metal links, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. They come in the form of lognettes, chains, purse chains, and graduated necklaces.

DECORATION OF SAILOR SUITS

Appropriate designs for children's clothes



EMBLEMS are much used in the sleeves and shields of children's sailor suits. The design with the chevron is embroidered in the sleeves in the solid satin stitch, and the anchor, fleur de lis, or wheel in the center of the shield or guimpe. The star is worked in the corners of the sailor collar. All the embroidery is done in solid satin stitch with the exception of the wheel, which is worked in the outline stitch. Red and blue silk or mercerized cotton No. 20 are used for the work.

ICE CREAM FOR SUNDAY DINNER

Self-freezing method followed without failure

IN GIVING a well-tried recipe for ice cream, a writer for the Chicago-Record Herald says:

The rules for freezing are substantially the same with all kinds of frozen foods, I will try, at the outset, to make these as simple as I can.

Get a bag of rock salt from the grocer and about 25 pounds of ice from your ice man. When the cream is ready for the freezer lay a block of ice upon several thicknesses of stout sacking or upon a bit of whole, clean carpeting. Fold this over the ice and pound through the covering with a mallet or wooden rolling pin until the ice is broken almost as fine as halibut. Put the cream into the freezer and pack alternately layers of salt and pounded ice in the space between the inner and outer vessels. Pack down hard and do not spare the rock salt. Fasten down the lid of the freezer, cover it with the pounded ice and salt and wrap a very thick cloth over all, excluding the air entirely.

This is for self-freezing cream: Make a custard of a quart of unskimmed milk and six eggs, three cups of sugar and vanilla extract to taste. This last is put in after the custard is made. Heat the milk nearly to boiling and pour upon the eggs beaten light and then mixed with the sugar. Beat one minute and return to the fire in the double boiler. Stir about 15 minutes until it is as thick as cream. It is a wise precaution to drop into the milk a bit of soda no bigger than a pea to keep it from curdling in cooking. Watch your custard closely and take it off at the crucial moment lest it granulate. Let it get perfectly cold and stir in three cups of rich sweet cream. It is now ready for freezing.

I am assuming that this is for Sunday's dinner. The custard should be made on Saturday and left in the ice. Do not add the cream until just before the custard goes into the freezer. Beat very hard at the last—say for five minutes—and turn directly into the freezer. Do this before breakfast. Leave the freezer and contents snugly packed out of sight, under the carpet or sacking, or, best of all, an old blanket—for one hour. Then remove the blanket and wipe off the top of the inner vessel, that no salt may find its way into the cream. You will find within the freezer, when opened, a thick coating of frozen custard adhering to the sides. With a thin wooden paddle or a long carving knife dislodge this and leave not a bit clinging to the side. Do it quickly and rapidly with a long wooden spoon or a wooden paddle. Beat and stir the congealing custard for five minutes as hard and fast as you can. This is all the real labor required by the process, and upon this depends the smoothness of the cream. Turn off the brine from the outer pail and repack with new supplies of cracked ice and salt. Wrap up the pail and the top covering of ice and salt in the old blanket and set away in a cool corner.

When you come home from church you may look at the outer pail. Should the

brine have accumulated so fast as to float the freezer, turn it off and fill up with ice and salt. Do not take the top from the inner vessel until you are ready to serve the dessert. Then dip the inner vessel into warm (not hot) water, or, better still, wind a towel wrung out in boiling water about the lower part of the freezer after taking it out of the briny deep and wiping dry. Take off the lid and invert upon a chilled dish.

When I wrote the recipe for self-freezing ice cream 40 years ago I said of the result of the process:

"You will turn out a solid column of cream, firm, close grained and as smooth as velvet to the tongue."

Having proved the truth of the assertion times without number since then, my repetition is confidently emphatic. I have made what we know as "Sunday ice cream" hundreds of times and with never a failure.

HOME HELPS

One tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water will clean gold or silver jewelry.

Slices of lemon topped with grated horseradish makes a tasty and pleasing garnish for veal served in any form.

Ordinary wall papers may be cleaned with dough, or rubbed with a soft, clean flannel dipped in fine oatmeal.

Candles used for lighting the dinner table will not drip if placed on ice for two or three hours just before serving the meal.

Do not throw your worn out hot water bag away, but cut it in round or oval pieces, and use them as mats to put under flower pots.

If when drying curtains they are hung double over the line, they will not stretch at all, as is often the case when hung up by the edge.—The Earth.

WILLOWS WANTED

Both the golden and the flame colored barked willows are now in request by landscape gardeners, because of their attractiveness in winter, their colored bark when displayed on numerous shoots creating a display of much beauty.

Of the yellow barked kinds, says the Florists' Exchange, there are two, vitellina, an upright grower, and a golden form of the common weeping willow, salix babylonica. Whether kept low or allowed to grow to a tree size this golden weeping form is of much value to the one who plants for winter adornment, the yellow colored bark harmonizing well with the usual winter surroundings. For this reason nurserymen find call for it and other shrubs and trees with bark differing from the general color of ordinary trees, their usefulness in this respect being more recognized every day.

FEW ARE SEEN

Passing a roadside dwelling a few days ago and observing near it a fine specimen of the Scarlet Trumpet honeysuckle, *Lonicera sempervirens*, it was a reminder how seldom it is that this honeysuckle is seen in cultivation, says a writer in the Florists' Exchange. It belongs to the half-woody section of honeysuckles, being neither a vine nor a shrub. What it requires is a half shady situation, good soil, naturally rather moist. Then the reward comes in strong growth, handsome, large green leaves, and a free display of its heads of trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers. As its name implies, its foliage is of an evergreen character.

STRAWBERRIES IN SNOW TIME

Charming decorations for winter table

NOW is the time to prepare for one of the most charming of winter table decorations. Every one who has a bed of strawberries can enjoy the pleasing novelty of strawberry plants in blossom during the winter. Few plants that can be made to bloom in the winter will arouse so much interest and pleasure as these.

The method of preparation consists first in making the young plants take root in small pots. This can be easily done by placing the runners over pots of good soil sunk to their rims in the strawberry bed. In order to prevent these little plants from being displaced by wind, they should be weighted down with small clods of earth until after roots have been formed. The process of root making will usually occupy from one to three weeks, according to the amount of moisture in the soil.

As soon as the plants have formed a goodly number of roots in the pots, they should be transplanted to larger pots, all the soil in the pots being moved with the plants. At this time the runners may be cut and the little plants allowed to shift for themselves. Preferably the first pots should be not more than 2½ inches in diameter; 2 inches is perhaps even better. To determine when the roots are abundant enough, the pots should be inverted and given a sharp rap downward on the rim so as to separate the ball of earth from the pot. If the roots have formed a considerable mat, and especially if they are beginning to seek egress through the drainage hole, the plants should be transplanted at once, otherwise they may be left sunk in the soil for a week or so longer.

When transplanted to larger size pots, these pots should be sunk in other soil or cinders in a place not too shaded and the plants kept growing steadily. It will be necessary to transplant them at least once more to pots say four inches in diameter. For best results, however, a second transplanting should be made to pots of five or even six inches in diameter. This largest size should be used only for the best developed and finest specimens. The final transplanting should occur just before the plants are to be taken into the dwelling or the greenhouse.

From time to time after the plants have been shifted the second time some

fertilizer should be given. This may be in the form of liquid manure or it may be applied as well rotted manure mixed with the soil at the time of shifting from pot to pot.

Now comes the important point. The plants having been kept in the open ground in the pots sunk level with the surface must be exposed to cold weather so that they will freeze more or less and continue in this cold condition for at least two weeks. They may then be removed to the cellar of the house or some other cool place for say a week, so they may thaw out very slowly. The slower the thawing the better. If thawed out quickly they will almost surely fail to produce blossoms.

When they have thawed, they may be moved to a warmer situation, and lastly at the end of another week to a sunny window or a greenhouse bench. Here they will put forth more or less new leaves and in due time will develop stems bearing blossom buds. When the first of the buds have opened, then the plants may be used for table decoration. If one desires to have a succession of blossoms, it will be necessary to bring other pots in from the cold at intervals of say a week or 10 days and put them through the same process of growth.

If one desires to have the blossoms bear fruit it will be necessary to choose varieties that produce plenty of pollen, because without the pollen, the pistils cannot be fertilized and the fruit will not develop. Some varieties produce little or no pollen. If they are chosen and if no other variety is at hand with enough pollen for both there is no reason to hope for fruit. In order to do this fertilizing, it is necessary to rely upon artificial means, but these means are so simple that any one can practise them.

With a light tap from a pencil, shake or rather jar the pollen from the ripe stamens into a watch glass, and then, with a soft camel's hair brush place this pollen gently upon the pistils of other flowers which are at least as advanced in development as the ones that have borne the pollen. In due time the fruits will begin to swell and later to ripen. There is, perhaps, only one thing that is prettier as a table decoration than a flower pot full of strawberry blossoms and that is a flower pot with a goodly showing of ripe strawberries when the ground outside is covered with snow.

LESSONS IN MAKING OF SWEETS

V.—Cocoanut kisses. Series of seven

TO make cocoanut kisses, take one pound loaf sugar, one gill of water, one dessertspoonful of glucose, one fourth pound desiccated cocoanut and one dessertspoon cream. Melt the sugar and water slowly, as lesson I, then add glucose and boil to 238 degrees. Remove from the flame, add cream and tilt up the

saucepan, and move the spatula in it backward and forward quickly. This process is called graining; when cloudy add the cocoanut and any flavor and color wished. When quite thick take a tiny teaspoon and get out onto wet or oiled slab as quickly as possible in rocky heaps. Any finely chopped nut will do instead of cocoanut, when the kisses of course would be called by the name of the nut, or if finely chopped ginger is used they would be called ginger kisses.

COFFEE WALNUT KISSES
Proceed the same as above, only using one gill of good coffee instead of water, or you may add one dessertspoon of coffee essence to the mixture, when it is ready to grain, but in this case boil to 240 degrees. Then, instead of cocoanut, add finely chopped walnut and proceed as before, getting it out in rocky heaps as quickly as possible.

FISH UPRIGHT

A fish that is baked whole unquestionably looks better if it is served in an upright position on the platter, instead of on its back, says the Newark News. If a carrot is slipped inside the fish before it is baked—toothpicks will hold it in position—there will be no difficulty in having the fish stand upright on the platter. Garnish the dish with green and pieces of lemon.

WASH DISH TOWELS

Never let dish water dry in the towels. They should be washed after each using, and once a day a bit of washing soda may be added to the water, says the New York Times. Rinsing in cold rather than hot water keeps the towels whiter.

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ROOMS IN HARMONIOUS SHADES

Much depends on good color scheme.

THE success of an interior from a decorative standpoint is more dependent upon good color schemes than upon any other one thing, writes Dorothy Priestman in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

There are many rooms that, although correct in every detail, still lack the character that is gained by a well-planned color scheme. One shade just the least bit off color will make a discord, just as one wrong note will do in music. However, there are no two colors that will not harmonize if certain shades and degrees of color are carefully blended.

I remember once seeing a library carried out in blue, green and silvery gray. The woodwork was painted light gray. The andirons and other metal fittings were of steel or pewter.

The room had a wainscoting of gray above which was a beautiful figured paper of blue and green. The blue was a queer shade of peacock blue. The green was of a rich, warm olive tone. The chairs, which were gray, were upholstered for the most part in plain olive green. One or two large easy chairs were covered with a blue and green tapestry.

The inner curtains were of plain blue velvet. Further touches of green and blue were introduced in the pottery and other accessories. The walls were lined with bookcases, the bindings being chiefly blue or green; however, the few touches of red did not detract in any way from the general effect. The success of this room was undoubtedly due to its coloring.

The olive green gave richness and warmth, the blue gave sufficient brightness of color, while the soft, silvery gray drew the colors together and gave that essence of restfulness so necessary to the ideal room.

Another unusual room which I recall was carried out in rich tones of puce with touches of tan and green to give relief. The walls were covered with a plain plum colored felt. The inner curtains and portieres were of plum color, also, but several degrees deeper in shade.

Many of the chairs were upholstered in tapestry in purple, green and tan. The carpet as I remember it was of plain green. The cash curtains were a charming feature of the room, being made of Arabian colored scrim and stenciled with a design of grapes in green and purple. The room should be seen to be appreciated. It stands out in my memory as one of the most charming rooms I have seen, although there was nothing remarkable about it other than the color scheme. An attractive dining-room I know has a white wainscoting with a deep red paper above it. The portieres are red and

look rich and warm against the ivory woodwork. The rug is two-toned red. The room is cheery and invigorating, but sufficiently large not to seem overpowering. The disadvantage of red generally is that if it is bright it is glaring, and if dull, it makes a room too dark.

TO DO UP MUSLINS

A most satisfactory method of doing up sheer muslins is as follows: Avoid starching. After the muslins have had a careful washing, rinse through a gallon and a half of water which, while very hot, has had a piece of gum arabic half the size of a nutmeg dissolved in it. The gum arabic should be used in proportion to the quantity of water, either more or less, as desired. The gum stiffens them sufficiently and much more satisfactory than any process of starching could.—Toronto Globe.

DRESS BAGS

A plan which a girl will find a great comfort in any place where she has insufficient closet space is a bag to hold her hat or dress. In traveling it is well to take one or more of these bags, and in camp they are almost indispensable. A girl can very quickly make all she wants of them, and if she desires to economize space they can be made of silkoline, which folds up into the smallest kind of a package, is light in weight and inexpensive.—New York Herald.

MELON IN WINTER

A genuine discovery was made at our house when we went down cellar a few days before Christmas to select a pumpkin for a pie, write a Massachusetts contributor to Good Housekeeping. Among the pumpkins was a watermelon in prime condition, which became a part of our Yuletide feast. It was in a cool and dry cellar that this phenomenon occurred.

BIAS FASTENING

It is one of the new fashions to fasten a skirt on the bias from the right hip over to the left knee, according to the New York Times. Blouses are also fastened in this diagonal fashion. The idea was brought about by the innovation of one-sided trimming on many of the new gowns.

SOON TO BEGIN DIKES IN \$10,000,000 PLAN TO DEEPEN DELAWARE

PHILADELPHIA—Work upon four of the eight dikes that are to be built into the Delaware river, the first of the many difficult engineering projects in the \$10,000,000 project of deepening the channel to a uniform depth of 35 feet, will be begun within a few weeks.

Approximately \$540,000 will be spent by the government in constructing these artificial water barriers, according to Maj. Herbert F. Deakne, who is in charge of the work. It will take a year and a half to complete them. When finished they are expected to so direct the river's course that the force of the current will maintain a depth where now there is a necessity for almost constant dredging.

At the same time these bids are awarded, the government engineers will let contracts for dredging work that will probably extend over a period of six months. About 4500 cubic yards of river bottom are to be excavated off Mud island, and approximately 96,000 cubic yards from two shoal spots off Burlington.

This dredging at Mud island and off Burlington will give the Delaware channel a uniform depth of 12 feet at mean low water in the upper part of the river as far as Trenton, which depth will be maintained by periodical dredging. The project of constructing a dike there to make the current dig its own channel has been abandoned.

Bids for the dikes will be opened at the end of this month. Their locations and the estimated costs are: Chester Island, \$71,000; Old Man point, \$48,000; Reedy island, \$305,000; lower end of the artificial island at Stony point, \$115,000. The sum to be expended forms a part of a total of \$13,455,000, which is \$11 that the government has spent on improvements for the Delaware channel between 1830 and the present, though in that period the river has been deepened from 17 feet to approximately 28 feet.

DR. WILEY IS SHORN OF ALL AUTHORITY WITNESS TESTIFIES

(Continued from page one)

the extent to which the powers of the food inspection board have been turned over to Solicitor McCabe, and the legal standing in the department of the Remsen pure food referee board.

Solicitor McCabe testified that it was upon his recommendation, and not Dr. Wiley's, that all prosecutions for violations of the pure food law were ordered or refused by the secretary of agriculture.

"Has Dr. Wiley any authority whatever now to recommend prosecution for violations of the pure food law?" asked Mr. Davis.

"The bureau of chemistry collects the samples, makes the examinations and then sends the case to me," said Mr. McCabe.

Getting down to the charges against Dr. Wiley, Solicitor McCabe told of the employment of Dr. Rusby.

COFFERDAM WILL STOP WATER AS DIKE IS REMOVED

GATUN, C. Z.—Water will be prevented from entering the lock pit at Gatun during the removal of an earth dike containing about 500,000 cubic yards of material, which now serves as the only barrier, by a cofferdam built across the north end of the lower lock.

The arrangement will also permit of an uninterrupted continuance of operations within the lock while the removal of the dike is in progress. The site of the dam will be at the caisson sill of the lock, and the structure will be built of sheet piling, caulked and battened, supported by concrete piers, 43 feet high and 18 inches thick, spaced 10 feet from center to center. It will be of sufficient strength to resist a 40-foot head of water, which is about the depth of the existing artificial basin, north of the locks.

When the dam is completed, a suction dredge will be brought up the French canal and through a small channel connecting it with the basin and set to work on the dike.

When the dredge has finished operations, it will be removed, the open water channel closed, and the pit unwatered and cleaned out, after which the work of constructing the approach wall can be started.

There will be no further use for the cofferdam after the water has been pumped out of the basin, and it will be taken down, the piers being blasted to pieces.

SOUTH BEND (IND.) TAXES WAGONS
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—As a result of an ordinance compelling owners of vehicles to take out licenses and tag their carriages, autos and wagons, the city of South Bend is \$7620 richer, that amount having been received from the sale of 2575 licenses.

DOANE FAMILY TO MEET
LEXINGTON, Mass.—The third reunion of the Doane Association of America will be held at the Harwich Port church, Harwich, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 9, instead of at the Harwich town hall, as was at first decided.

WEAR YOUR FINEST MANNERS TO CAPE COD OR NATIVES' COURTESY WILL REPROVE YOU

WHEN Cape Codders began to build their roads many years ago they must somehow or other have anticipated the motor car. It is certain that where the railroad has not penetrated excellent highways furnish the means for getting about. Take, for instance, the territory stretching from Cotuit to West Yarmouth. Here the impression is felt that the folk of Cape Cod when not busy with their fishing must have spent their time at road making. The most exacting motorist will hardly find fault with the highways that lead from Osterville to Hyannis and Hyannisport.

While the alluring water of Nantucket sound naturally is one of the main attractions for those summering on the south coast of Cape Cod, there is so much of interest ashore that many visitors consider the land pleasures not secondary to those of the sea. "Doing Cape Cod" for the sake of the picturesque that confronts one everywhere has become quite the thing. Hyannis centers a country of great attractiveness. Many summer colonies have grown up around the progressive town. At train time Hyannis is a scene of busy activity, with many vehicles bringing passengers to the station or taking them to their residences along the shore.

Place Intellectual

Because Cape Cod does not neglect the intellectual, while giving the rein to the unconventional, many people from large cities delight in making their summer homes in that section of New England. At Osterville, for instance, the public library, built largely through the generosity of William Lloyd Garrison, is an illustration of how one man who summered in the town appreciated Cape Cod. Hyannis, again, is little less than famous for its schools. For the accommodation of pupils that live beyond walking distance free stages are kept in service.

Turf Suits Golfer

Hyannis has much of historical interest to offer chance visitor or regular summerer. Many colonial relics are in evidence. In the vicinity of Hyannis lie Craigville and Centerville. These favorite resorts have had a remarkable growth within recent years. Residents claim that there is a larger proportion of sunny days along their section than anywhere else in the East, and while Cape Codders in other parts may dispute the assertion, there is no doubt that when the sun shines along the way from Osterville to Yarmouth there is no stinting of either quantity or quality.

Osterville is especially proud of one thing—its golf course. The publicity expert who looks after the interests of Osterville says he will back up the statement that there are more playing days on the Osterville links during the year than at many of the winter courses farther south. If there is any objection to this utterance the Osterville champion stands ready to accept the challenge.

Right over the way from Osterville is the Wianno beach summer colony. Here many Bostonians have pitched tents where an Indian sachem gave his name to the locality. The wonder is that more New Englanders have not found out for themselves that in the entire East no other section offers so much for the money as does the Cape. People from the West and middle West are helping to spread the fame of the Cape shore, and from Provincetown to Woods Hole natives and summer residents are working faithfully to tell the country all that the territory has at its command.

Natives Constant

It is a curious phase of life on the Cape that no matter how many visitors invade the land in summer, and no matter whether they are people of great wealth or in moderate circumstances, the natives remain the same quiet, unassuming folk as of yore. The village does not deviate from its particular course. When the last visitor departs, existence goes on exactly in the same way as before. And yet there are the strongest ties of attachment between Cape Codders and their summer guests. Season after season the same people return. Intimacies grow up that are continued for many years. Many parents can repeat to their children tales about the sea that were told them years ago and still told the boys and girls by old captains retired from the sea.

Bay Hospitable to Boats

Hyannisport is preeminently a yachting resort. Here is to be found racing crafts of all description. Nautical events enliven the season. If the Cape as a whole is considered a "yachtsman's paradise," Hyannis claims it holds one of the keys to the situation. The landing at Hyannisport is ideally situated, and the people in that vicinity look upon the sport as a drawing card of great importance. The visitor who has the slightest aversion to the sea will soon find himself ready to put on the cap and responsibility of a commodore.

A little farther along the way toward the "elbow" of the Cape, West Yarmouth pops into sight. This Yarmouth is next with many quaint houses typical of the New England village of olden times. The picturesque dwellings stand out in strong contrast to the modern residences which have come on the scene. Bass river is close by and here the angler can find inland fishing to his heart's content if the sea does not for the moment allure. It should be recalled that all along this section whaling used to be a profitable industry. In fact, for more than a century the shore was dotted with salt works, but when the duty on

Bath in Lewis Bay and Walk to Shootflying Hill Introduce Visitor to District—Spin on State Road and Sail to Monomoy Complete Acquaintance

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRYSIDE IS RETREAT OF VACATION SEEKERS FROM WEST

foreign salts was abolished the business stopped. The old windmills that were used to pump the water from the sea into the vats still remain to tell the tale of Cape Cod's salt industry.

It is hardly necessary to make mention that fine bathing facilities are great factors in Cape Cod prosperity. No matter what other attractions may be offered the domain of Neptune always charms. The beaches also serve as splendid playgrounds for the children.

A sail in one of the big catboats over

to Monomoy makes an ideal trip. In most instances the skipper is an old captain who in his day sailed the "seven seas." Perhaps he may be in the reminiscent mood, and then you will hear tales more thrilling than novelist can put together. To the mind's eye there may appear voyages replete with adventures and experiences that are beyond the realm of the fiction writer. Cape Cod fades out of sight, and in its place rises the Chinese coast, the distant Indies or perhaps some island in the Pacific with shipwreck and

YACHTSMEN RANGE BY WINDMILL



Lower village of South Yarmouth on Bass river has characteristic points of cape shore scenery

QUAINT CORNISH FESTIVAL BRINGS MANY TO ST. IVES

Ceremony Dates Back to 1801, When Granite Pyramid on Hill Was Made Center for the Dancing

(Special to the Monitor)

PENZANCE—A large crowd of people were attracted to St. Ives when the curious ceremony known as the Knill festival was held as usual on the Feast of St. James.

Mr. Knill was collector of customs at St. Ives and was chosen mayor of that town in 1767. In 1782 he erected a granite pyramid, 50 feet high, on a hill above St. Ives, for the right of way to which the nominal sum of sixpence a year was paid to the owner of the estate.

Some years later Mr. Knill charged his own estate with a rent charge of £10, half of it to be set aside for repairing the plinth, and the rest to be used for a dinner to be given every five years to the trustees, the clerk to the trust and six guests.

Five pounds was to be distributed equally among 10 maidens of under 10 years old, children of seamen, fishermen, or tinners. These children were to dance once around the pyramid, and the musician who played for them was to have

£1. They were to be accompanied by two widows wearing white ribbons, £2 being allowed them for their trouble, and £1 between to buy the white ribbons.

The first public performance of the ceremony took place in 1801, and the one hundred and tenth performance was carried out in much the same way. A procession headed by a fiddler, followed by 10 little girls dressed in white and escorted by two widows, marched to the hill above the town. The children danced round the monument for 15 minutes while the fiddler played the "Furze dance" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," after which "Old Hundred" was sung and the various doles were distributed.

REBELS DEFEATED IN YEMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

ADEN—News has been received to the effect that the army of the Sharif of Mecca has defeated the rebels and relieved the garrison of Sba, which had been under siege for 10 months. It is understood that the 'Sharif will now advance against Sabaah, the stronghold of the Mahdi, Said Muhammad bin Idris.

SWISS COUNT JEWISH INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

GENEVA—According to the latest statistics, the number of Jews living in Switzerland has increased by 55 per cent since 1900. There are at present 19,000 Jews in Switzerland, of whom 5520 live in Zurich, 2306 in Basle and 2182 in Geneva.

BASEBALL IS DELIGHT OF HILLES CHILDREN



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

Two boys and one girl of secretary to the President enjoy outdoor sports

WASHINGTON—The three children of Secretary Hilles, attended by their mother, are spending the summer months on Long Island. Secretary Hilles, of course, is with the President at Beverly. The eldest of the children, Elizabeth Lee, is 14. Of the two boys, the elder is Frederick Whiteley, aged 11, and the younger Charles Dewey, Jr., aged 9. The boys are baseball enthusiasts, and now and then they are permitted to witness professional league games in this city. On several of these occasions their "guide, philosopher and friend" has

been Nick Young, the former baseball player and manager, who delights in giving his young friends all the fine points of the game. Miss Elizabeth is also fond of baseball, and sometimes sees games with her brothers. The boys have attended the public schools during the two years of their stay in Washington. Their sister is now at a private school here. Mr. Hilles came to Washington originally to take a position as assistant secretary of the treasury, and from that post he was a short time ago promoted to be secretary to President Taft.

final delivery as their climax. As an institution the old Cape Cod sea captain is undoubtedly one of the great assets of the district.

It used to be said that Cape Cod was especially famous for two things—Thoreau's book on Cape Cod, and its cranberries. It is 60 years since the famous writer trod the shores of the Cape, and then he merely skirted it. As for the cranberries, they are more plentiful than ever. The business has transformed many worthless marshes into land worth \$1000 an acre or more. But there are other crop lands on Cape Cod beside the cranberry bogs; fruit farms and hayfields are everywhere in evidence. Land and sea unite in making the Cape ideal. More than 300 lakes and ponds set amidst stretches of forest help to make the inland picture complete.

ART CENTER NEAR LOS ANGELES IS NEW PROJECT OF BURR MCINTOSH

Versatile Author Seeking
Mecca for Artists
to Enjoy

CHANCE TO PROVE GENIUS PROMISED

Aided by Wealthy Patrons
Artistic Oasis May Be
Known World Over

BURR MCINTOSH, author, publisher of many things upon the earth worth photographing, has, after last decided to cease his wanderings and to settle down.

Ploughing the unknown seas and scaling the uttermost peaks has been as the breath of life to him, but he is going to drop his anchor at last. He means it. His mind is made up. Ulysses has succumbed to the siren song and is glad of it, for in Los Angeles he has found something better than home, declares the Los Angeles Times.

For years McIntosh has been dreaming of a one spot in all the world, where he could establish a Mecca for the scattered worshippers at the shrine of art. Such a place he vowed to himself long ago would be the only spot that would ever hold him.

Time and again he had despaired of ever finding it. He has always known what it would be like; the big idea has been a graphic, definite reality in every detail but the one detail of geographical location upon the earth's surface. But the quest is ended.

Need Is 200 Acres

McIntosh is now engaged in looking for 200 acres in the vicinity of Los Angeles on which to begin his long planned life enterprise. He is willing to spend \$250,000 on his project. Here is the kind of a place that Nomad, who has decided to pitch his tent wants. The description is in his own words: "A restful place. A place that can be made beautiful by a landscape artist. A place in the peaceful foothills. A place in a valley. A place not over 30 miles from the heart of Los Angeles. A place accessible to everybody."

McIntosh will tell all about his life-long dream and share his ideas as to its most feasible plan for realization with those who attend a lecture to be delivered by him at the Auditorium under the auspices of the city planning committee.

The climax of the talk will be reached when the speaker tells why he has picked Los Angeles as the logical art center of America.

His Views Described

In his rooms at the Alexandria McIntosh told a reporter from the Times some of his ideas in this connection.

"Los Angeles is the logical art center because people here have learned to live comfortably," he said, as he thumbed a copy of a magazine containing an account of the recent art activities of the Southwest.

"There is a great pleasure-loving, leisure class hereabouts that would instantly respond to an appeal to foster the arts if that appeal could be driven home in the right way. Life is worth the living in Southern California and artists love life as much or more than any other class."

On the site to be selected Mr. McIntosh plans to erect several fine buildings as a nucleus for the development of an art center that will be comprehensive and inclusive, representing the entire West.

At one end of the grounds will stand a workshop three stories in height devoted to offices, art salesrooms and a school for students in artistic photography. Here are to be kept on display thousands of photographs of California scenes.

A playhouse 150x130 feet in size and boasting a stage 40 feet square will allow a Spanish-Italian type of architecture. Here will be given performances by both amateurs and professionals. The floor will be used for dancing.

Art School Planned

A great art school is to be established in a building of 200 feet frontage. Here students in painting and music will be taught by well-known artists.

Directly back of this building 40 or more bungalows are to be built on a

Crossett Shoes

MARKED DOWN
MEN'S LADIES'
\$2.95 and \$3.45 \$2.45

Reduced from \$4, \$4.50 and \$5 Many \$5.00 bench made goods included in this lot
BOOTS, OXFORDS AND PUMPS

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
166 TREMONT ST.
STORE CLOSSES AT 2 P. M. ON SATURDAYS

tree-clad slope. These will be rented to artists at from \$15 to \$20 a month. Tuition in the school will be free to all, thanks to hoped-for generous endowments by men of wealth.

In this school will be ample studios for the exhibition of the work of the pupils. The management of the institution will charge 10 per cent commission for the sale of these paintings.

A cafe-chantant restaurant will serve to cement the social life of the community and offer a charming resort for automobilists and other visitors from the city.

This structure will be 250x70 feet and will contain a double tier of boxes around the central floor. These boxes are to be named after the various states of the Union. More than 100 tables will be set on three levels in the center of the room.

Hostelry to Be Quiet

A hotel of 200 rooms is another building planned. This hostelry is to be set at an altitude reached by easily winding drives and walks and is to command a view of the entire community and of the country round. It is to be made a quiet, restful and homelike place.

A clubhouse for men and women will be erected in the vicinity of the hotel. The membership of this club, Mr. McIntosh explains, is to be selected by a committee of five.

The central building of all and the most important in the plan itself is to

be a structure of 300 feet in frontage to be known as the Los Angeles Art Fair building. Here will be exhibited works of art from the 12 western states and from Canada and Mexico.

There will be prizes and honorable mentions in each section for photographs made in the different states represented. Similar encouragement will be offered painters. Every school of painting will be fostered.

At the end of each year the decks are to be cleared for new competitions and picture hangings. Women in charge of the different departments will take care of the sales of all pictures exposed for sale, collecting 20 per cent for the management, which, however, reserves the right to purchase all pictures for its own uses.

Mr. McIntosh hopes by his plan to encourage genius to exert itself and that thousands of discouraged artists will be given a real chance to grow and expand and prosper in their art. Real ability is to be exploited under the most favorable circumstances. Furthermore the community is to be not only an art center but a great place of public meeting, a real factor in the education of the public taste in things artistic.

Its promoter believes that the center can be made the greatest single advertising factor in southern California. The products of this community he believes will become known all over the world and its reputation and purposes a by-word everywhere among art lovers.

MOUNTAIN IN MEXICO CONTAINS MILLIONS OF TONS OF IRON ORE

Rising out of a level plain to a height of several hundred feet and within a mile of the city of Durango is one of the largest deposits of iron in the world, writes a correspondent of the Des Moines Register and Leader. This wonderful iron mountain is about 1½ miles long, one-fourth to one-half mile wide and from 450 to 600 feet high. It is conservatively estimated by engineers that it contains not less than 350,000,000 tons of ore above ground. How deep into the earth this iron deposit goes no one knows.

In an artesian well that was bored six miles from the mountain a deposit of iron was struck at a depth of more than 2000 feet.

This mountain was an object of great interest to the explorer Humboldt. He journeyed several miles over a rough and sparsely settled country more than 100 years ago to inspect the wonderful wealth of nature.

The commercial history of this iron ore deposit is remarkable in many respects. It has been in the hands of Americans for more than 30 years, or ever since title to it first passed out of the hands of the federal government. It was in 1878 that an itinerant Methodist preacher, Joseph Knotts of Council Bluffs, Ia., came to Durango. He met here a former judge of Pennsylvania, named T. J. Holprinstein. Neither of them was possessed of more than a few hundred dollars of money or property.

The two visitors were greatly impressed with the possibilities of the great iron mountain. They found that it was still a part of the public domain. It was an easy matter for them to acquire title to the property from the government, and having done this, they proceeded to organize a company with a capital stock of \$10,000,000 gold. They were equal partners in the big scheme.

They devoted the next few years to selling the stock of the company all over the United States. The shares were scattered from Maine to California, but the bulk of them were disposed of to Iowa people. The company erected small iron works at the foot of the mountain, and did some business in the way of utilizing the ore, but its earnings were meagre.

Then the company was reorganized a time or two, and a controlling interest in the property finally passed into the hands of James Callanan of Des Moines, Ia., about 25 years ago. Mr. Callanan's estate owns nine tenths of the stock and bonds of the company, which operated the mountain under his ownership. At present these shipments aggregate about 300 tons a month, the ore being used chiefly for fluxing by the smelters of Mexico. The ore is sold for \$1.25 a ton.

About 12 years ago the mountain was

worked for a time by Richard Haney, the well known iron and steel man of the City of Mexico, under a contract to buy the property. The proposed consideration was \$950,000 gold. For some reason the contract fell through and the mountain again reverted to Mr. Callanan and associates.

More than \$500,000 has been expended in erecting a furnace and works at the base of the mountain by the Callanan interests. Although the furnace is of 50-ton capacity not more than a 30-ton output was ever obtained from it. It is stated. The great obstacle in the way of manufacturing iron and steel here is said to be the lack of transportation facilities. The fuel problem is not in the way of the successful operation of the plant, as it is less than 400 miles from Durango to the great coal fields and coke manufacturing centers of northern Mexico, with a direct line of railroad leading to them.

The most important feature of mining operations at this mountain is the cheapness of extracting and loading the ore. It is being gotten out and loaded on cars at this time for 38 cents Mexican money per metric ton of 2205 pounds.

Several years ago a sample shipment of the ore was sent to a steel manufacturing in Belgium and it proved so satisfactory that a conditional order was placed for an enormous quantity of it. The only thing that stood in the way of the contract being entered into was an excess of \$1 per ton in the freight rate between Durango and Belgium.

It was this iron mountain that had a great deal to do with the determination of Collis P. Huntington to build his international railroad to Durango from a connection with his Southern Pacific system in Texas. Mr. Huntington finished the road to Durango and endeavored for several years to locate a feasible route from here across the Sierra Madre to the Pacific port of Mazatlan, but the best that his engineers could find was a line that would take a 3 per cent grade, which made the project impracticable.

GEORGIANS FOR GOVERNOR WILSON

ATLANTA, Ga.—In the Georgia General Assembly there are 228 members, four of whom are Republicans. Of this number 136 Friday declared for Woodrow Wilson for 1912. Judson Harmon got 20, Hoke Smith 14, Champ Clark 2 and Folk 1.

Governor Wilson was recently invited by the unanimous vote of the Legislature to come to Atlanta and speak before the General Assembly. Owing to previous engagements he was unable to spare the time for the trip.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt visited West Point Friday and after paying his respects to General Barry, the superintendent, the former President visited places of interest about the grounds.

TAYLER FAMILIAR CATALOGUE NAME

Points of Character and Meaning of Situation Said to Strike Home to Those Who Look on English Painter's Work

CHEVALIER TAYLER'S work has a distinctiveness that holds the attention with a growing interest, revealing subtle motives in a truly wonderful manner. With him it is never "Go to, I will paint a picture!" but rather, "It is a need—therefore the deed. Behold a glory!" and for this reason his work carries the qualities of purity and precision in that natural manner so essential to delineate honest endeavor; while unity and strength give that perspective which constitutes the matrix of its attraction.

The artist so closely approaches his work with affectionate intimacy that all stultification of mere personality is eliminated, and the grand, broad freedom thus attained enables him to handle each object in every subject with that charm its several merits demand; thus bringing out the fundamental reason for its existence. This is especially so with his portraiture, which so many able critics deem his strongest work.

Early Effort Noticed

Born in 1862 into an old Leicestershire family, with six sturdy brothers preceding him, many were the inducements to daily with his pronounced proclivities, but the present day proclaims his triumphs over obstacles as great to him in their weaning influence as those of an opposite character may seem to others. At a comparatively early age he won a three years' Slade scholarship, and a period of hard work followed this early recognition, first under the mastership of Alphonse Legros; then Jean Paul Laurens and finally under Carolus Duran. How much his strength of purpose, fidelity and constant good nature tended to the encouragement and assistance of his fellow students during those days, is best seen by the extent of his circle of friends, all of whom occupy prominence in the world of art, and to whom his bright, cheery companionship is still an inspiration.

Portraiture His Preference

It was not long after commencing his studies in Paris that a picture from his brush found a place in the Paris Salon. This picture was a landscape, but it was at this time that the need of a stronger vehicle for expression turned him to human nature, and figure painting became his chief interest. This expansion into a wider sphere of intensity

ARTIST'S EYE IS FOR STRONG MOTIVE



(Copyright 1911. From drawing by Miss Flora Lion, made at sitting given specially for the Monitor)

Frequenter of Paris Salon and of Royal Academy have for many years taken pleasure in his delineations

and greater depth led to the building up of that absorbing interest with which his work is pregnant; and from this point was marked the growth of all that which went to make his success a spontaneous result. The merit of his former success in Paris was increased when he won a gold medal entitling him to exhibit two pictures in the Salon every year.

From the time he first exhibited at the Royal Academy, his work has found a place of prominence there every year. One of the colossal panels in the Royal Exchange, representing Sir Henry Picard,

master of the Vintners' Company, entertaining the Kings of England, France, Scotland, Denmark, and Cyprus, and entitled "The Five Kings," is a noble example of Chevalier Tayler's versatility and strength of expression, although it is indeed impossible to make a distinction between any two of his pictures; all have their story to tell, and each one tells it in the manner best suited to the subjects.

Among his other well known pictures are: "Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense," "Vanities," "Sisters," "La Vie Boulangère" and "The Anniversary."

looked, and many an hour was spent in the careful study and research necessary to find the proper historical background for his themes. His finished paintings are marvels of historical accuracy, and are studied as well by historical scholars as by the art-loving public that admires them for what they are in the world of art.

Call of England Irresistible

His Herriek illustrations proved a great success. While traveling through rural England, principally through Worcestershire, it was but natural that his attention should have been directed somewhat forcibly to the possibilities of historical illustrations for Shakespeare's plays. These he produced during several following years, and they too had a tremendous success. The region is full of historical and poetical associations, and they all made a strong appeal to Abbey's temperament, so that it is not surprising that we find an echo of his intimate relations with the places and people of Oxford, Worcester, Stratford and Kenilworth, in the many sketches that appeared at this time. It is said that after completing his commission Abbey packed his effects, and indeed had them shipped here, intending to follow them and make his home permanently in America, but he found the call of the English countryside too strong and ordered them back. Since then he came to this country only as a visitor, though he never ceased to regard himself as an American.

In spite of the fact that most of his early work had been done in black and white, his transition to color was a natural one. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Royal Institute of Water Colors, but it was not until 1890 that he received his first recognition in oils. Then his "May Day Morning" was not only accepted by the Royal Academy, but it was hung in a favorable place, an unusual distinction for a man making his first contribution. In 1896 he was elected an associate of this institution, and two years later the full privileges of an R. A. were conferred upon him. Later he was made a member of the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts in Paris, and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was elected to the National Academy here in 1902, and was made an honorable member of the Royal Bavarian Academy. These are but a few of the many honors accorded him. His fame as a painter of historically accurate subjects led to his appointment by Edward VII. to paint the picture of the coronation, and it is said that a similar commission was offered to him by George V. and declined. It is by his coronation picture, of course, that he is best known in England.

Last Work Uncompleted

In this country he will probably always be chiefly remembered through his greatest memorial, the "Quest of the Holy Grail," a series of wall decorations in the Boston Public Library. Mr. Abbey's decorations occupy the entire space between the wainscot and the ceiling in the delivery room. They are eight feet in height and vary from that of the fifth picture, extending nearly the entire length of the north wall, or more than 30 feet, to the first, which is about six feet. From the time that Mr. Abbey was given the commission until the final touches had been given them, the pictures took seven years, and a great part of these years was given to a careful historical research that they might be absolutely accurate. Abbey went to the French and German legends of "The Grail," rather than to the English, and his compositions therefore date to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. In the 15 pictures of the series, not a single error in historical accuracy of costumes or settings has been discovered. The pictures are not dramatic, but they are impressive none the less, and wonderful in color. They approach the height of the mural painter's art in this country.

In 1902 Mr. Abbey received a commission to execute a series of decorations for the Pennsylvania state capitol at Harrisburg. In 1908 the eight canvases then finished were exhibited in the east gallery of the University of London. Four large subjects, "Treasures of Earth," "Light," "Religious Liberty," and "Vulcan," and four smaller were represented. They were most enthusiastically received, and the painter had the congratulations of many distinguished masters. In America Abbey must be remembered by these two series almost alone, for there are few of his paintings on this side of the water, and those that there are are privately owned.

WOOD ENGRAVING NOT EASY

Timothy Cole, Master of the Art, Explains Some of the Difficulties Encountered

FEW people (only engravers in fact) can realize how difficult it is to get charm into a wood cut, to keep, for instance, the tones agreeably adjusted to each other and the whole effect light and delicate, writes Timothy Cole in the Print Collectors Quarterly. A heavy engraving, like a heavy cake, should not be endured for a moment.

Take the matter of heads and faces for instance. I can say truthfully that beautiful heads were never properly engraved by the old school, because softness, a lovely tenderness of graduation or an exquisite blending of planes of light (qualities with which all beauty of painting is charged), were unattempted and even unthought of in the old school of wood engraving. Over such a precious face, no greater in area than one's thumb nail, a loving engraver will labor for days, adding one touch to another, each touch as delicate as a breath. Engraving a face is a hazardous operation, for not only does it involve the softness of the planes but the drawing and character of the original painting must be kept constantly in thought and (greatest difficulty of all) the whole must be rendered in a slightly accentuated form or keyed up to a rather high pitch in order to allow for the losses resulting from the electrotyping and printing of the block.

And such are the difficulties of the modern engravers, not only with head, but with the whole surface of the picture. It is the ensemble that the engraver must keep constantly in view. As

I said before, more imperative problems than mere lines concern the modern master—for to engrave a line too sharply and firmly, to miss the nuancing of its accents, often causes a shrieking definition to bob up in a block like a very jack-in-the-box or like a rough note in a symphony, spoiling the symmetry, beauty and enjoyment of the whole.

A painting is much more difficult to interpret than a drawing in black and white, where you have the values before you, says Henry Wolf in the same periodical. In the painting there are many colors; you have to consider the relation of values and make them harmonize. Sometimes the painting is very large and the relative reduction is one to one hundred. Here the engraver has to eliminate the unnecessary details and render the essentials.

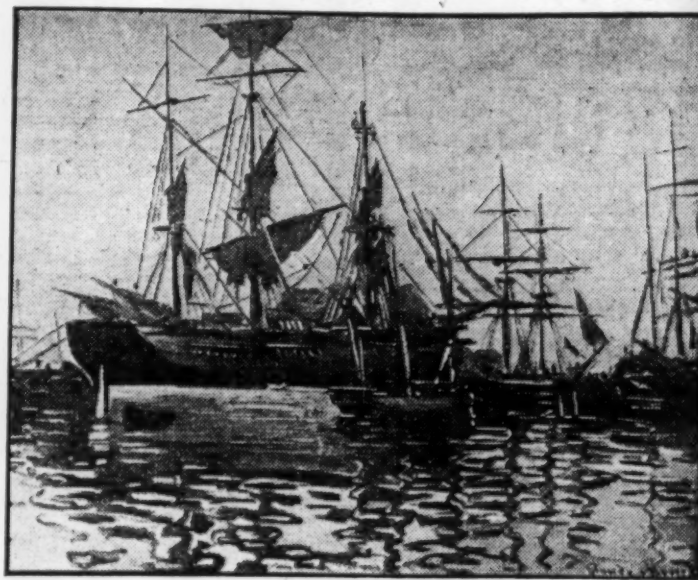
A half-tone reproduction is monotonous—dead and flat; it is the product of the machine and chemicals. There is no technique; everything looks alike. The texture of the sky is the same as that of trees, rocks, water, cloth, metal, flesh, highly glazed, that will not stand the wear of time; it will crumble into dust.

A wood engraving is the product of head and hand. The line gives it life and vibration. Texture can be rendered, perspective can be indicated, the sentiment of the painting can be reproduced. The engraver can treat every detail in a different manner and reproduce the texture of foliage, clouds, mountains far and near, etc. A wood engraving can be made so as to print on any kind of paper.

PICTURES AT MUSEUM ARE REHUNG

Changes Necessary When Additions by Purchase and Loan Are Made to the Collection—Monet Exhibition Proves Attractive—Gifts Received

GIFT TO MUSEUM IS FROM DR. ROSS



(Photo by Chester A. Lawrence, Boston)

Marine, "Etude de Navires," painted in '80s by Claude Monet, great impressionist

SEVERAL changes have been made in the picture galleries at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In some cases a mere change of position has greatly enhanced the picture. In the Italian-Spanish room the center of the east wall is held by a "Venetian Scene" by Francesco Guardi, and hanging beside it is a "Descent from the Cross," by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo lent anonymously. In the long picture gallery the portrait of the "Marquis de Pastoret," by Delacroix, has been hung, and is much admired for its rich, harmonious color and interesting representation of a personality. This picture and the portrait of Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, by Andrea da Solaro, of the Lombard school, and the other new purchases by M. Guiffrey made while abroad.

Two pictures have just been presented to the museum in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Green of 182 Beacon street, Boston. One is a painting of the half-length figure of a young woman holding a dish of fruit, by Friedrich August von Kaulbach, (called "The Younger") who was born at Munich in 1830. The figure, standing against a background giving a landscape impression, is of the robust Venetian type, having the bodice cut

square, with voluminous sleeves of broad velvet. The color is low in tone, but rich and pleasing.

The other is a portrait of a well-preserved old lady, by M. J. Mierevelt, who lived 1567-1641 in Delft. To the dealers the name Mierevelt means a school of which there were several painters whose methods were so much alike that it was difficult to tell their work apart. It is painted in the early manner of Frans Hals, but with less freedom of touch. All the attention is directed to the head and hands, which are carefully painted, while the background is dark, and against it the black velvet dress trimmed with fur is inconspicuous. In one corner is a coat of arms or crest consisting of a swan and four stars.

A portrait of a man in a doctor's cap, holding a little white dog, has been lent to the museum. It is owned by an Englishman and is attributed to Raphael. Mr. Fry describes it in the Burlington magazine and thinks it might be by Lorenzo Lotto. It is painted on a wood panel and is of great interest, whoever painted it.

Two groups of children a day are now visiting the museum from the set-

lements and school gardens. They are always orderly and seem to appreciate the opportunity.

Mr. Ohakura Kakuzo, curator of the Japanese department, returns to Japan today. The galleries have been entirely rearranged under his direction, giving a consistent sequence of arrangement, showing the gradual development of the art of China, beginning with the bronze sacrificial vases and mirrors in the long corridor and the early Chinese stone sculpture and Buddhist paintings, followed by the Japanese paintings and sculpture which developed from these through the different schools up to the present era. The rooms down stairs are devoted to swords and armor.

The Egyptian department has been able to purchase the collection of Joseph Lindon Smith, through the generosity of Miss Mary S. Ames, and some interesting pottery has been received from the "Egypt Exploration Fund" through Prof. Thomas Whittemore, who has been working under Naville and Peet at Abydos.

The Monet exhibition is considered by many the most interesting collection of paintings shown in the east gallery this year. Although it is a one-man show, it has the variety of a general exhibition, due to the fact that the pictures represent many of the periods of Monet's artistic development and vary greatly in technique and color scheme, though, with the exception of the "Portrait of Mme. Monet and Her Son" (No. 36) in a Garden of Flowers, they are all landscapes.

No. 27, "Across the fields in Summer," may have been painted while he was a follower of Corot and before he joined the "pleine air" school with Sisley and Renoir.

"The Marine," shown in illustration, also called "Etude de Navires," was presented to the museum by Dr. Denman Ross in 1906 at the same time as were Nos. 14 and 22. These are all painted in the '80s, and are interesting to compare with No. 7, "Poplars in Autumn," which was painted at about the same period but in a much higher key.

The paintings of "Le Cap d'Antibes" on the coast of France near Nice are very beautiful in opalescent color and poetical in treatment.

The only way really to appreciate Monet and his aims is to compare several studies of the same subject as we have the opportunity here to do with two of the "Pond Lily" group, three of "The Seine near Giverny," and several of "La Cabaude Douaniers a Varangeville." No. 9, painted in 1897, is interesting to compare with the others done in 1882.

LIVING ARTIST TO BECOME A CLASSIC

'Alphonse Legros' Efforts Full of Purpose, His Medium Completely Expresses His Mood and His Workmanship Is Art That Will Endure

LONDON—For a man to be while living a classic is rare, but such is Alphonse Legros. It is a privilege to visit the Obach galleries in Bond street and to see his work arranged in something of chronological order around the rooms. A dozen stately drawings introduce one to the greater exhibitions of prints. Among these drawings are two exquisite gold points, "Tete de Jeune Fille" and "Tete de Petite Fille," which reach the point of almost perfect art.

As in the etchings of Seymour Haden, so it is with Legros. His work has changed little with time, the earlier attaining to much the same degree of beauty as the later, and suffering no decline. It is full of purpose. He has forced his medium to express his mood in all ways. So that if a subject appealed to him as peculiarly Florentine or Venetian, the whole treatment of it is instinct with the influence of these schools.

This Venetian influence is especially present in Legros' etchings of landscapes, many of which are possessed of a high degree of charm and delicacy, while in the

more elaborate subject, pictures which deal with the deeper aspects of life, the style is distinctly German or Flemish.

On the whole this exhibition is fairly representative of his work, but some well-known and important plates are absent. Legros has attained to the ennobling in landscape and the finest work to be seen here today is undoubtedly this, for many of the subject pictures, great as they are in execution, have for their subject phases of mortal existence in their least attractive and most passing moments. These, admirable alone in workmanship, lack the gracious charm and joy which art should express and revolt rather than attract through their subjects.

"Coin d'un Bois" is a beautiful piece of work; so also is "Le Long de la Rive," while "Pres d'Ambiens, les Toubieres," with a row of silvery poplars lining the banks of a stream, expresses color and movement in a wonderful degree.

Again, nothing could well be more perfect than the delicacy and inspiration shown in "Le Matin sur la Riviere" and "Pres du Moulin," or than the distinction and piquancy of "Joueur de Contrebasse" and the head of Auguste Delatre. Legros' work will live, and will be more appreciated in the future than it is today. It is not likely to excite merely popular admiration, but it will take an abiding place among the great work of the world.

The King's secretary has sent notice that on all occasions the prince is to be considered as an officer of the navy and is to receive and accept only general invitations.

PRINCE NOT GUEST
DECLARES KING

LONDON—The Prince of Wales cannot be singled out from his naval comrades for attention, is the King's order. Inhabitants of the towns which are to be visited by the home fleet have expressed a desire to entertain the Prince of Wales, who is now a midshipman on H. M. S. Hindustan.

The King's secretary has sent notice that on all occasions the prince is to be considered as an officer of the navy and is to receive and accept only general invitations.

PLANNING NORMAL
SCHOOL REUNION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Graduates of the Rhode Island normal school are preparing for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the institution, to be celebrated with elaborate ceremonies Sept. 6.

The program so far arranged includes two meetings, one in the morning and another in the afternoon. Governor Pothier and Mayor Fletcher will give short addresses at the morning gathering.

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for the summer months may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE MONITOR
BOSTON
MASS.

Dear Anne:
Have you seen the baby's complete outfit at the

BABY'S BAZAAR
372 Boylston Street

Woolen bands, silk and wool shirts, fancy Gertrudes with buttonhole edge, also plain ones; and the daintiest hand made slips. Some beautifully embroidered and others simply tucked or plain. Christening robes are lovely indeed. You can also get dainty rosettes in pink and blue for dainty bonnets.

Be sure to see, too, the practical stork boxes and celluloid toilet sets in pink and blue.

MARY Z.

LARGE FRAMES PLACED UNDER BAN

New York Water Color Club Determines to Limit the Width of Mouldings in Its Coming Exhibition

By ROBERT W. MACBETH.
THE New York Water Color Club has introduced an innovation into its announcement of the exhibition which is to open the season in the fall, and if the experiment should prove successful it may have a very far reaching effect, particularly so far as water colors are concerned. The circular which has just been distributed to prospective contributors calls attention to the fact that during past years the work of the hanging committee has been more confined to the proper hanging and classification of frames than of pictures, entailing a vast amount of labor directed upon a phase of the exhibition that should be distinctly secondary in its importance. In an endeavor to restore the emphasis to its proper place, it has been determined to limit the width of frames, in the forthcoming display, to two inches over all.

This practically excludes the use of mats, and realizing that mats are often a real necessity to smaller pictures, the announcement advises that these be framed in light mouldings, of perhaps not more than one half or even one third of an inch. Attention is called to the excellent effect secured in certain foreign exhibitions, where very narrow frames are the rule, and the belief is expressed that here, too, the result can be made in every way satisfactory.

The use of narrow frames would have a very important effect in many ways, not the least of which would be the matter of saving in expense of shipping pictures to the various exhibitions. It is oftentimes a serious problem to the poorer artist to present his work before a jury at a distant show. It is always prescribed that pictures be suitably framed, and if suitably comes to mean simply, rather than to stand for the heavy ornate gilt frames that we are accustomed to see, a considerable financial saving will result. Taste in the matter of frames is improving, and there is not now the same demand for very heavy designs that formerly obtained, but there is still much room for improvement.

Among the artists the feeling that there is a decided need for a change is growing more and more strong, and some of them have adopted frames of their own design. Whistler did this, and the well-known, simple "Whistler moulding" is in much demand for some types of pictures. Herman Dudley Murphy, whose Boston frame shop is well known, is one of the men who are working today toward the proper relation of frame to picture. If the Water Color Club proves successful in bringing a new and more sensible standard into vogue, it will deserve the hearty commendation of those whose delight is in a gallery of pictures rather than in a gallery of frames.

Young artists in New York and elsewhere will have little cause to complain that they are not afforded opportunity to get their work before the public, when they know something about the plans of the MacDowell Club which have been recently issued in the form of a prospectus. The club is composed of professional musicians, painters, writers and other artists, associated in an endeavor to help in whatever way possible the cause of the various arts they represent. The form that this help has taken at the present time is one that is likely to do much for the younger painters, and while the plan is entirely a new one there is reason to believe that it will meet a distinct need and do a very real good.

The idea of the club is to make its gallery as nearly as possible an open field for expression of the various art movements, whether old or new. It offers the gallery to groups of not less than eight or more than 12 artists for exhibitions of paintings in oil. The groups are to be self-organized, are to select their own pictures, and take care of the hanging, subject to the general oversight of the club.

In making application for the gallery the representative of the group must only give the names of the members of his group, select a date, and make a deposit of \$50 as a guarantee that the exhibition will be held; this deposit will be returned at the close of the exhibition, so that except for insurance and handling of the pictures, there will be no expense to the members of the group. Towards the groups the club officials as host, standing neither for nor against the works exhibited, and offering its gallery as an open field for those that desire a public hearing. The first exhibition under the new plan will be opened to the public on Oct. 19.

With this club as an exhibition gallery the men who have been prone to complain that they never have been given a chance will now have opportunity to show just what they can do. Perhaps they will prove that they have been excluded from the exhibitions and from the dealers' galleries unjustly; perhaps they will make plain why they have not been permitted to show their work in company with those of acknowledged merit; whatever the result, the exhibitions are sure to be interesting, and the first of them will be anxiously awaited.

Notice has been received from the University of California of a competition for the selection of a design for the universal medal of the University of California, that is sure to attract the attention of young sculptors, for the competition is free to all and the designs submitted are all to be given an equal hearing before the judges. In 1871 friends of the university created an endowment fund for the purpose of awarding annually a university medal "to the most distinguished scholar of the graduating class of each year." The purpose of this competition is the selection

of a new design for this medal. Sculptors generally, here in the East, have perhaps not been informed of this competition, and those who wish to submit designs should write to the secretary of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Every book giving us a new side or a new idea of the men whose names are synonymous for the best in our art is a welcome addition to our rather slender library of native art. For this reason a little volume that has just come from the press, privately printed, will find a ready reception. Elliott Daingerfield has long been known as a painter of some distinction, but as a writer he is perhaps less well known. His present performance gives us an intimate and most interesting insight into the life and works of one of the very greatest painters that America has ever produced. "George Inness, The Man and His Art," is the title of this choice little volume of 50-odd pages. It is divided into five parts, each developing a different phase of Mr. Inness' work—for his life is treated only in so far as it affected the development of his art.

In the early pages of his book, Mr. Daingerfield says: "In addressing myself to this work I encounter the diffi-

IRRIGATION SYSTEM AT PORTALES TO BE LARGEST IN WORLD

PORTALES, N. M. — The largest gas producer irrigation power plant in the world is the Portales central station, which supplies electrical motive power to 72 6-inch American centrifugal pumps and has a combined irrigation capacity that is enormous, and whose floods of water will transform, it is claimed, a one-time arid plain into one of the greatest agricultural sections of western America.

"Well irrigation at Portales, N. M." is the title of a profusely illustrated article on "Irrigation by Pumping."

"It has been known for years that there was a shallow supply of water in an extensive area in the Portales Valley," says the article.

"In the summer of 1909, it was definitely proved that this water zone was in reality the flow of an underground river, spreading out to nine miles in width and extending 140 miles in length, originating in the Rocky mountains and terminating at Lubbock, Tex.

"An investigation showed that there was a large river that at one time flowed on the surface, but through countless years of shifting sands and soils had become embedded and flowed in two strata, one at a depth of approximately 18 feet and the other at an average of about 98 feet below the surface. By sinking test pits to the first water-bearing stratum and boring to the lower water zone and testing with large centrifugal pumps it was found that an abundant supply of water could be obtained for irrigation at an average depth of 18 feet.

"Further investigations showed that by increasing the capacity of a water basin by pumping, the flow of a well could be increased so that a well delivering 1200 gallons per minute pumped by a six-inch centrifugal pump would, in many instances, deliver 1600 gallons per minute after a few weeks' operation.

"The Portales Irrigation Company was organized to irrigate and develop 25,000 acres of this valley, of which 10,000 acres are already being irrigated. Early in 1910 the work of constructing the plant was begun. A large electric power plant was built near the Portales city limits, and equipped with two 750-horsepower engines, fed by three gas producers of 700 horsepower each.

"This is the largest gas producing irrigation plant in the world. From this plant wires carried on poles lead to the pumping stations. The original order of pumps consisted of 72 American centrifugals. Each pump has an eight-inch suction pipe and a 10-inch discharge pipe and is directly connected by flexible shaft coupling to a Westinghouse motor. Two of these pumps were installed at the power house, the remaining 70 being located at 70 wells distributed over the company's lands.

"Each pump is erected in a pit at an average of about 20 feet below the surface, and as the water level on the company's lands is about 25 feet deep there is a suction uplift of approximately five feet at each pump. Each pumping station is covered with a low housing and discharges into a weir box, and the water flows from the crest of the weir directly into a main water ditch, from which laterals lead to the land to be irrigated.

"Each centrifugal pump is intended to serve a 160 acre farm. This quantity of water, if properly applied, will readily give duty of three acre feet to each parcel of land. The total capacity of the plant is three acre feet upon 10,000 acres of land within 151 days of 24 hours each. The producer-gas plant will deliver gas to the engines from three 500-horsepower bituminous gas producers, capable of using either bituminous or anthracite coal."

PLAN AIR CRAFT FACTORY
SANTA MONICA, Cal.—An aeroplane factory for Eighth and Marine streets and a school of instruction for aviators are joint plans of Edwin M. Fisk, an expert mechanic, and George Bentley, a real estate capitalist of Santa Monica.

culty of knowing just how correctly those who have known a man may judge his work. . . . The personality is a powerful agent when in close communication, and time and distance each exert an influence, often forcing a change or readjustment of view. I may therefore be open to criticism for overpraise, since it was my privilege to know Mr. Inness very well."

Mr. Daingerfield is a discerning critic, as well as an able writer, for he has placed his finger upon the one spot in which fault can be found with his book. Mr. Inness is pictured with a hardly human perfection that is a little difficult of acceptance. That he was a very great painter, almost every one is now glad to admit, and if Mr. Daingerfield had not claimed quite so much for him he would perhaps be rather more convincing. But the treatise is valuable for all that and

it shows a side of Mr. Inness that his biographers have not brought into the prominence it deserves. The author speaks with unusual authority of Inness' methods, for he was close to Mr. Inness in his best days, and enjoyed his confidence and had full opportunity to witness his processes. Anecdotes and quotations enliven the work, and aid us to see what manner of man Mr. Inness was.

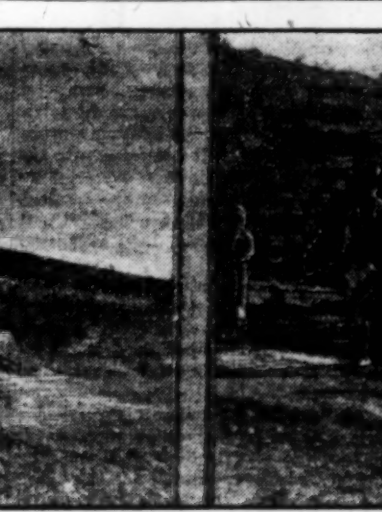
The announcement has just come from Rome, Italy, of the passing away there last week of Charles Walter Stetson, an American artist who has made his home in Rome for many years.

While perhaps not in the very front rank of painters, his work had a brilliancy and decorative quality that won for it many friends, and there are many who have acquired examples from him in his studio. Several years ago some of his paintings were purchased by a prominent dealer in this city, and some of these are occasionally seen on exhibition. Most of them are figure subjects, the figures being made complementary to their landscape setting. They have had many admirers. Mr. Stetson was born in Rhode Island in 1858.

ROCKY PALESTINE RELIES ON WELLS

Hills That Once Were Terraced and Fruitful Now Covered With Loose Stones, and Sites of Historic Scenes Difficult to Locate

WATER SOURCES WHICH HAVE BEEN IN USE FOR CENTURIES



(Photos specially taken for the Monitor)

Women carrying water (at left), from well of Jerzeel, where Ahab's chariot is said to have been washed, and (at right) from well at Nazareth

EVERY traveler in Palestine is no doubt impressed in a different way, according to individual temperament, but all must unite in regarding Judea as a story and most desolate-looking land. The hills are rocky, the valleys are rocky, loose stones are scattered everywhere, especially on the roads, which the Turkish government never thinks of mending except on special occasions, such as the visit of some potentate—the German Emperor, for instance—when gangs of peasants were

forced to labor under most difficult conditions.

It is true that here and there are to be found tracts of land under cultivation, terraced with olive trees and corn growing beneath them, as in Italy, while in some places even vines are to be seen, the vines being trained along the ground, and in many places splendid fig trees flourish. But the chief impression left on the memory is one of intense desolation.

By turning to the pages of history we

learn the reason of this terrible stoniness. After Joshua had led the Israelites victoriously across the Jordan and they were firmly established in the land, they started to cultivate the soil systematically and to "terrace" the hills. This good work initiated by Joshua continued for 1600 years, so that in the days of Jesus it was no doubt highly cultivated and productive, but when Titus destroyed Jerusalem and plowed it up, sowing it with salt, he also threw down the terraces, and in six months the work of 16 centuries was destroyed. It is no wonder that the sides of the hills are covered with loose stones.

This is no doubt what tends to make it difficult to locate many of the incidents mentioned in the Bible. For instance Jericho was known as the "city of palms," but today there is hardly a palm to be found there, and the valley of the Jordan, instead of being richly cultivated, is a tangled waste. As a matter of fact, the site of ancient Jericho has been identified and its ruins are now being brought to light.

But though we may wonder and conjecture as to the exact spot where such and such an event took place, there is one form of landmark which has never varied in all the centuries, and that is the position of the hills and springs of the country. In that country water is the

most valuable possession that man can have—without water a gold mine would be useless. Except in a few places such as Nabulus (the ancient Shechem), Jerusalem, Jericho and some others, a village possesses but one well or spring. Very frequently it is situated at some distance from the village, generally at the bottom of the hill when the town is built on an eminence.

One of the accompanying photographs is that of the well of Jerzeel, where the women pass ceaselessly from the village to the well and back again. The advent of kerosene for lighting purposes has brought into Palestine a vast quantity of large square tins in which oil is shipped from Batoum, and the women are using these very largely instead of the graceful native water pots, and the result is most unsatisfactory from the picturesque point of view. This particular well, with the simple stone wall round it, furrowed by the cords of generations of water-carriers, is almost certainly the very same well at which Ahab's chariot was washed.

The other photograph with the arch spanning the stone fountain is the one at Nazareth. William Hole has reproduced the form of this well in his charming picture of Jesus as a child with a small water pot on his head, No. 10 of the series in his illustrated book, "The Life of Jesus of Nazareth."

At Jennin, where the spring is most abundant, the well is in the middle of the village and consists of a series of large troughs. The well at Dothan is very deep and has never been known to run dry. The well which "our father Jacob gave to us" is at the entrance of the valley of Shechem, about two miles to the east. There does not seem any doubt at all as to the identity of this well, the one at which Jesus rested and talked to the woman of Samaria. A mistaken piety has built a church over the well and enclosed it within walls. One could have wished that it might have remained in its original simplicity. After traveling in Palestine, one understands and appreciates the allusion to "running waters" and "springs" which are to be found from cover to cover of the Bible, always typical of joy and pleasantness.

ODD FELLOWS REUNION PLANNED
WASHINGTON — Plans have been completed for the interstate celebration and reunion to be held at Pen Mar, Pa., Aug. 10 by 10,000 members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

JAFFA ORANGE IS GRAFTED FRUIT

Tree Expert With His Saw Lays Open New Pages of Palestinian History and Exhibits Them at Cambridge for the Public to Read

EXAMPLES of polished woods from Palestine, 75 or more, including many of the trees mentioned in the Bible, has been received at the Harvard Semitic Museum this summer and are now being catalogued by the curator, Prof. David G. Lyon. The collection is one formed by a native scholar at Professor's Lyon's instigation. It has been several years in preparation.

Slabs and sections of tree trunks are not usually the most interesting of museum exhibits, except to those who have some special interest in lumber or cabinet making or botany. So many historical and literary allusions, however, are connected with the various Palestinian trees that most visitors in the upper hall of the Semitic Museum will henceforth be inclined to linger in front of the four large cases filled with the sections of

wild and cultivated trees and shrubs of the eastern shore of the Mediterranean.

Palestine is not, of course, wonderfully rich in native woods, being for the most part a treeless land. At present, indeed, only one actual forest remains west of the Jordan—an extensive thicket between Haifa and Nazareth near the base of Mt. Carmel. Its principal trees are the oak, terebinth, storax and Judas tree, all which are well represented in the museum collection.

The oak of Mt. Carmel has a darkish wood, like the black oak of this country; its leaves are said to be glossy, like those of the holly. The storax and the Judas tree each have luxuriant and fragrant flowers, the former pure white, the latter a deep red.

The far-famed cedars of Lebanon still survive in a few groves which are carefully protected by the government. The Semitic Museum was fortunate to get a very good section of one of these trees. Living trees of the same variety, it is interesting to note, are to be seen at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University where Gardener Jackson Dawson has successfully acclimated them during the past five years.

The cypress which grows around Edom is believed by people of the Greek faith to have furnished the lumber of the cross on which the Savior was crucified.

Most like some of the woods of the American desert is the dark gray shittan which grows in the wilderness about Mt. Sinai. It is an acacia, yielding gum arabic. The wood is very heavy, sinking even in the Dead Sea's buoyant waters.

Tree Culture Prospers

The cultivated trees are well represented at the Semitic museum. Of these the principal in commercial importance is the olive, whose slabs and cross-sections take an exquisite polish. Sacred associations cluster, of course, about the olive grove of the Holyland. In Jesus' day the whole hillside of Mt. Olivet was covered with olives. Nearly all are gone now, though eight aged trees that still cling to life in Gethsemane have been placed within a wall and iron railing. Elsewhere the groves are numerous and flourishing. Olive wood souvenirs and rosaries of Jerusalem and Bethlehem are frequently brought to this country by returning tourists.

A darker piece of orange wood than that yielded by the California trees comes from Jaffa, on whose hillside are raised some of the best of Mediterranean oranges. It is interesting that these oranges are always grafted upon the stock either of the bitter orange or the sweet lemon.

The fig tree, whose gummy wood is almost never burned on account of the disagreeable smoke, and the sweet almond, obtained by grafting on the wild and bitter almond, are both included in the collection. There is a section of the fibrous husky date palm, "fruit of the desert," which grows wild on the cliff of the east side of the Dead sea, though it is elsewhere cultivated and must be fertilized by hand.

A few species are shown at the Semitic museum which were not found in Palestine in Christ's time, but which have since been introduced. Among others is the eucalyptus, several varieties of which have been acclimated, especially in the plain of Sharon, where there are Jewish colonists who need a fast growing tree for lumber and firewood.

These specimens of Palestinian woods supplement a valuable collection of pressed flowers from the same region, which was formed some years ago, and the almost innumerable original and reproduced objects in the museum galleries which illustrate vividly and concretely the life of the ancient Hebrews and other Semite peoples. Such collections are making Harvard's unique Biblical museum more and more valuable to both amateur and professional students of the sacred literatures of the near east.

To Monitor Friends:

There has just been held in Boston the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, at which 2500 enthusiastic ad men, representing all phases of publicity, attended from the United States and Great Britain. A more vigorous, virile, pulsating body of men could scarcely be assembled. It is a cause of great satisfaction to record that the dominant note of four days' sessions was a fervent desire for cleanliness and truthfulness in advertising, a desire which found expression in every speech and which finally became the passionately expressed spirit of the great convention. It is a fine thing, and augurs well for the future of advertising. The Monitor, as the leading exponent of clean news and clean advertising, feels keen pleasure in the realization of this much of the object for which it was founded

The Christian Science Monitor

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BOSTON, MASS.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

B. F. Keith's vaudeville—Miss Valerie Bergere and company in a new comedy, "She Wanted Affection"; Miss George Lawrence, late of "The Commuters" company at the Park, and her brother, Walter Lawrence, in a sketch; Herbert's dogs; Welch, Mealey and Monrose, baseball fun; Cook and Lorenz; Methuen sisters, singers and dancers; Bowen, singing cartoonist; the Zarrell brothers.

Majestic—Lindsay Morison stock company in "Clarice," comedy in four acts by William Gillette, in which Mr. Gillette enjoyed a long run at several theaters in Boston. The play tells a pretty story of the affection of Dr. Carrington for his pretty ward and the temporary troubles that come to them through the machinations of a jealous woman and of Dr. Denby, Carrington's rival for the hand of Clarice. The play has many fine moments, and a dinner scene of comic sentiment that is a delight. Mr. Melrose will play Carrington, Miss Gordon will be Clarice and Miss Morison will play the comical Clancy, servant and protector of the Carrington household.

Shubert—Opening of the season with "Overnight," a farce by Philip H. Bartholomae, a new writer for the stage, recently graduated from Tech. The plot centers around two honeymooning couples voyaging up the Hudson. Mr. Darling and Mrs. Kettle step off the boat at one of the landings to look up some baggage and are left. Mrs. Darling and Mr. Kettle continue the voyage to Poughkeepsie and then go to a hotel to await their respective spouses. The complications are said to be fresh and very droll. The New York cast is promised.

The Opening Season

Aug. 28—"Excuse Me," Tremont theater; "Mother," Majestic theater.

Sept. 1—Fourth Craig season, Castle Square theater.

Sept. 2—Miss Zella Sears in "The Next Egg," Park theater.

Sept. 4—"The Round Up," Boston theater; Miss Helen Ware in "The Price," Hollis Street theater; Raymond Hitchcock in "The Red Widow," Colonial theater; opening of the new Plymouth theater, possibly with Miss Viola Allen in a new play.

Louis Mann in "The Wife's Play," by Miss Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman, will be a September attraction at the Hollis.

GALSWORTHY'S FIRST PLAY

Galsworthy's plays are among those most in demand by readers, according to librarians' reports.

Not only persons interested in the drama, but sociologists and many readers who do not specialize in their literary interests are demanding copies of "Justice," the latest Galsworthy play since it became known that this drama of protest against English prison methods had actually brought about reforms.

A theme which runs through all Galsworthy's stories and plays is the differing treatment the poor and the rich receive under the laws and the courts as a result of prevailing social conventions.

This is the theme of "The Silver Box," which was played in London, and for a few weeks in New York. Miss Ethel Barrymore was seen as Mrs. Jones, the central character, in the New York production but never took the play on tour, it being regarded as too serious to interest playgoers generally.

Jack Barthwick, an idle rich young man, returns home after midnight in such a state that he asks Jones, husband of the Barthwick family charwoman, to help him find the keyhole. Jones is invited in by young Barthwick, who chuckles over a young woman friend's reticence which he carries and declares he took "to pay her off." He drops the reticence and its enclosed purse on the floor and lays a silver box of his own on the table. The young man falls into a doze. Jones pockets the box and the purse and leaves, after exclaiming upon the evils of the rich and the hard life of the poor after the manner of old Eccles in "Castle."

Scene two of the first act shows the discovery by the family butler that the silver box is missing, following the clearing of the room by Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones is suspected by the butler. She is a dumbly patient creature doing her work by the day to support herself and her three children as well as Jones, who is unable to find permanent work.

Scene three, first act, shows the Barthwicks at breakfast. Mr. Barthwick berates his son for having cashed a note for £40 which he knew his bank could not meet. The father smooths things over by making out a draft to cover the deficit after denouncing his son's act as criminal, considered according to the "principles of the thing."

Jack's woman friend comes for her reticence, and to quiet her the elder Barthwick gives her £8 to cover the money in the purse and her cab fare. Hardly is this settled before the loss of the silver box is made known. The elder Barthwick questions Mrs. Jones with well meant kindness. "We owe such people our sympathy although we cannot do much for them," he says. Mrs. Jones arouses half admiration in the mind of Mr. Barthwick by her simple truthfulness and lack of bombast. The ease is given to the police.

Act two, first scene, shows the Jones domestic, a single room, for which the rent is overdue. Jones lolls upon the bed railing against a meal. Mrs. Jones dully prepares a meal. (Fine reticence this, for Mr. Galsworthy not to rub it in with whimpering children.) Jones grandly pays the rent with a sovereign from the purse. He says he found it, and it's his. Mrs. Jones protests that a search should be made for the owner. "No," cries Jones, "he says he took it

to pay 'er out, an' I took it to pay 'im out, and all 'is kind."

A detective comes and arrests Mrs. Jones on the charge of theft of the box. Jones tries to rescue her and is also arrested.

Scene two of act two is again at the Barthwick house, where the family discuss with their lawyer the ways in which the case may be handled in court so as not to develop any unpleasantness for them. The scene closes with the crying of one of the Jones children outside, to the annoyance of the Barthwicks. Mrs. Barthwick closes the window to shut out the sound.

Act three is in the court room. The Jones case is heard. Mrs. Jones testifies simply and tells of the box dropping out of her husband's coat. The judge releases her.

Jones continues his aggressiveness on the stand and insists that young Barthwick has committed exactly the same offense he has and so should have the same treatment. He is shut off by the Barthwick lawyer, however, with the smug acquiescence of the judge, and is sentenced to the workhouse. The incident of the purse is hushed up.

The judge calls Jones "a nuisance to the community."

"Why, those were your very words to me," whispers Dick Barthwick. "Sh-h," hisses his father.

As Jones is being led out he cries "He took the purse; it's his money got him off—Justice!"

The whole play is intensely ironical after the detached manner characteristic of Galsworthy. While passionately protesting against the conditions he seeks to correct he is always the artist and manages to keep his personality off his characters. They explain, condemn or praise themselves to our imagination unaided directly by the author.

Mr. Galsworthy is bigger than technique. There is no indication that he seems mechanics, for he appears to be using familiar devices for humorous effect. He makes no fetish of technique, however, and aims directly at the end desired, whether or not he manages to adapt his ideas to the neat methods of formal dramatic rhetoric.

The irony of the play is superb. It will be seen that Jack committed exactly the same offenses as Jones. Jack took the reticence "out of spite," and passed a bad check to pay his debts. Jones took Jack's silver box "out of spite" and the purse to pay his debts. Jack's spite was against a woman; his debt one of dissipation. Jones' spite was against the upper classes who would not give him work, the debt was the bare right to shelter. As to the ethical merits of the two cases Galsworthy makes no comment, but it is plain to see that he is directing all his irony with passionate energy against social conditions that permit the jailing of an undefended poor man for deeds which are smirked at in a rich young man whose case is engineered by a clever lawyer. Where lies the justice in it all? He asks in effect.

To find irony of universal significance such as Galsworthy's one must go back to Swift. Galsworthy is a real iconoclast, too busy at his business of smashing idols of complacency to bother with straining for wit or seeking symmetrical dramatic construction whereby some writers make their plays move with the nicety and bloodlessness of mechanical mice. Galsworthy is interested first in reminding society of its monstrous injustices. Drama as drama is a necessary second interest to him.

Coronation Pictures at Tremont Temple

The coronation of King George, showing all the important festivities, will be reproduced in their natural colors in the Kinamagor moving pictures which will be shown at Tremont Temple beginning next Monday by F. Eugene Farnsworth. There will be two exhibitions daily, at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Popular prices will prevail. There will be special music by an orchestra and a choir under direction of Joseph Marr, with E. D. Wilder as organist.

Norumbega Park

An innovation was introduced last Sunday night at Norumbega park in the form of a concert in the open air theater and so successful was the undertaking that the management have decided to have another on Sunday night next, Aug. 6. A good vaudeville bill is offered for the coming week in the open air theater. A leading feature will be the Carlo Grand Opera quartet in selections from the popular operas, including "Il Trovatore," "Faust," "Carmen," "Traviata," "Lohengrin," "The Bohemian Girl," etc. Another feature will be Jack McKay, a Harry Lauder type of Scotch singer and dancer and story teller. Leopold and Francis will be seen in a blackface comedy musical act. Other acts of equal excellence will be seen and heard the coming week, and the evening program will conclude as usual with a series of new motion pictures.

Bass Point, Nahant and Revere Trips

The growth in popularity of the Bass Point and Nahant steamboat line and Bass Point itself as a summer and excursion resort is striking. A few years ago one steamer running to Bass Point was sufficient to take care of the traffic. Now General Manager Sherman maintains a line of large and fast steamers, the principal of which are the General Lincoln and Cape Cod, running on an hourly schedule from Otis wharf, Atlantic avenue, to Bass Point and Nahant, and return from early morning until late at night. In addition to the Griswold, Sightseer and Hough's Neck are in operation between Bass Point and the new \$100,000 ocean pier at Revere, making trips between these two points at 20 minute intervals. Beside this there are the special trips direct from Boston, Otis wharf, to the ocean pier at Revere,

DAILY EXPLORATION ALONG SHORE ENDS WITH DIP IN GULF WATERS

Boys of Lower Mississippi Valley Have Scouting Camp on Beach

COMPANY STREET LIVELY AT SUNSET

New Orleans Teaches Baton Rouge How to Endure Soldier Hardship

SCOUTING expeditions on the gulf shore of Mississippi have been conducted this summer by Patrol Leaders Morgan Foley, Robert Langhart and Stewart Booth. The coast about Bay St. Louis and westward toward the Louisiana line has been pretty thoroughly beaten out by parties from the Clermont Harbor camp. Among the camp arrangements described in the New Orleans Picayune is a shower bath in the shape of a water barrel placed high on posts, with a pipe and shower attachment running from it, which has been established just to the west of the officers' tent. The water barrel surmounts another tower just to the beachward of the shower. A trench has been dug, all around the two.

The fresh water showers are the product of the ingenuity of Mr. Allison, the superintendent of the camp. He devised them out of almost nothing, with the help of a carpenter.

A tennis court which has been put in working order directly east of the officers' tent and near the beach proves a great attraction. Supper is served in the new mess hall, just off the company street, and not 100 feet from the big tent. The silver-throated trumpet sounds the charge, and from every tent there comes the rattle of aluminum plates. From the water comes swimming swiftly scouts and officers. They appear from every direction as if by magic, and charge for the single opening on the landward side of the screened enclosure. They swarm in, and it is only by the interference of their officers that the lemonade-thirsty warriors are kept from forcing the narrow passage that leads to the kitchen.

They are formed in a single, long, impatient line, with plates ringing under

hard strokes from their iron knives. They pass the window and one at a time receive the spoils of the day. Many times they return until they hunger no more. They draw off for a rest, but daily, three times a day, they demand and receive the accustomed tribute. It is a remarkable sight.

The doings around the campfire are the same, yet ever different. The camp in all its features presents a never-ending variety of wonders, each one worth a different story.

Lieut. John Huffman and Scout August Moulton have put up a wireless outfit with stations at each end of the company street. It is proposed later to install a high-power receiving station with which to catch messages from passing ships and from coast stations near by.

A party of 35 Baton Rouge boys spent a rather restless night after their arrival on account of their unfamiliarity with cots and mosquito bars, but on the second night they turned in early and slept a solid 10 hours. The newcomers learned from a party of 20 New Orleans boys remaining over from the week before what a little seasoning and experience will do.

They are formed in a single, long, impatient line, with plates ringing under

KANSAS "WHEAT SPECIAL" VISIT IS TURNED INTO A BARGAIN DAY

Local Merchants Give the Farmers Who Attend the Lectures Lower Prices, Free Dinners, Concerts

PLAN RESULTS IN DOUBLE BENEFIT

THE wheat special operated through Kansas by the agricultural department of the Rock Island railroad lines in connection with the Kansas Agricultural College developed a new line of cooperation which is at once spectacular and efficient. It seems to have been started by an enterprising newspaper man who saw the importance of getting as many farmers as possible to hear the lectures and at the same time the opportunity to bring purchases to the local dealers. The plan was soon noised about and quite generally adopted.

The local merchants made the day scheduled for the wheat special, a bargain day and in some instances a veritable sale day with program of entertainment, etc.

Advertising supplements were issued by local newspapers setting forth special bargains for wheat day only; hand-

bills were distributed broadcast and every available means used to draw the farmer to town. In some instances commercial bodies canvassed the surrounding territory and distributed advertising matter. To insure against interference with the work of the train, business houses were closed during the period of the lectures, and not only were the cars crowded, but overflow meetings were held at almost every point.

All reports indicate that the merchants were amply repaid by additional patronage, and it is certain that a much greater attendance upon the lectures resulted than could have been expected otherwise.

At Marion the merchants advertised a free dinner for the tallest man at a restaurant; a silver dollar and free dinner at another restaurant for the "largest lady" from the farm; plow sharpened for 20 cents; 10 cents off on every sack of Portland cement; two pounds of bologna sausage for 15 cents to "all of our farm trades"; shoes half sold for 15 cents, and \$50 off on every automobile. Attendance on lectures, 1500.

At McPherson a similar plan was followed and many substantial bargains were offered by the merchants. Attendance on lectures, 1700.

At Phillipsburg one merchant offered a \$22 suit of clothes to the farmer bringing in the largest number of persons in his wagon to attend the lectures. Attendance on lectures, 750.

RIFLE TEAMS NAMED FOR TOURNAMENT AT CAMP PERRY, IN OHIO

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At the Bay State range here today the rifle team which is to represent the United States marine corps at the national tournament at Camp Perry, O., was chosen by Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, who has had a squad of 42 marines practicing here for the national match since last May. He was assisted in picking the team by Capt. Charles H. Lyman, who was in command of the practice camp of the corps last year.

The team leaves for Ohio this afternoon and is made up as follows: Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, team captain; Lieut. William P. Smith, Jr., team coach; Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., first lieutenant; J. T. Waller, Jr., and R. L. Kyrle, second lieutenants; G. Sinclair and W. Nease-Smith, first sergeants; V. H. Czajka and A. Jackson, quartermaster sergeant; C. Johnson, Sgt. J. J. Andrews, A. Lewellen, J. E. Peterson, C. Hartley, C. H. Clyde and M. Schriver, corporals; E. E. Donovan, A. D. Hale, F. Hammond, P. A. Lloyd, M. Schutz, R. F. Cruifer, J. D. Worham and Privates W. T. Henshaw, W. M. Randall.

The marine corps finished second in the national match last year and by the elimination system loses 10 of the 1910 team, making this year's team practically a new one. In Lieutenant Smith and Captain Holcomb however they have two former members who ranked among the best shots three years ago. Captain Holcomb was a member of the American team which won the international match in England in 1903.

The state rifle team in command of Col. Joshua D. Upton, chief of ordnance, M. V. M., also leaves this afternoon for Camp Perry. In the party are eight crack shots of the sixth regiment, M. V. M., who will compete again for the national regimental championship. No regiment in the country has won this trophy so many times as has the sixth.

on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, leaving Boston at 7:30 and returning to Boston from the pier at 10:30. The round trip, including admission to the magnificent pier ballroom, is 50 cents.

Bass Point is well supplied with attractive features, such as the shore dinners, band concerts, dancing, fishing, boating, scenic railway, and all sorts of games.

BOY SCOUTS DELAY AT WALTHAM FOR SUMMER CRUISE

No signs of the yacht Pioneer had been seen up to noon today and 16 members of the Boy Scouts of America, who were still at the home of Arthur Carey, Waltham, who is owner of the boat, will leave there for their homes at 5 o'clock tonight if she has not been reported up to that time.

When the boat does arrive, however, the boys will again be assembled to participate in the third summer cruise of the yacht along the New England coast which is given by Mr. Carey for the purpose of nautical education.

The boat will make a fourth and last cruise before the last of September.

OFFICER OF ARMY PRAISES MILITIA

WASHINGTON—Capt. M. E. Hanna, secretary of the general staff of the United States army, who had general supervision of the recent Massachusetts militia maneuvers, accords high praise to officers and men for their creditable performance.

"They were a success," says Captain Hanna, "from start to finish. In fact, they were the best maneuvers ever conducted by a state government, and several points were brought out that should serve as a guide to the national guard of other states, and in some respects as a guide to the regular army."

Captain Hanna has prepared a report to the general staff on the technicalities of the maneuvers and the elements of strength and weakness disclosed.

EXTENDING HARVESTER PLANT

HAMILTON, Ont.—The International Harvester Company has announced that it will spend this year alone between \$300,000 and \$400,000 on extensions to its plant here.

Massachusetts. They brought it home three years in succession—1906, 1907 and 1908—and again last year. They did not enter in 1909.

The sixth regiment members of the state team are: Sgt.-Maj. William D. Huddleston, Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Lieuts. Maurice W. Parker and George Faber, Color Sergeants George M. Jeffes and Sanford P. Leary, Qm. Sgt. James H. Keough and Private George W. Reid. Last year's championship team comprised Wise, Parker, Faber, Jeffes, Keough and Reid, with Lieut. James E. Burns of Lowell, who is not a member of the state squad this year.

STEEL EXPORTS ARE INCREASED TWELVE MILLION

NEW YORK—Exports in fiscal year 1911 of iron and steel products alone, without taking machinery, locomotives, stationary engines, automobiles or manufactures of iron and steel, increased over \$12,000,000. Electrical appliances alone amounted to \$10,700,000, an increase of \$2,000,000.

The heaviest increase was in steel and iron plates and sheets, to \$17,800,000, compared with \$12,900,000 in 1910, an increase of \$4,900,000. Next in value comes iron and steel wire with an increase of \$1,800,000. Steel rails worth \$11,400,000 were shipped abroad in 1911, while in 1910, \$10,500,000 were sold.

Following shows leading iron and steel products, not including ore sold abroad:

	1911.	1910.
Rails	\$11,400,000	\$10,500,000
Pipes and fittings	10,700,000	9,600,000
Structural iron and steel	8,700,000	5,900,000
Iron and steel plates	17,800,000	12,900,000
and sheets	17,000,000	12,900,000
Steel rods and bars	5,000,000	4,300,000
Iron and steel wire	10,200,000	8,400,000
Total	\$65,600,000	\$51,400,000

That wire showed such a substantial increase speaks well for the success of the industry in this country. Most of the wire mills have been operating 75 per cent to 90 per cent of their capacity since last fall and few at present are working less than 80 per cent. Several new plants are being built, including one of Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, while Pittsburgh Steel Company is enlarging its open hearth capacity by four furnaces in order to keep its mills supplied with steel to fill orders for wire and rods.

Iron and steel exports for the year just ended reached about \$235,000,000 compared with \$200,000,000 in 1910. Total exports, including all classes of goods, during 1911, were \$910,000,000.

Following shows exports of iron and steel for the past six years with those of 1911, estimated: 1911, \$235,000,000; 1910, \$200,000,000; 1909, \$157,680,000; 1908, \$151,113,144; 1907, \$197,006,781; 1906, \$1,655,588; 1905, \$142,930,500.

It is expected that exports for fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, will reach the \$2,000,000,000 mark, and that of this total, iron and steel, not including ore, will reach at least \$275,000,000.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Passengers on the boats plying the Hudson are often attracted by a baronial structure of gray stone on the top of one of its high banks. It is "The Castle," a school for girls, conducted by Miss C. E. Mason at Tarrytown-on-Hudson. Sometimes the girls themselves can be seen about it, for they spend much time out of doors, engaged in the many sports that are afforded them, and also studying there even in winter. The school has a high academic standard but it aims first to train for womanhood, women who are broad minded, kind in thought and deed, refined in tastes, women who can face life with quiet strength and not lose one feminine quality.

The plan is to develop an executive type of woman, one who can lead in the best thought of the community. Every graduate is able to preside with ease over a meeting of women, to rise and speak without notes on a variety of topics of general interest. This is a part of the regular course and is in the charge of a leading elocutionist in New York city. The faculty is an unusually large one, on an average of 40 teachers to 125 girls. A number of the instructors and lecturers are of international reputation. The academic course graduates its pupils two years higher than the high school.

A certificate from the college preparatory department admits to leading colleges without further examination. In addition to these are departments for domestic science, the domestic arts, arts and crafts, music, art and elocution. A Castle preparatory department for little girls from 7 to 12 years old has just been opened.

The school has the best of facilities for outdoor life, two gymnasiums, five tennis courts, hockey field, running track, golf links and swimming pool.

A department of the school is maintained in New York city for girls who wish to enter conservatories of art, music, expression, etc., after completing their work at the school proper or at similar schools.

A pleasure party going off for a day's excursion either by boat or by automobile should be provided with a toothsome lunch. Even though it is calculated that lunch can be secured here and dinner there, it does not always come out that way. The lunch box is a necessity. A few sandwiches or some fruit to be brought out at the right moment may be the master touch that saves the day.

To insure the things from becoming dried and stale, and also for safe and convenient carrying, are lunch boxes of leather provided with a metal receptacle for the food. They are big enough to hold lunch for several persons. They are dust-proof. Even the penetrating clouds that are raised by an auto on country roads are powerless to sift within. These are a new idea, a lot of them being shown by the Shepard Novel Company, which is offering them at less than two thirds the regular value. They are covered in russet calf, both russet and black, with solid leather anchor handle. They are 11x6x7 inches.

The Lockhart Mills are known to everybody in New England, and everybody in and around Boston is familiar with Lockhart's mill-end sale which has been conducted semi-annually by Houghton & Dutton Company. The fifth sale begins in the large store on Monday morning. All that has been gathered together in the mill's clean-up from the last six months will be put on sale at very low prices, "mill-end cost," which means that new goods can be bought at this time away below what most ordinarily be paid for them. The mills being freed from all its half-year work will begin at once on its product for the next. Those wishing to order their goods by mail are assured of prompt attention.

Sea Pines is the attractive name of a school for girls located on Cape Cod bay, Mass., near the famous little town of Brewster. All the year round girls find a home and school here, in summer with the additional features of camp life. The school teaches all the elementary and high school branches, with several additional ones, French, German and Spanish, physical geography, geology, biology, painting and designing. Each girl is taught to mend, fit and make garments. Different groups in turn prepare meals, making dishes learned at the laboratory, clean house, care for silver, linen, rugs, curtains, etc., like real housewives. The course is conducted in an unusual way, making it of especial interest to the pupils.

As no two girls are exactly alike each one's daily schedule is planned for her own particular needs. Teaching is done by private tutors or in groups to which a pupil may pass in different stages of her progress. This individual training does not mean that the girls are taught separately although it may at times include this. It means personal attention to each girl's requirements, individual efficiency and "way of getting at things," to help her to find herself and shape her own ideal.

The school property covers about 100 acres with open fields, pine groves, rambling walks and drives. The estate runs from a broad frontage on the main street and back about half a mile to the beach. The shore boundary is approximately 1000 feet and is one of the best private bathing places on the cape. The beach is sandy and free from rocks. At low tide the pupils often walk out over a mile on the smooth sunny flats always interesting with varied fancies of the tide. Near by are numerous fresh water ponds affording fishing and boating. The woods and meadows offer country study of woods and flowers. Outdoor life naturally has a prominent place in the school. In

addition to the obvious attractions are basketball, tennis, walking, riding, pony driving, skating, etc., which keep the girls out in the open at least one and a hour each day.

The climate is tempered summer and winter by the ocean on either side of a neck of land five miles wide at this point. The winters are not severe, like many shore localities. The principals of the school are the Rev. Thomas Bickford and Miss Faith Bickford.

Big and little brooms for every conceivable use are carried by G. H. Worcester & Co. of 35 Exchange street, just off State. They are for cleaning rooms and cleaning furniture, cleaning bottles, cleaning spouts and pipes, and there are little soft ones for cleaning delicate jewelry, brushes for painting houses, brushes for painting pictures, and brushes for many other things. There are also dusters and sponges and chamois skins with which to clean and polish, everything in this line that can be thought of to make speckless and shining.

The Leland Powers school, now beginning its eighth year, was founded in 1904 by its present principal, Leland Powers.

Mr. Powers has been known for the last 20 years in all parts of America as one of the foremost public readers on the platform. Being a student as well as an artist, he became convinced that the art of expression through the spoken word rested on certain ideas which were very little understood and seldom taught, even by teachers of recognized authority. He determined that he himself would found a school whose teaching would be based entirely on them. His wife, Carol Hoyt Powers, a teacher and reader of wide reputation, has been associated with him from the beginning.

The school seemed at once to meet a need. It has gathered into it an ever-increasing group of students, and, as necessity has required, able teachers have been called to assist the founder. Believing that best results could be obtained with limited numbers, 85 was decided upon as the maximum number to be taken, and these are subdivided into small classes. By this method every student receives individual attention at every class hour.

The work of the school is definite, concentrated and practical. The processes of instruction are revelatory and self-discovering rather than arbitrary and academic.

Its results being the test of a school the increasing favor with which its graduates are being received as speakers, readers and teachers would seem proof that its methods are practical.

The students come from all parts of the United States and Canada; from California, Washington, Manitoba, Texas, from New England, the South and the middle West.

The school is located in the New Century building, Boston.

MUSIC NOTES

Sunday band concerts are given under the auspices of the city music department as follows:

Boston common, at 3:30 p. m. Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader. Coronation March; Meyerbeer; overture, "The Mill on the Cliff," Reissiger; waltz, "Italian Nights," Tobani; selection from "Tannhauser," Wagner; baritone solo from "Pagliacci," by S. V. Gallo; ballet music from "Faust," Gounod; melody in F, Rubinstein; selection from "Don Carlos," Verdi; overture, "Mignon," Thomas. Pine Bank, Jamaica pond, at 3:30 p. m. Banda Rossa, A. D'Avino, leader: Grand march, "Coronation," Meyerbeer; overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; serenade, "Amina," Linche; cornet solo by F. S. Trude; selection from "Bohème," Puccini; waltz, Volland; selection from "The Fortune Teller," Herbert; minuet from "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; "Cavalry Charge," Luder; "American Republic," Thiele.

Marine park at 3:30 p. m. Stone's Military Band, Harold E. Brenton, leader: March, "Cymbeline," Fulton; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe; Remick's "Melody of Hits," Lampe; intermezzo, "Occellian," Brooks; waltz, "Andalusia," Le Thiere; selections from "The Chocolate Soldier," O. Strauss; "Roses and Memories," Snyder; Irish melodies, Bennett; tone picture, "The Return of the Scouts," Clement; "Blue Ribbon," Bennett.

Lodovico Saracco, for a long time the ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York will have charge of the Boston opera ballet next season. The dancing will presumably be of a more proficient type than that which satisfied the expediency of the first two years, since the larger part of the artists will be Russians and Italians. Some of the American dancers who have developed especial talent under the drilling of Mme. Muschietto will be in the new ballet. Mr. Saracco is expected in Boston soon to begin rehearsals.

Oreste Shavaglia, chorus-master of the Boston opera house, has returned from Europe and will begin on Aug. 8 the rehearsals of the chorus in new operas to be produced during the coming season.

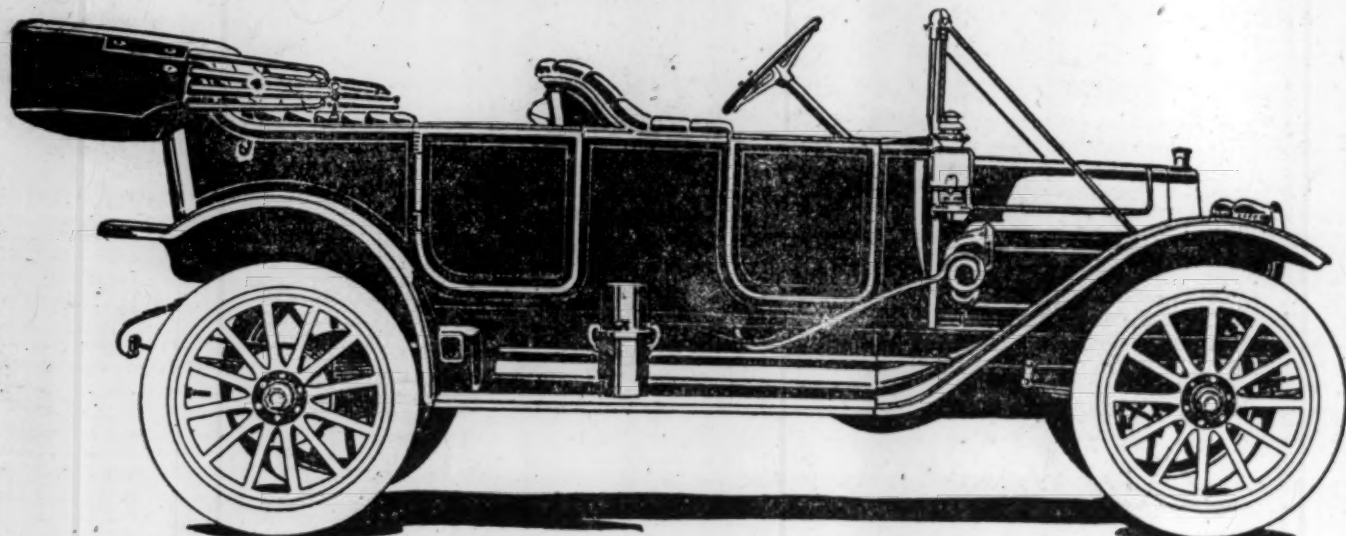
HOTEL SILVERWARE MADE NEW

Raymond & Company, 17 John street, New York city, are considered to be a thoroughly reliable firm. Their repairing and replating work is well spoken of by leading hotels, yachts, clubs and institutions of the country. An inquiry in regard to work and prices from any part of the United States will receive prompt attention.

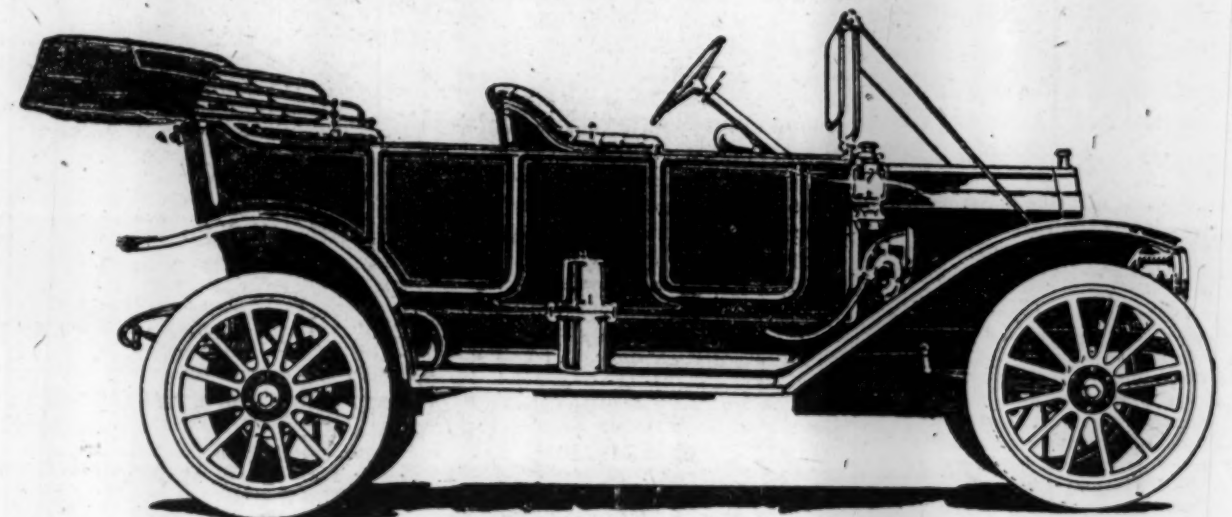
We feel that an explanation is due for the lateness of this announcement. It is four weeks overdue and it is pretty generally known that we have already delivered about 5000 of the 1912 models. Here are the facts: Some weeks ago we advised our dealers that we were going to put out the largest automobile advertisement ever printed—a "double-truck" in 200 newspapers. We naturally expected an enthusiastic response in the next mail. Instead came hundreds of telegrams in this vein: "For Heaven's sake, don't you fellows at the factory ever consider the poor dealer and his troubles? You know we can't get enough 20's or 30's to supply our trade; there are three customers waiting for every car that comes from the factory. Why aggravate the present situation by publishing another ad at this time?" So we have violated all rules, and proceeded to deliver the 1912 models without first announcing them. And now we publish only one page instead of two—just enough to advise you of the fact and yet keep our dealers in good humor.

We Will Build 50,000 Cars in 1912

20,000 E-M-F "30"s and 30,000 Flanders "20"s



E-M-F "30" Fore-Door Touring Car, \$1100



Flanders "20" Fore-Door Touring Car, \$800

RECENTLY OUR MR. FLANDERS WROTE a personal letter to all Studebaker-E-M-F Dealers asking for ideas as to how Flanders "20" or E-M-F "30" models could be improved. The 2500 replies could be epitomized in the following, which we quote from one letter: "Only defect in either model is lack of cars to supply the demand. There are three customers waiting for each car that comes from the factory. Please don't try to make them any better—just make more!"

NEVERTHELESS, "THE WORLD DO MOVE," said Galileo with his last gasp—and that is our only excuse for announcing any changes. Note we do not say improvements in either of our models for 1912.

JUST AT THIS TIME when other makers are tearing the air with declamations of their new and radically different models—condemning their product of the past by just so much as they proclaim the superiority of their forthcoming effort, we can say, "Our 1912 model is just as good as that we sold in 1911—or 1910, 1909 or 1908."

CAN YOU APPRECIATE with what pride we make that statement—can you enjoy with us the exultation which comes from knowing that if in the future we can only give every buyer as great value for his dollar—as much satisfaction and pleasure in his purchase as in the past—we will have achieved the highest ambition of an honest business house.

TAKE FOR EXAMPLE our E-M-F "30" model. Never was there such a record of service and of satisfaction as the car has given its 30,000 owners. So flawless has been that record, we have today 30,000 salesmen—all working for love.

DO YOU KNOW THAT STUDEBAKER-E-M-F "30" is the oldest car in the world in its present form—this is its fourth year—and the few changes that have been made from time to time were in external appearances only—we have kept up with the styles in body design.

NO OTHER POWER PLANT has ever been able to equal this in performance—"Old Bullet," the ninth car we built holds several world's records for speed—84 miles an hour on Atlanta Speedway, and she and the others of that first famous litter hold all world's records for endurance. Every one of them are in service today and many of the first five hundred have over 100,000 miles of rough roads toured to their credit.

TAKE CAR No. 2, for example: It is in New Mexico. Owner writes: "Friends who have purchased your later models on my recommendation tell me their cars are great; but after four years of driving over Western trails, I tell you I don't believe you ever built another car quite as good as my No. 2."

ISN'T IT SPLENDID to get letters like that? Car No. 1? Why that car—our first—was used for two years at the factory as a demonstrator and was then put in the hardest kind of service as a "pick-up wagon" at the factory, doing heavy truck work. Can't kill her—looks as if she was good for twenty years or more of the same kind of work.

WHEN OUR DEALERS COME TO THE FACTORY it is a favorite stunt to take a ride in Old No. 1—on top of a load of castings, perhaps. And each time they marvel at the durability of the old car—knowing though they do the quality of all E-M-F "30" cars.

THAT IS WHY WE HESITATE to claim any real improvement in our 1912 model E-M-F "30" over any previous model—persons who know will doubt our ability to improve on perfection—or what they consider the nearest approach to perfection that has ever been attained in a motor car.

BUT WE HAVE MADE A FEW minor changes that may rightfully be called improvements. Here are some you will agree are better: Longer wheel base—now 112

inches—permitting of lengthened body, giving more room in front as well as rear seat. Body is also several inches wider, making ample room for three 200-pounders in rear seat; drop frame instead of former straight frame, gives lower center of gravity and lower, more rakish appearance to car. Springs are longer also—both front and rear—always the easiest riding car, it is still more velvety in motion.

A FEW MECHANICAL CHANGES—not necessarily improvements, though of course our engineers think they are—are improved steering gear—better facilities for oiling and adjusting. At the same time we have emulated the \$5000 cars by placing spark and throttle levers on top of steering wheel; large steering wheel of Circassian Walnut gives classy appearance and makes "thumb and finger control" possible.

NO CHANGE IN MOTOR—you will be pleased to hear that. Fact is we would not dare make the slightest change in that wonderful motor for fear we could never again get quite as powerful a one.

NEITHER HAS THERE BEEN any change in transmission, control, axle or chassis detail, save only those mentioned—the drop frame and longer springs.

E-M-F "30" IS MORE BEAUTIFUL, though, than ever before. Truth to tell, we have always thought there was room for improvement in the outward appearance of this car. But you must remember that in order to give our customers the highest degree of mechanical excellence in past years we had to design the body severely plain. And we are proud of that policy—other makers adopted the opposite policy, made cars that misled buyers by their looks—and are now either in the junk heap or on the way there—expected soon.

BUT NOW IT IS DIFFERENT—we have our mammoth plants and they are paid for. We have a more perfect organization. Practically unlimited capital enables us to buy better—and prices of all materials are lower.

SO NOW WE CAN ADD appearance to efficiency—luxurious appointments to mechanical perfection—and sell you that much better car in 1912 for the same price you paid in 1911—and for \$150 less than we had to charge in 1908-9 and 10.

WE HAVE PROMISED from the first to improve wherever and whenever possible and to "divide with the buyer the savings we effect by our superior facilities." This 1912 announcement is the fulfillment of that promise.

FOR THE PRICE HAS NOT BEEN INCREASED—the big, luxurious, fore-door model will remain at \$1100 F. O. B. factory. Let those try who may, none can equal this value. They never have been able to and it is no part of our plan that they ever shall.

THE BODY IS A BEAUTY—of the most improved "straight line" type—perfectly straight from front to rear. All levers inside; door latches concealed; large ventilators in dash so it is just as cool in front as in rear. Also we provide so doors can stand ajar, so speed of car sucks out warm air permitting cool air to replace it constantly. Actual thermometer tests show our front compartment to be cooler than rear. Only objection to fore-door design eliminated.

IN A WORD the Studebaker-E-M-F "30" will continue to be in 1912, as it has always been, the best car in the world at less than \$2500—the first choice in its class of all well informed buyers. Others thrive on our leavings—they live because we cannot supply the full demand, even making, as we do, one hundred of these cars every day.

MADE IN FOUR MODELS for 1912: Fore-door Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$1100; Fore-door Detachable Demi-Tonneau, \$1100; Fore-door Roadster, \$1100, and Coupe, \$1475. Full detailed specifications in the catalog.

THE STORY OF FLANDERS "20" is even more simply told. There is no change in this sterling model—not the slightest, either in mechanical detail or in appearance. We could see no chance for improvements.

SHE HAS COME INTO HER OWN—never was more signal victory than this car has achieved. Never did any automobile enjoy a greater over-demand than Flanders "20" does now, and with an output of 100 a day at that.

YOU WILL REMEMBER that, like all new models, Flanders "20" did not come up to Designer Heaslet's hopes the first season—1909-10. There were several minor defects.

WE SAID SO FRANKLY in our ad, announcing the improved 1911 three-speed model. Competitors criticised us severely—said it was bad business to "tell all we knew to the public." Well, perhaps—only it didn't work out that way—much to their chagrin.

WE USE STRONG STATEMENTS in our ads—we have the goods and ordinary terms cannot do justice to them. So do others deal in superlatives—when they are proclaiming hoped-for virtues. Past errors they are singularly silent about, however.

WE HAD TO ADMIT that the two-speed idea was wrong for a touring car. Its only advantage was cheapness of manufacture, and, while we had the customer's interest at heart when we designed the two-speed Flanders "20," we found we were mistaken and that the customer—experienced buyers, anyway—would gladly pay a trifle more to have the added efficiency and superior control of a three-speed selective sliding gear transmission.

WHILE WE WERE ABOUT IT we designed the handsomest fore-door touring body that ever was seen on a moderate priced car.

AND WHAT A RECORD she has made—it is simply splendid. Discredited by her past, dealers and individual buyers alike were supercritical. Competitors "knocked" for fair and tried to convince buyers that the three-speed model was really no great improvement over the former two-speed. We sometimes think this very knocking was our greatest advertisement, for, of course, the public knew that the man whose name this car bore would stand back of the product—it had been his pride from the first.

SO THEY DETERMINED to TRY the new car out. And they certainly did figure out some grueling tests—speed, hill climbing, mud plugging, and fighting—every imaginable stunt that could break down a car or prove her ability. And Flanders "20" always came up smiling. The astonishment of her opponents was something to see. From that time she has forged steadily ahead, sweeping from her path every would-be rival till today she is acknowledged leader. Dealers tell us there would be no other light touring car sold if they could get enough three-speed Flanders "20"s to fill the demand.

IN LARGE CITIES buyers are so well informed they simply won't accept substitutes—they will order six months ahead and wait for Flanders "20" rather than take an assembled or a "tin car" as a substitute. But in smaller towns, where there are fewer cars and folks don't have as good a chance to compare performance and durability, dealers are still able to persuade buyers the imitations are "just as good." That is where the "tin cars" thrive.

WE HAD IN MIND in designing this car, the great class of well-to-do business men who want a family touring car of high efficiency, seating five and capable of taking them anywhere—people who want a car of sterling quality and yet feel they cannot afford a car as large as E-M-F "30."

NOW WE COULD HAVE DONE as we did with E-M-F "30" five years ago—designed with an eye single to mechanical excellence and without regard to appearance. But that day has passed. The opinions of other makers to the contrary notwithstanding, we believe the farmer

and the man in the village has just as artistic a sense—is just as well informed on up-to-date design as the city man. And we determined to make a handsome car as well as a good one.

NOW THAT COSTS MORE, OF COURSE—there is actually over \$250 more factory cost in Flanders "20" than in any of its competitors—yet there is not nearly that difference in the selling price.

NOW COMPARE THEM. Ask your local dealer to drive his Flanders "20" demonstrator up beside one of the several makes of "tin cars" so you can see the wonderful difference.

COMPARE POINT FOR POINT—the French-type bonnet of the Flanders with the simple, cheap-looking—and cheap—motor cover on the front of the other. The full fenders of the Flanders with the scrawny, tinny-looking mudguards of cars that presume to compete with it. Even the equipment—lamps, top, windshield, are superior in looks and in quality.

APPEARANCE IS IMPORTANT. However matter-of-fact a man may claim to be, his wife and daughters crave the artistic and the beautiful. And Flanders "20" is their choice because there they find it to be as great a degree as in the highest priced car on the market.

YOUR MECHANICAL SENSE will also be appeased—we are talking to you, Mr. Practical Man—if you will investigate chassis details and power plant. You will find a four-cylinder motor of most approved French type and a transmission like that in E-M-F "30"—same excellent axle design, too, and you will find, if you know steel, that the materials that go into this car are not surpassed in quality by that used in any automobile at any price—bar none.

FLANDERS "20" HAS NO RIVAL when you consider all points. No other car on the market gives the buyer so much mechanical excellence and so much to be proud of in appearance as the Flanders "20" at \$800.

HERE'S AN EXCERPT from a letter written to one of our dealers by a certain Detroit manufacturer: "Why not take on ten or fifteen of our cars? You know you cannot get Flanders "20"s enough to supply your trade. Your customers get impatient waiting and you may lose some sales. We have cars in stock and can ship at once. Besides our discounts to dealers are larger."

BUT THAT DEALER DIDN'T FALL—you never heard of a dealer giving up the Studebaker-E-M-F line. Never heard of a dealer handing any other if he could get this one. Dealers want cars that sell themselves—that are backed by a guarantee for a full year, and that really says something.

EVERY STUDEBAKER DEALER IS JEALOUS of the proud position he occupies—he is honored and respected above all rivals in his own community because he sells the best cars and keeps his word—the cars make good. And the manufacturer backs him up. He will not sacrifice that proud position for a few chance sales, nor for a bigger rake-off will he sell to his townsmen cars that he knows are unsalable elsewhere.

OUR ONLY PROBLEM IS DELIVERY. We are not going to make any rash promises. We cannot promise to deliver every car that is ordered. All we can do is to repeat that we are making one hundred per day now! That we are doubling our factory facilities as fast as bricks can be laid and machinery installed! That we will be making two hundred a day within ninety days and will work full force all winter in hopes of catching up with the demand—but that is the limit of our ability for the present.

FOUR MODELS OF THIS CAR ALSO FOR 1912. Fore-door, 5-Passenger Touring Car—slightly smaller than E-M-F "30," not quite so speedy—45 miles per hour—but just as efficient; 4-Passenger Suburban—ideal car for rural residents, 2-Passenger Coupe, and 2-Passenger Runabout. Full detailed specifications in catalog.

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION

E-M-F FACTORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

E. M. F. BOSTON COMPANY, Distributors

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, LAWTON AND CUMMINGTON STREETS Telephone Back Bay, 4440 RETAIL SALESROOMS 887-889 BOYLSTON STREET

What Automobilists Are Doing Starting Motor on Spark

TO START THE AUTO MOTOR ON THE SPARK WITHOUT CRANKING

Now Thought That Any Four-Cylinder Engine With Efficient Battery Can Use This System

EXPLANATION GIVEN

If the necessity of cranking could be entirely eliminated it would be much appreciated by all; but until this can be done, systematic starting on the spark is the next best thing, says a writer in Motor.

It is the belief that any four or more cylinder gasoline engine equipped with an efficient battery ignition system can be made to start regularly on the spark. It was formerly thought that in order to start on the spark the cylinders of an engine had to be able to hold compression for some time, but since the old form of gas engine ran without compression and many automobile engines can be made to start on the spark while their relief cocks are open, it is now conceded that the ability to start on the spark depends principally, if not solely, on the degree of inflammability of the vapor which is contained in the cylinders.

Of course if a gasoline engine has stood in a cold place for any length of time the gasoline vapor normally in the cylinders will in some part condense and the mixture will be so impoverished, of vapor as to be hardly inflammable. In such a case it will be impossible to start the motor at all, even by cranking, until conditions are changed.

When stopping, after the spark is cut off, the turning of the engine ceases when the momentum of the flywheel becomes too little to turn the engine over against the cylinder compression. The piston of this cylinder is on its compression stroke when forward motion ceases; and its partly compressed charge will start the piston moving backward. However, another piston, which has its crank set opposite to this one, is on its working stroke; its unburned charge was being expanded. This being again compressed will serve to stop the backward motion, and finally the engine will come to rest with its cranks practically horizontal.

To start on the spark, the procedure is about as follows: First, partly open the throttle—experience alone will indicate what position gives the best results. Place the spark lever at about the middle of its arc, or where the spark will occur about on the dead center, and switch on the battery. Then move the spark lever to the retarded position and steadily, but not too quickly, throw it back to mid-position. The result of this should be to give a spark in the cylinder whose piston is on the working stroke. Quickly advancing the spark gives a perfectly timed ignition in the next cylinder. The first impulse will be rather weak and only serves to move the next piston up to its firing point. The second impulse, however, occurring with well-timed spark, should be strong enough to get the engine well started.

It is possible that no initial explosion can be made to occur on account of the piston of the first mentioned cylinder being so far advanced as to be out of reach with even the maximum retard. If so, throw the lever from mid-position to that of extreme advance, and very quickly move it back. This will give a backward impulse in the cylinder which will thus bring the one on its working stroke within range of the spark lever.

If the engine will not start on the spark within a few minutes after stopping, the fault is probably either with the spark or carburetor. If with the spark the fault is usually due to insufficient timer arc. A four-cylinder engine usually requires 60 or 70 degrees of timer arc to start on the spark with any regularity. The remedy is properly to lengthen or shorten some lever in the controlling device. For example, shortening the arm of the lever on the timer by which it is moved will allow it to be farther advanced or retarded as the case may be. If the trouble is with the carburetor, the mixture passed into the cylinder just before stopping was probably too weak. Just before stopping the mixture should be enriched by any one of several simple means.

CAPT. HAMILTON BACK WITH PRIZES

NEW YORK—Capt. Burgoyne Hamilton of the Ninth company artillery corps of Connecticut, and formerly of the Seventh regiment of New York, arrived Friday on the Lusitania. He competed in the rifle contests at Bisley, Eng., where more than 1000 riflemen from all parts of the world shot for prizes, and won prizes at 800, 900 and 1000 yards, part in cash and part in trophies, and brought home the Alexander Martin prize, the corporation of London prize, and the Armourer's prize.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Montgomery 3, Memphis 0.
Nashville 3, Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 10, Atlanta 4.
Chattanooga 8, Mobile 0.

RACING YACHT FOR BRITISH KING
LONDON—King George has given an order for a new racing yacht.

MALLEY MOTOR COMPANY NOW HAS WARREN CARS

Is Prepared to Furnish 1912 Models With Many Varieties of Body Design—In New Quarters

The Malley Company is now installed in its new quarters at 903 Boylston street, and is receiving exceptionally encouraging returns from its recent announcement of the Warren line of motor cars and trucks. This concern has become the distributors for the above line for the New England states, and expresses much gratification at the response which is being shown by the New England dealers for its line for the year 1912, which is a particularly strong one, embodying three models of motor vehicles in 30, 35 and 40-horsepower, and it is also carrying an exceptionally strong line of light commercial vehicles of 30 horsepower.

The Malley Motor Vehicle Company advises us that it is in a position to conform to practically every reasonable body specification that can be desired, such as roadsters, full sized touring, demitonneaus with detachable fore-door equipment, which is particularly adaptable for a combination of needs of automobile users in New England at present.

Mr. Malley, one of the organizers of the local company, who has become its general manager, has proven to the automobile trade of Boston, that he is a live one, having until recently been identified with one of the best automobile producing manufacturers of the country as their New England representative, and the identification of this organization with the Warren line will prove one of the strongest combinations in the automobile trade for the coming season.

PROPOSE TIRE TESTS

European tire experts have proposed a series of official tests of tires to be carried out on a car run at constant speed but with different loads. The proposal is an interesting one, since opinion, at present, is divided as to whether load or speed is the most important factor in tire wear. Generally it is thought that the latter has most to do with it, where the tire is of proper size and correctly inflated for its load. The subject is, however, a complex one, for not only does the wear depend upon the resistance of the tire's material, but also upon the shape of its tread. A tread of small area will naturally wear quicker than, say, a cover of the flat-treaded type presenting the maximum surface to the road. Wear is not caused, therefore, directly by weight, but by the load to the square inch of surface presented to the road. Insufficient inflation, again, destroys the sides of the cover, but this defect can hardly be described as wear in the sense here considered.

GET RID OF GASOLINE VAPOR

When working in inspection pits, in which gasoline vapor may have collected, great care should be taken. It should also be remembered that engines should not be run too long in closed garages. If, for the purpose of adjustment, it is necessary to run the motor, the doors and windows of the garage should be opened to the fullest extent.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

It is reported that Felice Nazzaro, the famous racer, has determined to follow the footsteps of Vincenzo Lancia and has retired from the racing game to enter the industry and build a small car which is to bear his name.

Nebraska has a section of its automobile law which provides that upon approaching any place where passengers are getting on or off street cars motor cars must come to full stop and shall not go on until the street car has started up.

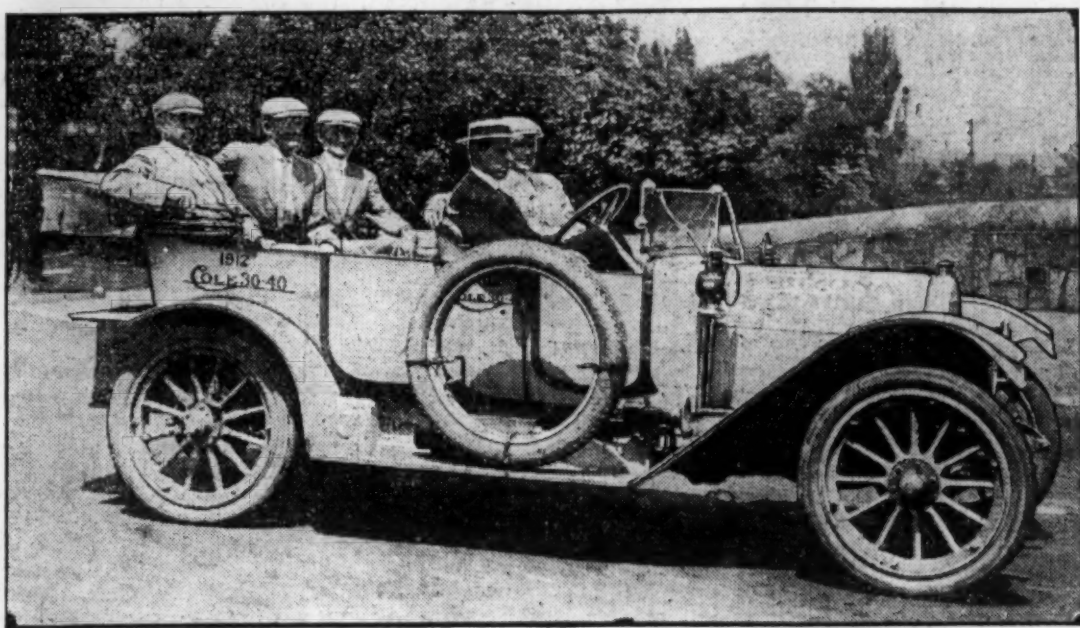
Plans are being made by the Automobile Association of York county, Pa., for the establishment of a permanent clubhouse in York or somewhere in the county. The money cleared at the July 4 races will go toward a fund to secure these quarters.

From a preliminary statement of the number of hides and skins tanned and quantity of leather manufactured, as reported for the thirteenth United States census for the year 1909, by Acting Census Director Falkner, it is learned that the number of hides tanned and finished for manufacture of carriage and automobile leather increased from 823,000 in 1904 to 900,000 in 1909, or 44 per cent.

"Make Des Moines the automobile distributing center of the West." This was the keynote of a banquet participated in at the Hyperion Field and Motor Club of Des Moines recently, when prizes and cups won in that club's "little Glidden tour" were presented. W. E. Moyer, pathfinder for the tour, and the man whose efforts are largely responsible for the tour, sounded the keynote, and the 60 automobile men who were present enthusiastically pledged themselves to do their best to bring his prediction to pass.

Motoring across the American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast is easy. That fact is proven by

FIRST MODEL OF COLE "30" FOR SEASON OF 1912



THE HENDERSON BROTHERS IN THE CAR THEY DROVE THROUGH THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Two weeks ago C. P. Henderson and his three brothers—by the way, this is the first time they have been together for 24 years—left Arkansas for a pleasure trip through the states, arriving in Portland last Friday night in a trip through the White mountains.

They were driving the first 1912 Cole 30 touring car. Wherever they struck the big cities where the larger Cole 30 agents were, the car was taken away from them and used by the local agents for demonstrations.

FEWER CUPS, MORE PRIZE MONEY AT PORT JEFFERSON

NEW YORK—People in this vicinity have an opportunity of seeing a good hill-climbing contest Sept. 9, when the Port Jefferson Automobile Club holds its second annual climb on the steep course at that place.

Definite plans have been made to revive the success of last year, and the contest board of the A. A. A. made the allotment of the above date. Just as soon as the regular formalities of applying for a sanction have been attended to the contest board will sanction the meet for this date.

Last year the affair turned out to be quite a society function, many of the social sets from a number of Long Island resorts being present. Inasmuch as good sport was provided last summer, it is thought that this year's climb will draw a far greater crowd to see the fastest cars and best-known drivers in action. A purse of \$250 will be put up for the winner of the free-for-all event, considerably more than last year.

At the earnest request of the Motor Racing Drivers' Association the club has decided to put up more cash for drivers and spend less for cups, although the latter will be handsome and substantial. This will mean the entry of more remarkable drivers, who only drive when the cash prizes are worth while. Several western racing teams have announced their intention of coming East for the climb, which will be only a few days after the Elgin national stock car races.

the appearance in San Francisco of the Premier ocean-to-ocean caravan of 10 touring cars in addition to the pilot and the prairie schooner camp car which are attracting the attention of thousands of people in this city. The arrival here literally marked the completion of the ocean-to-ocean run, although the schedule will not be completed until Los Angeles is reached and the cars are officially dipped in the waves of the Pacific shore.

Ralph de Palma, widely known as one of the greatest track drivers in America, has been yearning to drive in a road race this season. However, since the announcement was made that two Simplex automobiles have been entered by the Simplex Automobile Company in the Elgin road race, De Palma yearns no more. The young driver who has had a continuous winning streak in speed contests all over the country, has been named to pilot one of the cars while the other will be in the hands of Spencer Wishart, a millionaire amateur driver, who was obliged to turn professional in order to drive in big races.

The victory of the Fiat car driven by Hemery in the French Grand Prix race recently was a notable one in view of the fact that the car's four-cylinder engine had a bore of but 42.5 in. or 110 millimeters. The Fiat not only won the race but was the sole survivor of 14 starters, which included some of the best known makes in the world. The Fiat's average speed of 56 miles an hour was very fast, when the heat and small-sized engine is considered. The distance of the race was 395 miles, which is much longer than any road race ever run in this country with the exception of the two Grand Prix events run at Savannah, which were 404 and 408 miles. So far as the size of the engine is concerned, the 1911 Grand Prix de France can be compared only with our light car events.

MANUFACTURERS CONTEST MEETING TO BE BIG EVENT

Special Invitations Sent Out to Prominent Men for Convention to Be Held in Detroit Next Friday—Many Important Topics to Consider

NEW YORK—Reports now being received at the local office of the Manufacturers Contest Association indicate that the coming meeting of the general rules committee at Detroit Aug. 11 will be the greatest gathering ever held by the organization. Besides the regular members of the association who have been invited to attend the meeting, special invitations have been issued by President H. E. Coffin to members of the contest board of the American Automobile Association, the technical committee of the same organization, the advisory committee of the M. C. A. acting on the A. A. A. contest board, and other officials and individuals prominent in contest matters in this country, the entire list being as follows:

A. B. Parker, R. S. Weeks, George T. Coffin, E. C. Brown, board of review. R. P. Hooper, president American Automobile Association.

H. Hollander, secretary-treasurer M. C. A. S. M. Butler, chairman; F. M. Joyce, R. W. Carr, R. W. Smith, J. F. Walker, David Beers, J. Ryan, J. H. Wood, Wm. Schmitt, S. B. Stevens, P. D. Folwell, committee. F. E. Hooper, chairman technical committee A. A. A.

John Fruehlich, S. A. Miles, H. A. Bonnell, F. J. Wagner, A. R. Parkinson, advisory committee to contest board A. A. A. George Robertson, president Racing Drivers' Association.

The subjects to be taken up at the Detroit meeting have been carefully listed in the form of questions and mailed to others interested. They are as follows:

In view of the fact that motor car contests of all kinds will be held in increasing numbers throughout the country, and in view of the commercial and moral influences which such contests may be made to exert for or against the general good of the automobile industry, in both pleasure and commercial car lines, are you or are you not in favor of extending to a well organized contest board such support as will insure a strong and clean-cut administration of contest affairs?

Is the attitude of your company favorable or unfavorable toward any or all of the forms of contest here listed?

A—Commercial car trials.
B—Pleasure car endurance runs or tours.
C—Long distance road races.
D—Speedway races.

E—Mile circular track competitions: (a) Ordinary mile dirt tracks; (b) remodeled mile tracks, properly surfaced and with concrete retaining walls or fence moved 50 feet from edge of track.
F—Strutaway bench racing.

RELIABILITY TOURS
1—Is it, in your estimation, desirable to hold one or more big annual reliability touring events?

2—Should this event, if held, be managed by the A. A. A. (bearing in mind that the contest board is itself the sport governing body to which must be referred all matters of protest against the decisions of the referee)?

3—Should such a national touring event be known as the Glidden Tour?

4—Should any motor car contest event have coupled with it the name of a cup donor or any individual who might be instrumental in the promotion of the event?

5—What recommendation shall be made by the M. C. A. to the contest board as to the disposition of the Glidden trophy? (Answer to this question dependent upon answer to No. 3.)

STOCK CAR EVENTS
6—Are stock car events desirable in present numbers?

7—Are you in favor of entire elimination of weight restrictions in stock car events?

8—If not in favor of the above, do you believe that a weight limit fair to all would be obtained by having the A. A. A. technical committee take a chassis from stock, and stripping it to racing condition, obtain the true weight thereof?

9—Would you favor only four or five big stock car events annually, including road, track and hill climbing contests, placing these under the most rigid technical supervision as to the bona fide nature of the stock claims?

10—Would you rather see the term "stock car" entirely eliminated from competitive events?

11—In view of the fact that facilities and present financial income of the contest board are inadequate for a proper national control of motor car competitions and for energetic administration of the rules which the M. C. A. has recommended for the adoption of the contest board, would you favor a formal request to the national association or other trade organization for such financial support as may be necessary to insure the proper administration of the contest rules which the M. C. A. has recommended? In this connection it might be well to note that in limiting the number of annual stock car events and by eliminating the tremendous detail which has been forced upon the contest board through our establishment of the stock car, registration scheme, the board would be saved a heavy expense in clerical and technical work and would be given an opportunity to devote more attention to the grading of the tracks, the classification and registration

of drivers, etc. The present stock car registration scheme involves a tremendous amount of work and if rigidly enforced will develop an expensive and cumbersome machinery. Should the present stock car contest policy be so altered as to admit only four or five annual stock car events, the problem might possibly be greatly simplified.

COMMERCIAL CAR TRIALS

At the request of the national association and in conformity with the views of the members of the rules committee, the 1911 commercial car rules were drawn to cover contests which should be in effect demonstrations of the practicability of the freight carrying vehicle, rather than breakdown tests. Criticism of these rules has been and is, requested, in order that the rules committee may have before it recommendations which will enable them to present for the 1912 season a set of rules which shall represent the practical experience of the 1911 administration.

Do you favor supervision by the United States government of two or three big commercial car trials each year?

12—Do you desire such a revision of the present commercial car rules as will make competitions more strenuous? It is understood, of course, that you have turned in or will turn in to Secretary Field such criticisms as have occurred to you in connection with the 1911 commercial car rules.

CIRCULAR MILE TRACK COMPETITIONS

14—Shall we legislate for the safety of mile track competitions or shall we legislate for the complete elimination of such contests? In this connection we should remember that there are throughout the country hundreds of circular dirt tracks which have been used for horse racing. In many sections horse racing has been discouraged or legislated against. In many sections motor car competitions will be promoted upon such tracks. State and county fairs throughout the country are featuring motor car racing as the "big draw" attraction. Should the control of circular track events be abandoned by the contest board, outlaw meets and circuits would at once be organized by promoters whose one object would naturally be the separation of the spectator from his dollar. On the other hand, a proper and strong control by the contest board might be made to insure such reconstruction of these circular tracks as to render events upon them reasonably safe. This circular track question is one of the most important for discussion at the August meeting and should be considered in all its phases.

15—Shall the contest board strengthen its control of and sanction circular track events?

16—Shall circular dirt track owners, before being granted a track sanction, be required to show to the accredited representative of the contest board that the track has been properly surfaced, that a proper concrete retaining wall or guard rail at hub height has been constructed, and that the spectators' boundary fence has been placed at a point not less than 50 feet from the inner and outer track edges?

GENERAL DISCUSSION
17—Shall the contest board of the A. A. A. promote any contests?
18—Shall changes in the rules be made

TO PREPARE NEW MAP SYSTEM FOR AUTOMOBILISTS

A. L. Westgard to Make Up-to-Date Scheme of Transcontinental and Interstate Trunk Lines

A. L. Westgard, the well-known touring expert, has become identified with the national touring bureau of the A. A. A. in the capacity of special traveling representative. Robert Bruce, manager of the bureau, and Mr. Westgard were co-workers in the earliest stages of touring information.

Mr. Westgard's first effort will be the preparation of a thoroughly up-to-date system of transcontinental routes which will be followed by similar ones covering interstate trunk line, mostly in demand by automobile tourists. The difficulty in the past has been to obtain correct information concerning through routes without the purchase of cumbersome books.

The map system which is being perfected by the A. A. A. touring information board, of which Howard Longstreth of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia is chairman, is to be supplemented in 1912 by the "A. A. A. Tour Book," containing maps showing entrances and exits to large cities and towns and accompanied by information referring to leading hotels and garages, telegraph and express offices, with reference to points of interest in the immediate vicinity.

Experience has made clear that the average tourist desires through routes in carryable form, supplemented by the essential city maps, and, in brief form, historical and other interesting facts of the country passed through.

ELECTRIC HORNS FOR PEERLESS

The electrical wiring of the 1912 Peerless provides a connection for an electrically operated alarm horn, with the generating set of the dynamo electric lighting system as the current source.

Electrical horns are growing rapidly in favor. They may be operated with the greatest convenience, but their chief advantage lies in the fact that they give an unusual but not unpleasant noise. The "honk, honk" of the pneumatic horn has become such a familiar sound in our city streets that pedestrians sometimes fail to be sufficiently impressed by it.

The dynamo that furnishes current for the Peerless electric lighting system is attached to the left side of the motor and driven off the pump shaft by a V-belt. At a speed of 12 miles an hour or over the lights are fed directly by the generator. When the car is running at lower speed or is at rest a storage battery charged by the dynamo provides current. The battery takes up the load automatically and without interruption. All lamps on the car, including two powerful head lamps, are electrically lighted. The system is simple and is under complete control by a switch on the dashboard.

LANCASTER GIVES RUN

The Lancaster (Pa.) Automobile Club recently gave a complimentary run to the representatives of the Lancaster city and county newspapers. Valley Forge was their destination and it made a splendid 150-mile trip, touring Lancaster, Chester, Montgomery and Berks counties.

or special dispensations under the rules be granted for any event within 30 days of the start of such event?
19—What shall be the definition of a "contest"? Shall it be understood to be an event in connection with which entry fees, competition rules and prizes are in evidence?

WRITER EMPHASIZES NECESSITY OF CARE IN DETAILS OF CAR

Neglect of Seemingly Small Points by Novice May be Fruitful Source of Serious Trouble

CARS WELL MADE

It is a simple thing to instruct a man to put a new set of batteries in his car when the old one is run down; yet not every one takes the trouble of teaching him just how the batteries should be connected, says Lucius C. Tyler in the Cooperator.

Few think of cleaning the terminals or pulling away the insulating material as to give good metallic contact. Often the binding screws of the cells are so loose that they soon jar out of place, or else they are so tight that the posts themselves are drawn from the cells. It not infrequently occurs that a cell is connected in the wrong direction or that a terminal rests upon the edge of a cell, thus short-circuiting it and rendering it absolutely useless.

There are some who, even after a month's use of their car, are unable to tell whether one cylinder or two are firing. They know what a spark plug is, and they would feel hurt if you were to tell them they did not know how to take one out and clean it or put a new one in. It is true, nevertheless, that many motorists cannot perform so simple a task. If you doubt it, just watch a few of them do it. They swing the secondary wire around to loosen the nut that holds the wire in place—which is an excellent way of loosening the insulating stem of the plug, throwing the points out of place, loosening the packing in the plug or breaking the terminal on the wire.

Then watch them take the plug out. In many cases you will see the operator select a wrench with which he has previously mutilated some other portion of his car, and incidentally the wrench, and you will find that he grabs the plug with it and tugs away until he has ground, the plug out of shape and cracked the porcelain.

When he puts it back he is surprised to find that it will not work right. So he concludes that the trouble must be with the coil. Sometimes a motorist who is particularly bright and has numerous ideas as to how the factory should build a car, improves upon the regular method by taking the plug apart before taking it out. He drops part of it into the cylinder and leaves it there because it is not convenient to get it out. Then somebody discovers that the compression is poor in one cylinder, and wonders why.

Presuming that he has taken the plug out as he should—that is, with care—watch him put in a new one. The chances are that he will pick it out from among his tools where it has been lying for a month or so, exposed to every kind of chance to get the sparking points out of adjustment. He may take a notion to cross-thread it. Perhaps he has looked out for all these things, and then uses the wire as a wrench to give the plug the final twist when he connects it.

As for oiling—most users have learned to oil the engine, transmission and drive and running gear, because they can't ride if they don't do it. But how many ever oil the spring bolts, steering connections, brake connections, etc.? How many people will stop and investigate if a steering gear works stiff?

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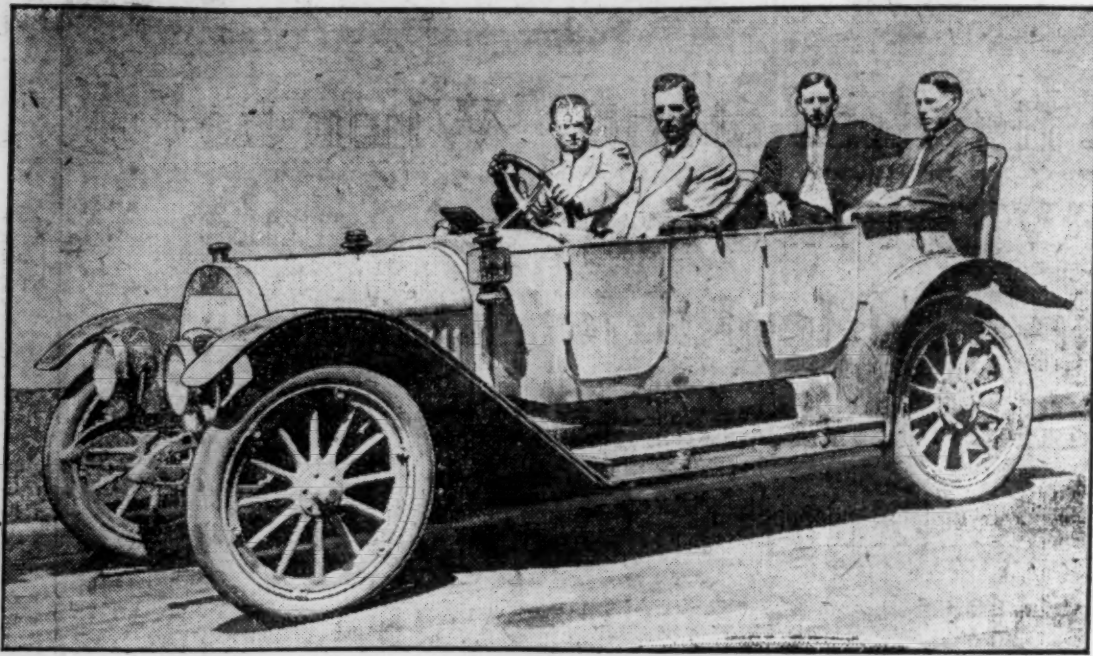
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LATEST MODEL OF WARREN CAR FOR 1912



MANAGER H. H. CHASE OF THE NEW YORK AMERICANS AT THE WHEEL
Pitcher Vaughn in front seat and Warhop and Blair in rear seat

ONE MORE MOTOR SHOW FOR MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Plans Already Being Per-
fected for Twelfth Annual
Exhibit of National Associ-
ation in Famous Building

IN TWO SECTIONS

NEW YORK — All doubt as to there being an automobile show in Madison Square Garden next winter, which was created by the sale of the old structure some time ago for the purpose of erecting an office building on the site, has been set at rest by the official announcement that the twelfth national automobile show will be held in the garden from Jan. 6 to 20, 1912.

Judging from the details of preparation which are now well under way, the forthcoming exhibition will be the largest and most important affair ever held within the confines of the nationally famous building. The show committee, which so successfully planned and executed the gigantic exhibition of last winter, consisting of Col. George Peep, chairman, Charles Clifton, Alfred Reeves and Merle L. Downs, secretary, will again have charge of the work of staging the national show and will leave no stone unturned to make the affair minutely typical of the industry they represent.

Like that of last season, the 1912 show will be held during the week of Jan. 6 to 13, being devoted exclusively to passenger or pleasure vehicles, while commercial vehicles, electric carriages and motorcycles will be shown in the part two period, lasting from Jan. 15 to 20. Comprehensive displays of accessories will be included at both exhibitions.

The amount of preliminary detail to be attended to in bringing about the culmination of a finished automobile show is so big that the show committee began its work several months ago. The decorative schemes and arrangements for spaces, which are the most important things to be considered in an exhibition of this kind, have held the attention of the committee for many months. It is promised that the forthcoming show will be better from every viewpoint than any of its predecessors. The steel and metal construction work which was used extensively in the decorative plan at the last show will again be used throughout the building.

The garden show brings together the manufacturers of the longest standing and experience whose products are known everywhere. Their cars determine the styles for the ensuing year and embody all that is new and interesting for 1912. Letters for applications for spaces will be issued the latter part of August and the allotment of spaces will be made shortly after the applications are received.

Evidence of the increasing demand for motor trucks is shown in the announcement by the American Locomotive Company of a new 6½-ton Alco truck and a new 2-ton Alco truck, which are now being marketed. Up to the present time the American Locomotive Company has built trucks in two sizes—a 5-ton and a 3-ton. The new sizes have been designed to complete its line of trucks, thus giving a range from 2 tons to 6½ tons in four models.

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WALKER, 490 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON.

ADVERTISING MAN COMES 3500 MILES IN STEVENS SIX

G. H. Vineyard Travels to
Convention Here From St.
Joseph, Mo., taking Round-
about Route

George H. Vineyard, a real estate man of St. Joseph, Mo., who is also one of the visiting advertising men here, traveled over 2500 miles without a mishap or accident from his home to attend the convention in this city. His wife and mother accompanied him on this remarkable journey, which was made in his six-cylinder Stevens-Duryea.

The trip occupied a month and a half, and during this time Mr. Vineyard and his party traveled through Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, where they made a several days' stay in Chicago, and also visited the Adirondacks and the White mountains, ending with a drive along the Atlantic coast and the North Shore.

Mr. Vineyard said that of all the roads those in Massachusetts were the best. The state roads in New York were good, but the Bay state's were all splendid, which was something he had not found anywhere else.

Mr. Vineyard expects to leave next week on the return journey, which will take up another 3000 miles, visiting New York, Washington and many interesting points in the southland.

While many motorists are aware that the rear tires of a car carry a greater weight than the front tires, and are taking care to change their rear tires to the front, when they become worn, thereby considerably prolonging the life of the tires, the United States Tire Company is pointing out that there are few who realize that a similar change from the right side to the left, and vice versa, is advantageous. As a rule the tires on the right side of a car receive harder usage by coming into contact with the curb, and also receive a harder abrasion every time a car is turned out of a rut to pass other vehicles. To prolong the life of tires, it is therefore well to reverse them occasionally, placing the worn side nearest the car.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

Let's talk of holidays. They are admirable affairs to anticipate, and even if the reader happens to be a man who has already exhausted his vacation and himself as well, to say nothing of his pocket, surely he can bear with us when we remind him that, with ordinary fortune, he will have another period of recess some time in 1912, says the World of Golf. We do not know why we refer to man, and man alone, in the foregoing outburst. We suppose it is because woman's life is one long holiday. (Vide man). We also suppose it is because woman never has what could be called a real holiday. (Vide woman). At any rate, we have now embarked upon the subject.

In our treatment of it, we propose to be original and sage withal. For many years we have endured during the months of July and August articles telling the people of the golfing world how they ought to order themselves during their holidays. Solicitously and urgently have they been warned against playing "too much golf."

We have seen schedules published for the guidance of golfers who are supposed to be addicted to excess. They have recommended, perhaps, one round on Monday, two rounds on Tuesday, and then, as a special indulgence, three rounds on Wednesday. But only one round each on Thursday and Friday, and mayhap none at all on Saturday. You have to pay for your excess on Wednesday.

Truth to tell, this skilled system of spending a golfing holiday does not strike us as being a very good idea. It leaves us cold—even during a heat wave. We are in the mood to be bountiful to our friends. We propose that, their vacation having begun, they should play just as much golf as they fancy. If they have already slogged their respective and diverse ways over 36 holes, and some body proposes a foursome, let them not

PREPARE SAVANNAH COURSE FOR GRAND PRIZE COMPETITION

Distributing Entry Blanks
for This and Other Big
Automobile Races to Be
Held Next Fall

WILL DRAW CROWDS

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Entry blanks are now being distributed for the grand prize, Vanderbilt and other big races to be held here next fall, and some interesting facts are disclosed by Secretary Solomon of the Savannah Automobile Club.

As Savannah will be the scene of the Vanderbilt cup race this year as well as the grand prize contest, the greatest preparations are being made to insure a successful meeting.

A sufficient force of state militia has been ordered by the state government to encamp at Savannah during the racing period, for the purpose of guarding the course. Although the course was already one of the finest in the world, it is being still further improved by the elimination of short turns and the heavy banking of curves.

World's records will unquestionably be broken, and an enormous crowd from all parts of the country is expected to gather at Savannah by special boats and trains.

The race will be, as formerly, open to the world, with practically no restrictions on the cars other than that they must have a reverse gear driven by the motor; the exhausts must not be directed toward the ground; the over-all width of the car must not exceed 6 ft. 2 in., and not more than three cars of any one make may be entered.

The distance, 408 miles, or 24 times around a 17-mile circuit, to be traveled this year is about the same as that in 1910.

The 1912 Everitt "Four" and "Six"

Offer the Most Sensational Values Ever Presented in High-Grade Automobiles. Four and Six-Cylinder Cars of the Very Highest Character. Chrome-Nickel-Steel Construction, Mechanically Perfect, Self-Starting, Fully Equipped, for \$1500 and \$1850 respectively.

In an automobile selling experience of many years, we have never seen or heard of a line of cars which began to offer the desirability and value of the 1912 EVERITT.

We feel safe in saying that these cars are absolutely unapproached in these qualifications. We know their equal has not been seen before. We do not believe the Automobile Industry can offer anything this year or next which can fairly be compared with the EVERITT at the prices named.

Regardless of Name, Price or Features, there are certain essentials which go to make up a good car. If the design, materials and methods of construction are right,

if the car is carefully built throughout; if it has been conclusively proven reliable; if it is simple, economical to maintain, powerful, speedy, comfortable and handsome—there is practically nothing more that you can ask of any car.

The EVERITT favorably compares in these respects with the finest \$4000 cars in the land. In addition, it is Self-Starting; it inflates its own tires; it is built of Chrome-Nickel Steel; its mechanical design is of unique simplicity; it has a remarkably liberal tire equipment with Demountable Rims; and it is fully found. Only by seeing it for yourself can you fully appreciate its really marvelous value.



THE CHROME-NICKEL SELF-STARTING
EVERITT "SIX-48"
Price, Fully Equipped, \$1850

Three Wonderful Everitt Models for 1912—Ideal Cars at Reasonable Price

The 115-inch wheel base, 34x4-inch wheels and tires, demountable rims, compressed air self-starter, Chrome-Nickel-Steel construction, Mono-Bloc motor casting, 36 H. P., straight-line fore-door bodies, honeycomb radiator, double drop frame. Price \$1500

The 126½-inch wheel base, 36x4-inch wheels and tires, demountable rims, compressed air self-starter, Chrome-Nickel-Steel construction, Mono-Bloc motor casting, 30 H. P., straight-line fore-door bodies, honeycomb radiator, double drop frame. Price \$1850

The 110-inch wheel base, 34x3½-inch wheels and tires, quick detachable rims, high-grade construction throughout, Mono-Bloc motor casting, 30 H. P., straight-line fore-door bodies, honeycomb radiator, double drop frame. Price \$1250

Chrome-Nickel Steel Construction

The New EVERITT "FOUR" and "SIX" are built throughout from the finest Chrome-Nickel Steel obtainable.

This, as you probably know, is the finest alloy steel which skill has produced. It has been adopted by practically all Governments for Battleship Armor and High-Powered Rifles. In an automobile it is practically unbreakable and unwearyable.

This material is about three times as strong as the very best carbon steel, of which most automobiles are built. Every vital part of the New EVERITT is constructed of this incomparable Chrome-Nickel Steel.

Manufactured Complete in One Factory

The Everitt is one of the few cars actually manufactured in a single factory from the raw materials to the finished product.

This results in the overwhelming advantages of permanent goodness, of absolutely interchangeable parts, of steadily maintained quality, of details designed to fit and harmonize and bear their proportionate duty to each other and of repeated checking, inspecting and testing in the one plant.

There are few cars in the country at any price whose manufacture is so thorough and exact, whose mechanical construction is so perfect, and whose every detail is so repeatedly checked and inspected, as is the case with the New Everitt.

Self-Starting—Push the Button

Another extraordinary feature of the New Everitt "FOUR" and "SIX" lies in the fact that they are positively self-starting.

A compressed air system, absolutely reliable and operating by a push button on the dash, entirely removes an element of actual danger in motoring and eliminates the last factor of brute strength.

No more tedious "cranking"; no more hard work and uncertainty; no more bruised knuckles and broken arms—for a touch on a button starts the New Everitt. Thus, in this marvelous car, is swept away the last element of doubt and of danger; for here at last is THE CAR THAT STARTS ITSELF.

Pumps Its Own Tires

The same compressed air system that operates the Self-Starting Device also furnishes a certain, easy method of inflating the tires.

With the new demountable rims furnished, the changing of tires in case of necessity is only a matter of a few seconds. Instead of back-breaking work with a hand pump the owner of a New Everitt simply attaches a rubber tube to his air tank and inflates the tire to the proper degree in a cleanly, easy manner. This feature alone is worth more than money to an automobile owner, especially on a hot midsummer day.

J. S. Harrington & Company

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A Big, Massive, Elegant Car

The Everitt "SIX" has a wheel base of 126½ inches; the New "FOUR" of 115 inches. These are ideal sizes, insuring comfort, easy riding qualities and road stability, together with ease of handling. Both driver and passengers have plenty of room, and there is no crowded sensation to the occupants of the car. Every one has plenty of room.

In appearance the Everitt cars compare with any that can be named. The design is attractive, the bodies are of the most modern fore-door type with everything enclosed, and the whole car looks a thoroughbred—and is. The owner of an Everitt can well be proud of his car in any company.

Fully Equip'd, Price Includes Everything

We ask you to note the unusually complete equipment of the EVERITT "36" and "48."

The price includes dual ignition, top, windshield, prest-o-lite tank, lamps, self-starter, tire inflator, demountable rims, horn, tools and repair kit—the outfit is complete as it should be. An owner has nothing more to buy.

Remember this when you are looking over the specifications of various cars. You will find in most cases that an equipment such as this would usually amount to several hundred dollars in addition to the price of the car. We invite you to see the New EVERITT at your earliest opportunity. We know that when you have tried and tested them you will feel as we do, that there is absolutely nothing to compare with them.

A Limited Territory Is Still Open for Good Live Agents

EASY TESTS FOR DETERMINING THE QUALITY OF OIL

Unknown Lubricants May be
Examined for Flash and
Burning Points and for
Acid

While for ordinary purposes it is best to use only the standard grades of motor car lubricant, such as are recommended and sold under well-known brands, there are times when it is desirable to be able to examine the qualities of an unknown oil before putting it to the test of actual service, says H. G. Post in Motor Print.

While complete apparatus for oil testing in general is applicable only to the laboratory of the trained chemist, there are a number of tests which may be applied by any one who is inclined to take the simple measures necessary.

One of the most important of these is a method of determining the flash and burning points of the oil, and is intended to be applied in connection with what is known as a water bath. A simple device for the purpose may be easily made. Into the lower part of the apparatus, a sufficient quantity of water is put to cover the bottom of the upper part, after it is in place. The oil to be tested is placed in the upper portion of the utensil, and a thermometer is suspended in the oil in such a way that it will not come in contact with the sides of the vessel. Heat is then applied and the rise in temperature of the oil is noted at regular intervals. As the temperature rises a match is repeatedly held near the surface of the oil, and after a time enough vapor will be given off to cause a brisk explosive flash. The temperature at which this occurs is known as the flash point of the oil. If the heating be continued above the flash point, a second point may be reached at which the oil on the surface will take fire. The point at which this temperature occurs is known as the burning point.

To determine whether an oil contains acid, perhaps the simplest test of oil is to

wind a piece of cotton waste around a polished steel rod or shaft, saturate it with the oil and then expose it to the sunlight in a warm place for several days. If the metal shows rust at the end of that time, the oil contains a sufficient amount of acid to be injurious to the journals, and probably to the cylinder walls as well.

MUST DATE AUTO TIRES

Although it practically escaped notice at the time of its passage by the Legislature, there went into effect in Minnesota the first of July a law which more or less radically affects all manufacturers of automobile tires by requiring that such tires shall be branded with the year of their manufacture.

CAUSE OF MIS-FIRING

A valve that does not seat properly is likely, though not often, to be the cause of misfiring in the motor. It will interfere with obtaining a correct adjustment, however, and a poor carburetor adjustment will cause a motor to misfire, so that indirectly it may be the cause of trouble.

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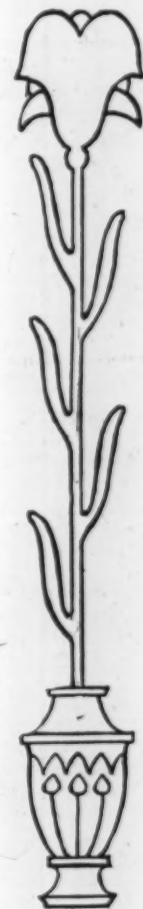
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When a man buys a diamond he wants a flawless stone. When he buys a horse he wants a sound animal. When he buys real estate he wants a clear title. In whatever he buys he looks for stability, worth and value received. Although the financial outlay for a newspaper compared with the cost of these things is insignificant, the reading public looks for the same qualities in its newspapers as it desires in the purchase of all other necessities and requirements

The Representative Portion of Daily Newspaper Readers

is coming more and more to expect and demand greater completeness, wholesomeness and sincerity in the journals which seek their attention and support. In the news report of the day the public is most concerned in the happenings and activities of importance in the world at large. It looks to the editorial page for broad and untrammelled opinion, for constructive ideals and unbiased viewpoint. It wants to consult the advertising that is invariably wholesome and worthy of confidence



The Christian Science Monitor is seeking daily to supply this constantly increasing demand. The steady progress that it is enjoying amply evidences its fulfilment of this purpose to a degree. Nevertheless, its aim is fixed to achieve greater results in the path of public service, and to bring its efforts to produce the IDEAL DAILY NEWSPAPER into greater public favor and acceptance

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1911

Lynn School Gardens Flourish on Neighborhood Pride

Official Support Granted
First to Beautifying
Recess Grounds

BUILDER SPOILS
EXTENSION IDEA

Each Class Is Proprietor of
Vine, Which Members
Tend and Guard

CITIZENS of Lynn, headed by Philip Emerson, principal of the Cobbet grammar school, and Frank L. Whipple, principal of the Tracy school and president of the Houghton Horticultural Society, are urging the school committee of that city to establish a garden department as a regular part of the school system with a paid supervisor who shall give his entire time to school garden work.

They hope that by another year this will be accomplished. In the meantime nearly all the schools are doing something in gardening, but those at the Cobbet and the Tracy are the pride of the town. Each has taken numerous prizes from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from the Houghton Horticultural Society and from other organizations and institutions which make awards for this sort of thing.

Each of these schools is surrounded by flowers and the fences and corners are massed with them, while in the middle of the play yards themselves are beds of nodding bloom around which the children play during the school months, romping as boys and girls will, but needing no admonition to "Look out for the flowers." "Look out for them!" That is what they do much of the time, and that is one of the things that make their school days such consciously happy ones.

School gardening in Lynn began about 10 years ago with Mr. Emerson at its head. It had the approval of the school committee, which made a small appropriation for soil, tools, etc., with the understanding that the work should be of a nature to beautify the school grounds. Through the interest of individuals more money was raised by Mr. Emerson for the use of his school. Hardy perennials and tender annuals, tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, narcissus, pansies, lilies, dahlias, asters, hollyhocks, geraniums, phlox, sweet William, marigolds, mignonette and other beloved old-fashioned flowers and foliage plants soon filled the garden, each in its season giving its beauty to the place and awakening in the small gardeners a lively response to beauty. Early and late they worked and when the Massachusetts Horticultural Society gave them the prize for the finest school garden their joy was unbounded. One prize after another came to spur them on.

From this garden grew, literally, individual gardens of vegetables and flowers. Mr. Emerson obtained possession of a piece of vacant land near by, which he divided among the children who seemed most likely to appreciate such a thing. Then it was decided to build a new high school building and the site selected was the very spot where the children had spent such happy hours among their beans and peas. Since then the work has been confined to the school yard but interest goes on unabated.

Ash Heap Reclaimed

This year the boys, under the direction of the janitor, Loring D. Cullen, who takes as much pride in it as any of them, have laid a cement curbing which outlines the beds, keeps in the moisture and protects the plants from little feet that might stray too far. It gives a particularly trim appearance to the gardens and the children seem never to tire of admiring it. It is a good piece of work in which they may well take satisfaction as well as pleasure. They did for their school at a cost of \$35, it is said, that which at contract price would have brought them a bill for \$150.

During the summer vacation the gardening ebbs, not because the children are less interested but because it is an inevitable outcome of conditions. Mr. Emerson when at home works much in the garden, as do also the janitors, Mr. Cullen and Walter H. Johnson. They weed and water and tend, and frequently the boys and girls, too, come over and work for hours at a time, but what is wanted, they say, is an instructor who will give all his time to the work, doing it systematically, beginning in the early winter or spring and carrying it straight through the year, vacations and all. This would be for all the schools and not merely the two whose principals are especially interested in the work.

Mr. Emerson and Mr. Whipple would like individual gardens for the children where they can be obtained and to have them interested in gardening in their own homes subject to the supervision of the special instructor. He, they believe, would work with them through neighborhood gardens where they would meet them at specified times, or visit them at their own homes.

That the children want it, need it, and would profit by it is not an open but a closed question according to these two men. Mr. Emerson cites several instances resulting from his own efforts in his school. One of them is of a little Russian boy to whom was assigned one

BOY CHARACTER BUILT IN SUNSHINE



Mr. Whipple turns his schoolroom inside out and his lads thereupon brought close to soil fall to and conquer it

of the separate plots when the school had individual gardens. Abraham worked faithfully in his little patch, but he was not satisfied with it, for in the rear of his own tenement home were a few feet of precious land, the common property of all. It was hard-trodden ground, heaped with tin cans, bricks and such other rubbish as seems to grow in places of that kind. So far as green things went even the weeds seemed to have no chance. Little Abraham, however, came from a land and a people that had resisted hostility for centuries. He cleared away the ashes and refuse, dug and spaded and sifted the hard earth, dropped little seeds into the ground and by and by, in September, when the judges for the children's garden came, they found corn rustling its green leaves, vines climbing the fences and flowers brightening the erstwhile dump for ashes and refuse.

The boy himself was not at home when the judges called, for he was selling papers, but from the parents it was learned how good was the corn and beautiful the flowers and how the others in the same tenement and those in neighboring ones had enjoyed the little garden spot as well as themselves.

Pocket Money Invested

Another story Mr. Emerson tells of an Italian boy. The little fellow did not have even part of a yard for a flower bed, but he loved flowers and so worked faithfully with Mr. Emerson in the school garden. Touched by his patience and tender care, Mr. Emerson one day told him he might take a certain old nail keg and fill it with flowers. A fortune could hardly have pleased him more. He painted the old keg green, filled it with earth and planted therein some pendant vines and tender perennials. He took it home proudly on the school wheelbarrow and tended it faithfully during the weeks that followed. When the judges of the school garden made their rounds in the fall the little keg garden was found flourishing, its green leaves and bright blossoms having the most cherished place of honor in the little home. The following spring this boy's father was one of several who rented the only back yard on the street and turned it into a group of thrifty kitchen gardens.

In contrast to these is the garden of

a boy who lived in a handsome home down by the sea, but who had his love for gardening aroused at the school. A plot 50 feet by 10 given him on his home grounds he ploughed, spaded, fertilized and worked into shape himself. Having plenty of pocket money he bought what he could from the school gardens, taking large clumps of bleeding heart, larkspur, iris, phlox and calliopsis over the jolting curb stones so as not to loosen the earth from their roots and putting them in their new beds so carefully that not a leaf did they drop.

The early mornings found him at work and evenings closed on him planning. He poured over seed catalogs, bought what he would, adding to his fancy unwavering zeal and unflagging labor. At the exhibition of the Houghton Horticultural Society in the fall he had such a fine presentation that many of the visitors could hardly believe one school boy could have grown so large and beautiful a collection in his first year.

Cooperation Tells

These are only a few of the instances that Mr. Emerson gives of the results of his work in school gardening. Gar-

dens of girls are among them as well as gardens of boys, of girls whose homes are in the slums and of girls who are pampered children of doting parents, who are led into a happy, wholesome, free life out of doors. Vegetables as well as flowers are raised, often inciting the neighbors to go and do likewise.

Mr. Emerson, together with Clarence M. Weed of the state normal school at Lowell, Mass., has written "The School Garden Book," which is in use in the schools of the state and is recommended by the state board of education as a text book and popular manual for use in the schools.

Mr. Whipple began his garden six years ago. It was then that he came to the Tracy school. He was not particularly interested in gardening at that time but he found remnants of a garden which his predecessor had tried to have. He learned that this predecessor had carefully planted it and told the children to "take care," but the next morning the plants had been pulled up by the roots and scattered about. The principal carefully replanted them, but the next morning up they were again, and not only torn up but trampled upon so that there was no hope of doing anything with them. This, as Mr. Whipple says, was to him like a red rag to a bull. He determined to have a garden. He announced to the school that he was going to have one and wanted to know who'd help. That was different. They all would and could scarcely wait to begin. He selected the boys and they went at it together. They marked their beds and prepared the soil and when all was ready called upon the girls to come and plant. Each one of the 14 rooms in the school was assigned a particular place to work and each class planted an ivy root which was to be its particular care.

That spring not a plant was missing, no ruthless hand or foot trespassed beyond the straight border of the beds. Yes, there did, once, but it was not the children's. They had planted a bed of tulips in the center of the yard, straight in line with the front door. It was a beautiful diamond-shaped bed with hundreds of tulips in it, flaming red and white in the middle and a border of white ones all around. Some one—not a lady, for no lady would do such a thing, the children were sure of that, admired the

CHILDREN ALLOWED ROOM TO GROW IN



At Tracy grammar school they ought to have good garden because their principal is Horticultural Society president

tulips and thought to help herself. She gathered some of the scarlet and then took some of the white. When they came to school next morning the beautiful symmetry of their bed was spoiled. They mourned over it awhile and wondered who could have done so monstrous a thing. Then they made some paper flowers and stuck them on little sticks in the places where the others had been. Thus the symmetry at any rate was restored.

Manners Softened

All winter long they have flowers in the school room, geraniums blossoming brightly in the windows, and with the first day of spring that it is possible to begin such a thing they are at work out of doors, cleaning the beds, softening the hard earth and getting ready for the spring planting. The beds around the school building and the diamond-shaped one in the middle of the yard are planted successively with crocuses, or tulips, daffodils, hyacinths and other spring flowers, to be followed later by those which are to be permanent during the summer and by asters which

are planned to be full of bloom when school opens in September, and other fall flowers.

There was much rowdiness in the neighborhood of the Tracy school six years ago when Mr. Whipple began his garden, but it is not so now and Mr. Whipple believes that the transformation has been wrought in great part by his garden. A minister who lives in the neighborhood recently said in reference to the change that it was no longer a disgrace to pass through the school yard after dark. The fathers and mothers and the school children express the pleasure and rest it gives them to walk about there in the cool restfulness of the evening hours, admiring the beauty of the blossoms and perhaps pulling out an invading weed. It is a kind of park for the neighborhood.

Mr. Whipple has recently made a point of walking through all the streets within the territory covered by the school. He found fully 80 per cent of the grounds surrounding the houses show a gardening improvement of some kind. In the spring he sent out a circular letter to the parent or guardian of every child in the school and others asking if they thought it well to continue the school garden or not, and why; how they could improve it and why, etc. He received between 500 and 600 replies. "With two exceptions all said in substance: 'Continue it by all means.' These two exceptions he found upon investigation were by two boys who had been reprimanded in some way. One in playing ball had knocked or thrown it over into the garden and had been told by the policeman to be careful, and the other had had a similar experience. The parents of these two therefore thought the garden ought not to be.

The others, on the contrary, would like to see the garden extended. One mother told of the pleasure the chatter over it by her children gave her; what they were going to plant, that nasturtiums could be planted in either the sun or the shade; that marigolds preferred the sun; that a double border of mignonette and candytuft would be just the thing for a certain place, and had they noticed how the hyacinths were coming on?

Better than anything that can be told, says Mr. Whipple, is it to see the children before and after school and at recess, as they cluster about the flowers,

Study Discussed at Home
Helps Link Family
to Municipality

SUPPLY OF SEED
SHREWDLY LAID IN

Essex County Boys Expect
New Agricultural
High School

looking with admiration and wonder at a single blossom, perhaps. It is his custom to go out with them as much as he can, talking to them about the plants. In this way they pick up much botanical information. Some of the plants are used in drawing, composition and nature study work. Three times a year the school curriculum requires children to draw and study a certain flower. Knowing what it is in advance, they prepare for it, plant the seeds and tend the plant, and when it is time for the lesson they go out and pick whatever may be required. At other times the flowers are made voluntary subjects for the lesson, the children picking what they choose from which to work.

The actual gardening itself is voluntary or made a reward of merit. If the lessons are learned, pupils may go out and work at it. Sometimes it is turned into a frolic, as in the fall, when it is time to take up the geraniums. Then they have a potted bee, stopping the lessons an hour earlier and going out and taking up the geraniums and crockings them for the ornamentation of the schoolrooms during the winter. As they are closely supervised, clothes are not spoiled. At any rate there has been no complaint of its effect on clothes in all the six years of the garden's history.

Even now that school is over and vacation is on, interest in the garden is keen. The children weed and water and prune, putting into action all the knowledge they have acquired. One or two are nearly always to be found at work. When Mr. Whipple appears, nearly every day, it is not long before several boys and girls are there ready to work under his direction. For two weeks both he and the janitor were away, which meant that the building was locked and there was no way of getting at the hose. It was a sorry time for the children, for the weather was hot and dry and the plants became very thirsty. As soon as they could get into the building again they soaked the dry earth and rejoiced to see the plant heads lift and the leaves rustle crisply once more. Now they are busy gathering the seeds that form from the blossoms, for it is thus they provide their garden with seeds for another year.

Advanced Plans Negotiating

One end of the schoolhouse basement has been given over to garden work and it looks for all the world as though it might belong to a real gardening establishment. It has the smell, the label, the trademark, as it were. Before school closed in June teachers and pupils, for the former are as enthusiastic as the latter, began to plan a different, a more artistic formation of the beds which will probably be put into execution in the fall.

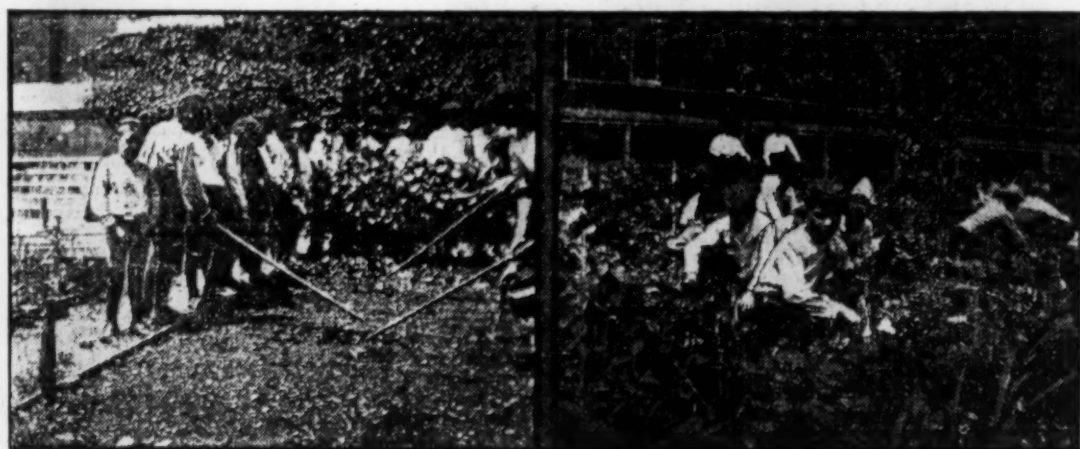
When money is needed for the beds, as it is sometimes, the school gives an entertainment of its own talent, charging an admission of 10 or 15 cents. So great is the interest in the gardens, the hall, which seats 700, will be filled on three consecutive nights.

All of Lynn is interested in gardening and is working not only to have gardening established as a regular part of the educational system of the city with a trained instructor who shall work with the children during all of the growing season, but it is laboring also for an agricultural high school for Essex county. No charge of a desire for personal gain can be laid to it, for there is no thought of having the school in the city, but somewhere outside in the agricultural district. For several years the work has been going on. The school has been voted by the Legislature but vetoed by the Governor. The city is still hopeful, however. The Board of Trade is now becoming interested in the project.

A prime mover in these things is the Houghton Horticultural Society, of which Mr. Whipple is now president and Mr. Emerson former president. It was started over 30 years ago when Lynn was still working under town and village conditions and had orchards of plum and apple and cherry trees where three and four "deckers" now stand, one family piled on top of another. If such an organization was needed then to promote agriculture, asks Mr. Emerson, how much more is its work not needed now?

language but also in French, in music and in the kindergarten methods. In closing, Mr. Finney said: "Thus we strive to develop normally and symmetrically, and more completely because of this new equipment, those whose education has been entrusted to us; that they may have their full and proper part in the life and activities, the thoughts and aspiration of their country and of the world."

RESULTS MAY MERIT SPECIAL TEACHER FOR NEXT SEASON



Cobbet grammar school pupils find their enthusiasm only half satisfied with opportunity city gives them; they take out the rest of it in home gardens

ESSAYS ON PEACE TO RESULT FROM BERNE CONGRESS

BERNE, Switzerland.—A systematic plan for the future work of the permanent peace bureau was evolved Friday by the first sub-committee.

This will take form in a series of monographs, which will supply the propagandists with valuable data for an educational campaign.

These monographs will include, first, a study of the history of the wars of the last century and of their political, national and economic influence; second, a history and description of the modern anti-militarism movement and subjects closely related to it, such as the position taken by labor organizations and socialists toward war and the cost and maintenance of armaments; third, the financial and economic aspects and the question of the actual expense of carrying on wars, and loans and the effects of war on national and private finance; and, fourth, the advantages of war for the different classes of the population of a victorious state and the effect of conscription and its loss on the population.

Two large libraries will be founded, one in Washington and the other in the peace palace at The Hague, where all imaginable kinds of literature on peace and war will be centralized.

DELMONICO'S TO STAY AT OLD SITE

NEW YORK.—Delmonico's has signed a lease for a long period of years with the Theodore Havemeyer estate for the restaurant property now occupied at Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street.

This sets at rest an old story that Delmonico's was to be moved further uptown, and the still more recent report that the uptown and downtown restaurants were to pass into other

"NATIVE LANGUAGE," SAYS TEACHER OF EGYPTIANS, "TOUCHES MASSES"



MISSION BUILDING
Facilities for education along modern lines are being extended from year to year

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—A large gathering of Europeans and others were present at the opening of the new schoolhouse lately in connection with the American Mission church which was built in 1900.

The meeting took place in the main hall, which holds 625 people, and many very good speeches were given and great interest evinced by the large audience present. Mr. Finney, the principal of the school, spoke of the general aims of

Self-Management Has Place
in System Accepted
From Americans

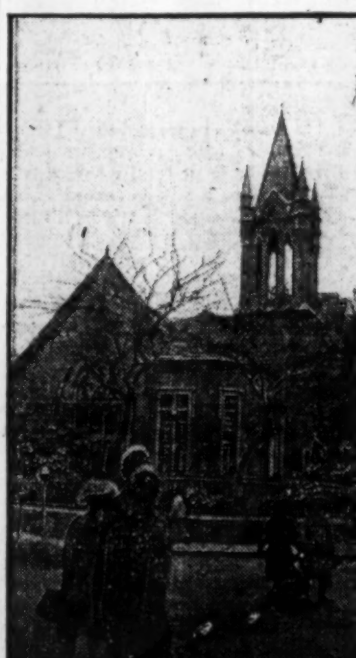
SCHOOLS TAKEN
OVER BY DEGREES

Equipment Lately Added
Gives Alexandrian
Youth Range

the mission in Egypt and said that the American mission first came to Alexandria on Nov. 10, 1854. Those who first moved on southward went by rail as far as Kafr el Zayat, which was then the terminus of the railway, and from there to Cairo by boat. In the year 1857 Mr. Lansing was appointed to Alexandria. He was able to begin work at once, having had six years' experience in Damascus. A school for girls was taken over by the mission from a society in Scotland called the Society of Paisley and a school for boys was opened on Dec. 15 of the same year and are now among the oldest of modern schools in Alexandria.

In 1864 the mission purchased the building in the Goumrak quarter of the city and in that building the school for girls has been maintained for a period of 47 years. During these years the mission was permitted to hold the Arabic service on Sabbath mornings in the Scottish church. This agreement held for 27 years until it was able to secure this lot on which the mission church was erected.

This building will be used for the an-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
AMERICAN CHURCH
Mission is progressing on second half-century of educational work in Alexandria

nual school exhibitions, and for school entertainments of all kinds, when friends may come in and see what is being done. It is also for lectures, both in English and Arabic, given for students or others. In short it is open for any entertainment or assembly that will be helpful and uplifting. Below it is the gymnasium, which is not yet completed, the gymnastic exercises to be made a

part of the curriculum and daily routine of training.

"We intend it for Egyptians," Mr. Finney went on to say. "You may not know it and perhaps it would not be amiss were we to give you this item of information, but there are more than 100 institutions more or less important which have been inaugurated by the American mission, and on which the principle of native self-management and self support, which have passed from American into Egyptian hands. Some of these are village schools, others schools in larger towns; while some are churches. The largest of these is the Meglis el Milli with all it includes for native self-management, for the entire Protestant community in Egypt. Every institution the American mission inaugurates in Egypt is intended for the Egyptian people.

"The American mission," he said in continuing, "has for its 57 years held firmly and consistently to the principle that the language of its schools must be primarily the Arabic. Not merely because of its beauty and nobility of expression, but because it is the language of the people. This principle has always been regarded as of prime importance, so much so that we have all these years held to it, even during the years of a wide and enthusiastic introduction of English into almost every school in the country.

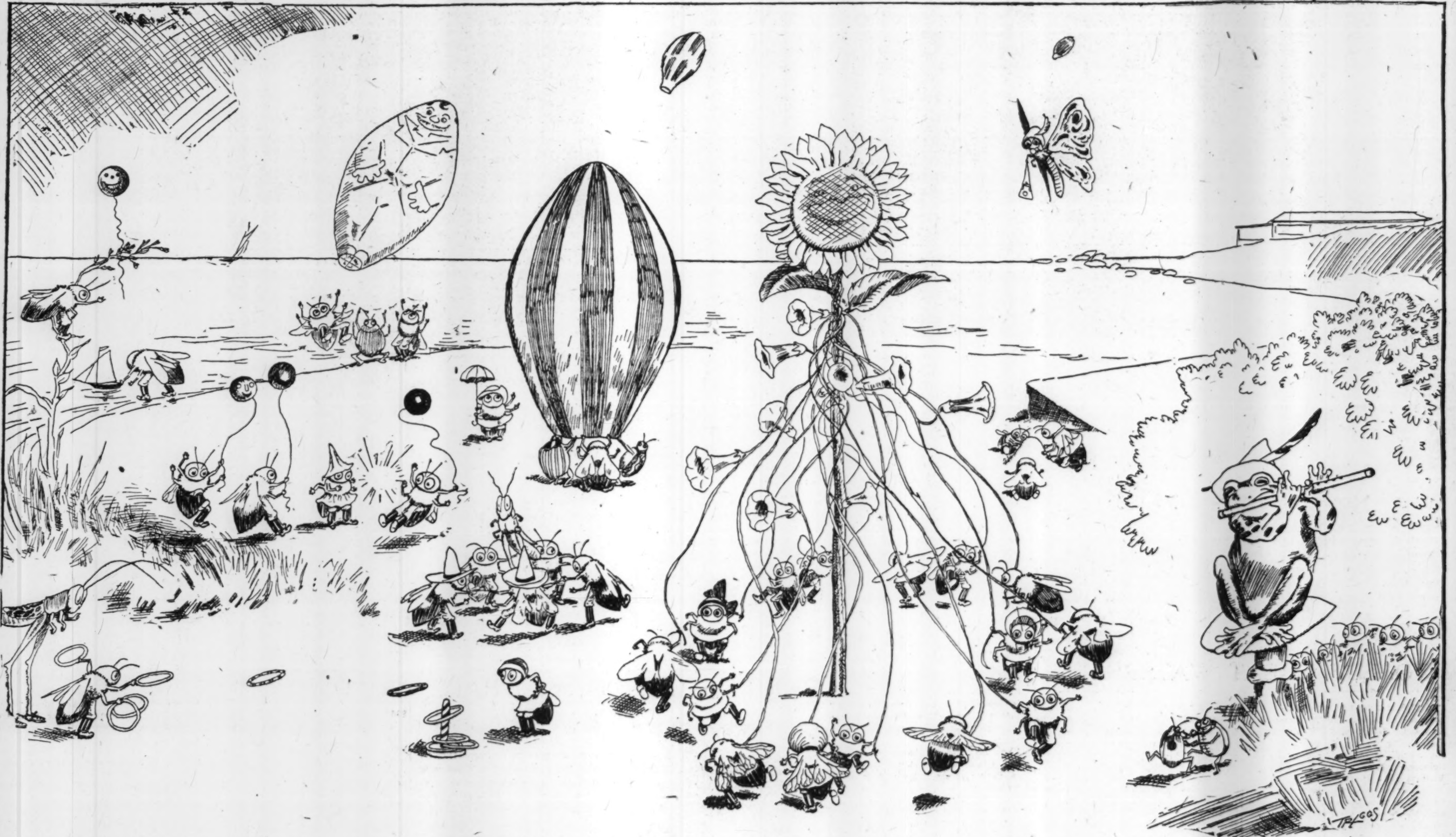
Popular as has been the cry for more English masters, we have purposely sought to develop the ability of native teachers. Popular as has been the cry for more English studies, we have always sought to do all we could through the Arabic. While seeking to give a thorough European or western training, we have held that the education that will live the longest and extend the furthest can only be secured through the language of the people. The native language of any people has the imagery that touches the higher instincts of the masses."

Notwithstanding the emphasis which was placed upon the Arabic language, there are in the schools American, English and European teachers. The pupils have the best advantages that can accrue to them under such instructors and are trained in them not only in the English

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

A friend of Buzz says once "they" had
A party and a Maypole,
Buzz ought to have one, too; the friend
Says "Make it just a gay pole."
Because it is not always May
An August pole we'll name it;
The wild sunflower's expression shows
How easy 'tis to tame it.
He smiles and tries to look August
(That joke will blot the paper);
The morning glories ring their bells,
And how the bees do caper!

They dance and prance and trip and skip,
And swing and wing, so hearty;
The girls are dressed all in their best
(Buzz asked them to the party.)
And Sally May and John Will Bee
Are dancing light and airy;
While Katy, Could or Would or Should Bee,
Buzz thinks is a fairy.
It's heel and toe and touch and go,
The tune is "Sweet Susanna";
Frog growls a bass accompaniment,
His life sings high soprano.

The tune goes up and then goes down
Just like a teeter tawter,
But much more interesting than that
—More like a boat on water.
At ring toss Otto Bee shows how
The thing ought to be done;
Three rings are in the air at once
—A ringer everyone.
Balloons are lots of fun, besides,
They float off, none knows where;
Like folk uplifted sometimes, too,
What floats them is hot air.

And ring-around-a-rosy, too,
At parties played by children,
Is being played here, by request.
The fun is quite bewildering.
There's ships to sail, and May Bee, oh,
See! her balloon has burst;
There's Biff a-climbing after his,
Which grins its very worst.
Miss Butterfly is coming, though,
She had no invitation,
On Busy's sand pile she will perch
And make a great sensation.

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TWELVE OLD DRESSES

IT'S going to be a beautiful party, mother. There are to be 12 girls, and each one is to have a fairy lamp at her plate. Oh! no, not 12 either; there will be only 11 of us. Belle Marks won't go."

"Why won't Belle go?" asked Mildred Smith's mother.

"Because she has nothing to wear but an old dress, a real old muslin that has been washed and darned. All the rest of us have new dresses, and you know Belle would feel bad. We are sorry! Everybody loves Belle, and she knows so many nice games to play."

"Couldn't you persuade her to go?" asked Mrs. Smith. "It seems to me she could have just as nice a time in an old dress."

"Oh, no, mother, she would feel queer."

Picture Puzzle



What tool in a blacksmith's shop?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Lasso.

WHY?

WHY does a violin play higher when the strings are pressed down?

The shorter a string is the more quickly it does it vibrate or tremble when it is plucked or when a bow is rubbed across it. When you put your finger on a violin string or "stop" it this amounts to making the string shorter, and then when the string is set vibrating it must vibrate more quickly. One note is higher than another because the air is trembling more quickly to make it.

If you stop the string halfway along its length it will give out a note an octave higher than it did before—a high G instead of a low G, for instance. This is because the string now vibrates twice as fast as it did before it was stopped. If now you halve the string again, you will get a G an octave higher still.

ONE INCENTIVE

President Taft receives a pass good for all baseball games. No wonder every young American looks forward to the presidency.—Wall Street Journal.

kissing the two little girls, hurried away without finishing her sentence.

But when the 12 fairy lamps were lighted, Mildred and Belle found out what a bright idea had struck Mary, for all 12 little girls wore old dresses and carried bunches of flowers.

"Now, I'm never going to mind about my old dresses again," said Belle, as she kissed the others good-by. "You may all wear the newest sort of dresses after this, and when I put on my old white I will feel happy to think how sweet you all were to me about it. I'll just love the old things."—Olive Plante.

FACTORIES MAKE DOLLS' SUITS

THERE are clothing factories of many kinds, and perhaps as odd as any among them all is one that makes dolls' dresses and nothing else.

In a dolls' clothing factory everything is just as it would be in any other factory except that all the garments produced here are miniature in size. You see here the same work tables and the same sewing machines, with operatives working away at them in the same manner; and here you see used the same cutting knives and cutting tables. All the appliances are of the usual dimensions, but the clothing produced with this familiar equipment is all very different from what you would ordinarily see made in a factory.

The materials used are cottons, wools, silks. They are knife cut in the usual way, many thicknesses at a time; an expert knife cutter will cut from 150 to 200 thicknesses of thin stuff at a time.

They lay the pattern on the top layer and trace its outline on that, and then the cutter, with the knife running down through the slot in the cutting table, cuts through all the thicknesses of the cloth at once.

They are at work now on dresses that will go on dolls to be sold next Christmas, as they have been, for that matter, for some months back. Styles for the Christmas trade are determined in the spring, if not earlier; in fact, one season's trade is scarcely over before preparations are begun for the next. The dolls' dressmaking continues the year around.

There have long been more or less dolls' clothes made in this country, though formerly these were mainly in fine specialties which continue to be made here; but the factory manufacture of dolls' dresses in great numbers is something that has come about very re-

cently with the introduction of the American unbreakable doll, a doll which has found great favor and is now sold in great and increasing numbers.

The American unbreakable doll is produced in very many examples with a natural and lifelike face, and these dolls are made in many forms that are called character dolls, representing familiar childish or national types or types made familiar in newspapers, magazines or books. Here, for instance, is a baseball doll in uniform, and this uniform, made in the dolls' dress factory, is complete and correct as to cut and make. The coat and trousers are padded and quilted and the tiny cap is of regulation pattern. There are many character dolls.—New York Sun.

TALLEST

A Boston school teacher had been explaining to her class about the three kingdoms of nature—the animal, the mineral and the vegetable. When she had finished she said to the class, "Now, who can tell me what the highest degree of animal life is?"

At this a little girl in the rear row of seats raised her hand and replied, "The highest degree of animal life is the giraffe."—Western Christian Advocate.

RAISIN FUDGE

Two cups sugar, 1 cup milk, butter size of an egg, ½ cup chocolate. Cook, stirring continually until bubbles break slowly. Have ready ½ pound walnuts chopped fine and 1 pound chopped seedless raisins. Add these and stir until stiff and pour into buttered pans; mark in squares when sufficiently cool.

BABY'S PROBLEM

Gyp wants a bite, and so does Fluff, While Flossy rubs her back On baby's legs, as though to say: "How I would like a snack!" So Master Tom is quite perplexed, For, if he feeds them all, There won't be any left for him, His cookie is so small.

—Churchman.

CENTIPEDE RACE

At a picnic, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping, the boys had a "centipede race," which may be new to some reader. Two smooth poles about five feet long and the size of a broomstick were used. Three boys stood astride of each, grasping the pole in their hands. At the signal they started and ran. The result was very funny.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

AUNT SALLY

FOR fun at the seashore, Aunt Sally is a good game. A bank of sand is built about two feet high and six feet long, the top being leveled, along which are placed the Aunt Sallys—bucket shapes of sand—a foot apart. A ball is made of a sand-filled handkerchief tightly tied, and a line drawn about 20 feet from the bank for the throwers to toe. Each player is allowed six shots, the broken Aunt Sallys being quickly replaced after each player's turn. The winner is the one who bowls over the most in his six shots.

SMUGGLERS

The smugglers' cave is made by inclosing a piece of sand by a wide trench, with a narrow sand draw bridge to it. Some distance off is the treasure ground, where the smugglers have to fill their buckets to the top with sand and run to

the cave and empty them. Two of the players take the part of coastguards, who try to upset the smugglers' buckets before they reach the cave. Those whose buckets are upset are coastguards in the next round, the winner of the game being the smuggler who remains uncaptured to the last.

SAND DRAWING

Each player requires a small garden fork, the side of which is used for making lines and the prongs for shading. A trench should be dug around a large patch of smooth sand to drain it, and this must be squared off into equal spaces to the number of children taking part. A subject is given out, and at the word "go" all the competitors start drawing until the word "stop," when the pictures are judged by one of the children, the winner being the starter and judge of the next competition.—San Diego Union.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

TREE'S HISTORY

THE forester reads the history of a tree in great detail. After taking out a few "borings" to the center of the tree at different heights, and counting the rings on them, he may say: "This tree is 150 years old (150 rings at the base). During its first five years it grew only seven inches (145 rings seven inches from the base). Evidently it then began to touch crowns with other saplings, for it took a spurt and put on 15 inches a year steadily till it was 40 years old (40 rings 44½ feet above the ground). It was not growing so fast as its neighbors, however, for at this point it began to be overshadowed and its growth declined for the next 10 years to as little as four inches a year (45 rings at 48 feet, and 50 at 50 feet). Just in time to save its life something happened to its big neighbors, presumably a wind storm—let's see, that would be in 1866—and it resumed a steady growth of about six inches a year, having passed its fastest growing time. Its growth in thickness doesn't seem to have varied much; about an inch every three years; but it grew faster and faster in volume, of course, as its height increased; a little over a cubic foot a year in its prime of life, I should judge. About 30 years ago it reached maturity and stopped growing in height (30 rings at the top of the main stem), and now it is approaching old age (the last rings are pretty thin). Hold on a minute; here's a false ring—20—40—46 years back. Two very thin rings—see? instead of one thick one. Means that something interrupted the growing season—probably a late frost."—American Magazine.

WILD GOAT

A teacher was giving to her class an exercise in spelling and defining words. "Thomas," she said to a curly-haired little boy, "spell 'ibex.'" "Ibex." "Correct. Define it." "An ibex," answered Thomas, after a prolonged mental struggle, "is where you look in the back part of the book when you want to find anything that's printed in the front part of the book."—Christian Register.

WORLD'S GREAT WATERFALLS

THERE is a popular but erroneous impression, says Dr. Richard Herring in an article, "Ueber Land und Meer," that the Falls of Niagara are the greatest in the world, and even those more enlightened persons who know that the Victoria falls of the Zambesi river in Africa are twice as broad and more than twice as high as those of Niagara, almost invariably assign to Niagara the second rank among the great waterfalls of the earth. Even this is an error, for South America possesses a waterfall which exceeds Niagara both in width and in height and is actually the second largest waterfall in the world. This little known waterfall is that of the Ignessu river, a tributary of the Parana, and like Niagara it is situated at the boundary of two states, each of which owns half of it. The total waterpower of the Ignessu fall, which is 213 feet high and nearly two miles wide, is estimated as about 14,000,000 horsepower. The largest of the earth's waterfalls, the Victoria falls of the Zambesi river, in Rhodesia, are 386 feet high and more than a mile wide, discovered by Livingstone in 1855. The waterpower of these falls is estimated to be fully 35,000,000 horsepower, 2½ times that of the Ignessu and five times that of Niagara. Asia, notwithstanding its colossal mountain ranges, is comparatively poor in large waterfalls which are found most abundantly in Africa and North America. The largest African streams are interrupted by many falls of considerable height. The Congo has several high falls which, owing to the great volume of the river (about 16 times that of the Nile), may be counted among the most important sources of waterpower on earth. The Stanley falls, in the middle

reach of the river, consist of seven successive falls, of a total height of 164 feet and a width of nearly 4000 feet. The lower Nile in Egypt possesses a series of rapids, the celebrated cataracts of the Nile, but no waterfall in the strict sense of the word. True waterfalls occur on the upper Nile, the most beautiful of them at the point where the stream issues from Lake Victoria Nyanza. This Ripon fall is only a few yards in height, but the volume of water is so great that it presents a magnificent spectacle. The most voluminous of European waterfalls, strictly so called, are the Rhine falls at Shaffhausen, but the highest are the Hjukan falls of the Maan-Elf river, in the Norwegian province of Telemark. The principal fall is 800 feet high and the total height of the two chief falls with the intervening rapids amounts to 1837 feet, while the average flow of water is 30 cubic meters or 1700 cubic feet per second. In Sweden the falls of Trollhatta, the most celebrated of all Scandinavian waterfalls, have been almost entirely annihilated as objects of natural beauty. Nearly all of their water is now employed for the production of electricity. The largest and most beautiful of these falls is the celebrated Harsprang, which forms the subject of many legends. Finland is endeavoring to preserve natural beauty and has decided to keep her greatest waterfall in its original condition as a natural monument. This fall is the celebrated Imatra fall of the Wuoksen river. The total descent is only 66 feet in two miles, but the volume is very great and the depth considerable, while the width of the stream contracts from 570 to 150 feet in the course of the falls.

RUSTIC WON THE LATIN PRIZE

A JOLLY party of Yale students camped out in the Vermont woods, near the border of the state, for midsummer sport. Returning to camp one afternoon along a lonely road, they met a backwoods Canadian boy, who was jogging along on a buckboard. "This must be a native," whispered a mischievous collegian. "Let us guy him by talking Latin." As the boy approached, the wag bowed ceremoniously and delivered sonorously a passage from Cicero which he had once declaimed at school. His companions stood by in silence, doing their best to look like Roman senators. The boy stopped his horse and surveyed the group with astonishment. "I do not understand the language which you are speaking," he finally stammered. The orator continued his fierce invective against an imaginary Catiline, while his companions solemnly expressed their approval in such ejaculations as "Tempus fugit! Hic, haec, hoc!" and "E pluribus unum!" The boy, perceiving that they were

making a butt of him, drove on, followed by a chorus of laughter and a shout from the leader: "Have your Latin about you the next time you meet gentlemen!" The Canadian had an errand to do for his father at the nearest village. Stirred by the jibes of the college boys, he asked the owner of the crossroads store: "Have you any Latin book in the store?" "Strange to say, there was an old Latin grammar in a cupboard in the storekeeper's house. It was an old-fashioned textbook. 'You can have it,' said the storekeeper. The boy took the book and drove home to his father's cabin. He never saw the collegians again, but for years that Latin grammar was his constant companion. The lad went to Rochester, supported himself in a preparatory school and entered the university there. What is remarkable is that the Latin prize man, made a fine record for scholarship. He studied law and was successful in his profession.—The Watchman.

WONDERS OF NATURE

XXIV.—THE DINOSAUR, A PREHISTORIC ANIMAL
(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Reproduction of a dinosaur, an animal of former ages, which attained a length of over 80 feet and height of over 11 feet

LONDON.—I was out with my camera one day, looking for suitable subjects to photograph, when I came suddenly upon this gentleman. Of course I recognized at once that he was a dinosaur, and having seen the skeleton of one of his kind in the natural history museum, was aware that they sometimes attained the length of 84 feet 9 inches, and a height of 11 feet 5 inches. It was comforting, in view of the dimensions of his mouth, to reflect that many of these huge saurians were herbivorous. The specimen in question did not offer any objection to having his portrait taken; and I did not copy the tactics of those people who, when approaching a large dog, endeavor to reassure the dog or perhaps themselves by saying "Good

doggie!" But I took his photograph, and then came home to tea. These huge animals belonged to the Mesozoic age and are extinct. So let conscience guard each day, You will profit by it. Heart and life will then be pure, Try, my boy, oh, try it! —George Whitefield D'Vys.

JOHN HAS AN OBJECT LESSON

JOHN, you must begin to pile your wood in the woodhouse this morning so you will have it all done before winter morning after breakfast. "It's a long, long time until winter," replied John, "and, anyway, I don't see why the wood has to be piled in the yard." "It will take you a long, long time to pile all that wood," responded his mother, "if you left it in the yard it would be a nice, hot fire."

"I wish I didn't have to pile wood this morning or any other morning," complained John. "I wish I was like the birds and animals and I would never have to work." "You may get the hammock and we will put it up and sit in it awhile," said Mrs. Parker as she followed John on to the porch. John ran for the hammock, eagerly. He felt sure that his mother would not insist on the wood being piled that morning. The frown was gone from his face when he returned. "Just watch that bird," and Mrs. Parker pointed to a nearby tree, "she is working to build a home and raise a little family." "And do you see those two birds feeding their little ones?" exclaimed John. "Those birds were up early," Mrs. Parker replied, "they brought the little birds some worms just as I was dressing."

"What are those ants doing?" John bent down to look at a line of ants carrying a white substance to an ant hill. "They are storing away food for winter when it will be too cold for them to work," was the explanation. "That squirrel is hiding his nuts to eat next winter," Mrs. Parker said as a

COCOA FUDGE

Put one fourth of a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful and a half of butter in a saucepan; and when the butter has melted add a heaping cupful of powdered sugar, exactly nine teaspoonfuls of cocoa and a pinch of salt. Cook, stirring constantly until the ingredients have blended; then, with only occasional stirring, continue to cook about eight minutes, or a trifle longer, if necessary. As soon as the syrup "strings," remove it from the fire, add vanilla to taste; set the saucepan into cold water and beat—cut too hard—until it begins to thicken perceptibly. Cool in buttered tins. When half cold mark in squares. If desired, nut meats or candied fruits may be chopped and added to this "fudge" at the same time that the flavoring extract is introduced.—Washington Herald.

TRY

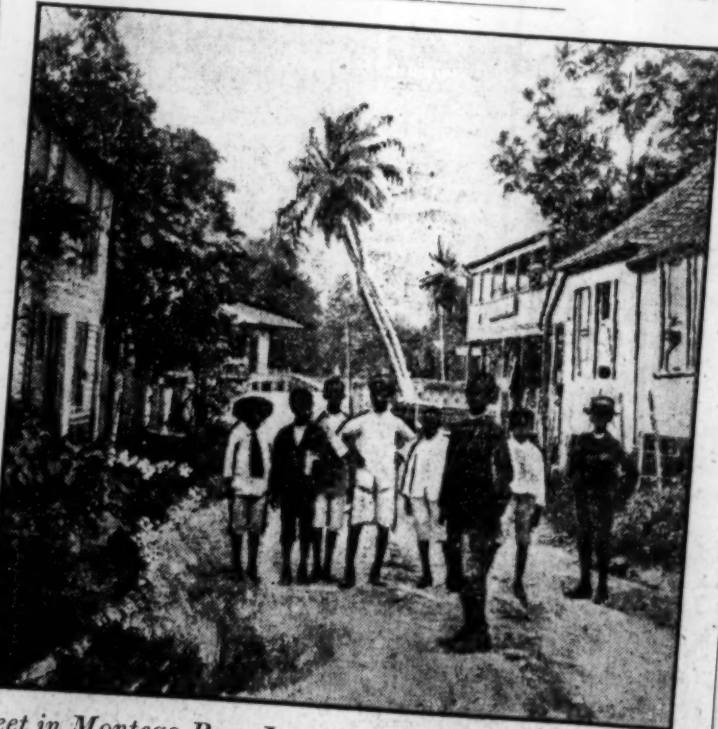
Take this view when aught you'd do, And you'll never rue it; If your conscience says it's wrong, Then, my boy, don't do it! When there's something you would tell, Let your conscience weigh it; If you find it isn't true, Then, my boy, don't say it! So let conscience guard each day, You will profit by it. Heart and life will then be pure, Try, my boy, oh, try it! —George Whitefield D'Vys.

SCOUT'S STORY OF KING'S RALLY

BRISTOL.—The rally of the boy scouts at Windsor was one of the greatest successes of the coronation festivities. Every one who was there recognized the enormous impetus given to the movement, and the accompanying interview with one of those who were present shows the "boy's" point of view. "You want to interview me, do you? Well, fire away. What was the rally like? Oh! I say, that's a big order. "Did I see the King?" "Did I see the King? Well, I looked at him for half an hour solid. He was about 20 yards away. I know now how he looks as well as my own father—or schoolmaster," he added a little sadly. "What was he like?" "Oh, jolly stern—but then, with all those howling swells in uniform around him, I expect he has to be a bit starchy. But he's all right inside. I saw him laugh several times, and you may take it from me that he would rather be scoutmaster of a swell troop than King of England." "Now, tell me about the rally; what was it like?" "Well, first of all, it lasted a jolly long time—none of your going a long journey for five minutes' fun. Then, as a King's scout, I was right in it, all among the swells, saw everything tip-top. The King was very fine, so was the procession, Lord Roberts, the Duke of Connaught, dear old Baden Powell and all the rest of them; but the great swagger thing of the day was the rally. "Why was this so grand?" "Well, just you try to think. It may be rough on you to try, but unless you can think hard you will never get the hang of that rally. First of all imagine this (a spot on the carpet) is the King surrounded by his staff. Around and behind him are 50,000 visitors, but they don't count, they are not in the show. Then there is a space of say 20 yards and we come next, the King's scouts, about 600 of us, the King's bodyguard with a large 'B,' and don't you forget it!" "King's bodyguard, whatever for?" "Oh! you are silly! To protect the King, of course. But wait a tick and you'll see it all. Behind us are the life-savers, scouts who have got the badge for saving life, you know, and right away 200 yards behind is one huge solid mass of khaki—35,000 scouts ready at the bugle call to rush wildly in and form up at our rear, yelling like thunder. "Just fine! They came on like a great overwhelming wave of yellow, shouting order, and as they came up to us 'mum's the word.' Suddenly all was stillness—or nearly so." The last three words came regretfully. "What happened then?" "Now you see why the King's scouts

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
BOY SCOUT Who was interviewed on the King's coronation rally

JAMAICANS EAGER TO LEARN



Street in Montego Bay, Jam., and a group of native boys on their way to school

MONTGO BAY, Jam.—The boys of Jamaica are ambitious to be well educated, and the government is affording them very good opportunities for fulfilling this ambition. In 1910 there were 893 government schools, with an average attendance of 61,815. The branches of study taken up in these schools are: Arithmetic, geography, Scripture, elementary science, elementary and geometrical drawing. There are also a number of training colleges for males and females.

CAMERA CONTEST



California boy taking a photograph of himself with the aid of a mirror

CAMERA and mirror make a potent combination. Here we have a picture taken by Frederic Kellogg, a California boy. He entitles it "Photographing Himself," and writes: "It is taken at 133 O street, Tulare, on the front lawn, by the aid of a mirror. Part of the yard in front of me, part of my own yard and the palm trees in the yard behind me are shown." The picture wins this week's one-dollar award. Honorable mention: Ruth Combs, Long Beach, Cal.; Doris Reid, New York. In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river

BUTTERFLY NOISE

One does not think of butterflies as making any sounds, nor of caterpillars as noisy creatures, yet, according to the late Samuel Hubbard Scudder in "Frail Children of the Air," the careful student will find some use for his ears when observing the habits of both. Says the author:

It is a fact that certain butterflies produce sound during certain movements. The "whip" butterfly, when surprised, makes a noise like the snap of a lash, by opening and shutting its wings in quick succession. Some hibernating butterflies, when disturbed, make a faint hissing sound, by slowly depressing and raising their wings. The noise thus produced resembles that made by blowing through closed teeth. Other sounds resemble the friction of sand paper.

A large number of caterpillars make sound by striking the head against the leaf on which they are resting or by swinging the head from side to side, catching the mandibles in the roughness of the leaf, or on the silken threads spun on it. It is said that a certain kind of chrysalis, when disturbed, emits a slight, sharp chirp or clicking noise.

SURPRISING

"Here," said Benny's papa, showing the little fellow a coin, "is a penny 300 years old. It was given to me when I was a little boy." "Gee!" ejaculated Benny. "Just think of any one being able to keep a penny as long as that without spending it!"—Harpers Bazaar.

"GEORGE WHO?"

"Mention the name of some well-known Greek," said the teacher of the juvenile class in history. "George," spoke up the curly-haired little boy. "George who?" "I don't know the rest of his name, ma'am. He comes around to our house every Thursday with bananas an' oranges."—Chicago Tribune.

TWO MILLION POSTCARDS A DAY

THE latest and certainly one of the most interesting additions to Uncle Sam's category of automatic marvels is found in two monster presses costing \$30,000, recently installed at the government printing office at Washington, for were designed and constructed for this the kind in the world. Each is capable of turning out 2,200,000 complete post cards in an eight-hour working day, and under ordinary operating conditions they average 1,800,000 cards per day—the two presses now turning out between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 cards per day—six days per week, this output being required to keep pace with the correspondence of the American people. Under the old conditions, all post cards were printed on flatbed presses and afterward the sheets were cut up into individual cards on a separate machine. With the new cylinder presses, the cards are printed at the rate of 96 to each revolution of the press and the cutting, trimming, and counting of the cards are included in the work performed, thus reducing the labor cost about 50 per cent. Within six months the government expects to have in operation a supplementary machine which will apportion the post cards in packages, a work which now requires the services of a dozen young women. The special paper for the cards is fed to the press in the form of rolls each weighing 1200 pounds. Post cards turned out by the new presses are put up in packages containing 10,000 cards each. A surplus stock of 70,000,000 post cards is kept on hand at all times in a reserve vault.—Popular Mechanics.

BIRDS CAREFUL ABOUT DRESS

BIRDS think a good deal about their dress and are careful to keep themselves tidy and in good order. Of course their fashions differ because birds themselves differ, but they do not change. A robin today dresses just as were there. Supposing the mass had overdone it and had been pushed from the back, the King might have had to retire. "Oh! yes, I understand the bodyguard business now, but what came next?" "The King went round, up and down our lines, in and out, and was just splendid, and so was the Queen. Then he saw some of our work, cooking, etc., and then we had no end of cheering. "Did you have a long day out?" "Rather! Our troop assembled at 1:45 on Tuesday morning and we proceeded to the station in taxicab motors in royal style. I can tell you. The detachment from our town consisted of about 400, including 16 King's scouts, and we arrived in Windsor about 5 a. m. We left Windsor again about midnight and I reached my home about 3 o'clock. Altogether we had over 25 hours' fun—solid enjoyment. Outside my railway fare, which my pater paid, I spent one penny. Not bad, was it?" "Were you tired next day?" "Oh! not much. I went to school in the afternoon, not because I had to, but just to show that scouts can stand up to anything. That was my good turn for that day to the scout movement. "What was the finest thing you saw?" "The King, by a long way. "The next finest?" "The King!" "And the next?" "The King and then little Prince John."

"What was the funniest thing?" "To see the Eton boys running to be in time for school. They slipped along just as we do. No swank or any rot of that kind about them then. Being late for school is the same all the world over. Running's the only remedy."

ONLY ONE PIANO

Johnnie gave a beggar a nickel and directed him to ring the bell of his neighbor's house for help. "It's not worth while applying there," said the beggar, "for they're very poor. I just peeped in at the window and there were two children playing on one piano."—Atlanta Constitution.

HAPPY COMET

Benny was having his first night trip on a steamboat. Catching sight of the searchlight moving back and forth, he exclaimed excitedly: "Daddy, daddy! Look! There must be a happy comet near here. See how he wags his tail!"—The Chicago Tribune.

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CHILD GARDENERS ARE AWAITING PRIZE EXHIBITION IN BOSTON

Results of New Interest in Past Year Expected to Be Revealed

LITTLE GROWERS TO BE REWARDED

Massachusetts Society Is Reaping Harvest Sown in 50 Years' Labor

ALL over the state, wherever there is a garden for children, Sept. 2 is a day toward which everybody is working. On that day and the following the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will hold an exhibition of the products of children's gardens at Horticultural hall in Boston, and many prizes will be given.

It is expected that this will be a particularly interesting exhibition, as enthusiasm in gardening has deepened and spread this year as never before. As not a few of the children have had gardens for several years they are developing skill, and it is therefore thought that the exhibition will be a convincing proof of the benefit of child gardening, showing what opportunity and a little training will do and emphasizing the unmistakable advantage of energies directed along these lines.

Prizes Are Many
There will be prizes for the best collection of vegetables from a school garden, of \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and five of \$1 each. For the best collection of annual

flowers from a school garden three prizes will be given, \$5, \$4 and \$3. The same number and kind of prizes will be given for the best collection of annual flowers from a school garden established since 1906.

For the best collection of vegetables from a child's home garden there will be prizes of \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1, and five of 50 cents each. Ten prizes will be given for the best collection of annual flowers from a child's home garden: \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1, and five prizes of 50 cents each.

Five prizes of \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1 will be for the two best vases of perennial flowers from a school garden or school grounds, and similar ones for the two best vases of perennials from a child's home garden.

For the best two vases of either dahlias or gladioli from a child's home garden there will be three prizes of \$3, \$2 and \$1, and for the best collection of flowers grown in a window box in the city of Boston prizes of \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1 will be given. In addition there will be special prizes for meritorious exhibits from any school or child.

Competition State-Wide

The competition is open to all school gardens, and to all children in Massachusetts between the ages of 8 and 16 years, but all products must have been grown by the children themselves. To make exhibition possible to every child the committee in charge will pay expressage both ways on packages too heavy to be brought in by hand. The committee is composed of Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw of Wellesley, chairman; Mrs. E. M. Gill, Mrs. Katherine P. Peabody, Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, Miss Margaret A. Rand and Mrs. John E. Thayer.

It was about a half a century ago that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society first gave attention to children's gardens.

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ATHLETICS—Every facility for football basketball and baseball. The school has a remarkable athletic record, having won twice in succession the Intercollegiate League Baseball championship and gained many notable victories in basketball and in football. During the past year the school had, besides its regular football team, four basketball teams and three baseball teams, all playing regular schedules, thus insuring the participation of a large number of boys in athletic activities.

SCHOOL WORK—A Faculty of experienced college bred teachers, working together for a common end, insures thoroughness and definiteness of school work. Weekly summing up of each boy's progress and careful consideration of each pupil's needs, means the efficient handling of the particular problem of every boy's development. Under our system boys acquire real live interest in their work, learn to apply themselves, and gain a thorough preparation for college or for business.

HOME LIFE—The school offers a real home to its pupils. The "institutional" atmosphere is noticeably absent. "Harmonious" and "homelike" are the terms most frequently applied by parents and those who visit the school.

MORAL TRAINING—This school honestly endeavors to impart to its pupils the fundamentals of right living. It aims to give to every boy definite and specific knowledge of himself—it seeks to keep in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges, it stands ready to help a boy to fight his battles, to counsel and to instruct, to warn and to advise. By an intimate understanding of his problems and a sympathy with the struggles of boy life, it endeavors to deserve the confidence of every pupil, young or old, and to stand by him in distress, to be patient with him in defeat and to rejoice with him in victory.

RESULTS—Manor graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many of our former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

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interested in gardening than the eastern, but the latter is picking up. Worcester, Groton and Springfield have fine gardens. Lynn has two of the best school gardens in the state; Waltham has flourishing gardens. Wellesley's gardens are widely known, Chelsea has started the work on a large scale, and Boston, where children's gardening was first begun, is now showing an awakened interest, and this summer has started an organized campaign.

According to Mr. Rich it is very rare that a child once interested in growing things ever gives it up. Prizes do much in keeping them busy at first. If they become discouraged or weary the prospect of a prize lures them on and finally they love the work for its own sake.

He tells of one boy in Worcester, Roger Newton Perry, who is just past the age limit, who means to pursue gardening as a business. He first became interested through the child gardens. In a few years he made \$400 out of his own. Beginning by selling his products to the neighbors, he now supplies hotels and restaurants. Other boys also have taken up gardening as a business. But whether they have done that or not, gardening has become a factor in their lives, to be carried on by themselves for their own enjoyment of sight and taste, and has been an educational and cultural element.

MRS. JULIUS ANDREWS HOPES SCHOOLHOUSES WILL BE USED MORE FOR NEIGHBORHOOD

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more than most families can afford. Thus they seek dance halls and other places which are not elevating in their tendencies. Therefore she would have their entertainment taken to them. She would have moving pictures that would attract and hold them, and at the same time give them higher ideals. She would have lectures that are both entertaining and educational, she would have dances and other entertainments so attractive that those usually offered by such neighborhoods would be passed by for the thing that is going on in the school building. Having them on Saturday they would in no way interfere with the special purpose for which the houses were built.

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STUDY OF ITALIAN ART HELPS MUSIC

As Precursors of Great Masters Teach One to Acquire a Feeling for the Best in Painting, so Early Musicians Have Their Lesson

THE student of music in Italy will find much of his instruction in the art galleries. It is hard to see why so many persons who are earnestly pursuing music either at home or abroad neglect all culture of the other arts. Not only is the enriching of the ideas of beauty an enlargement of the musical powers—for music is after all a language in which we express our thinking, and whatever enriches our thinking must find utterance in our music; but observation of the very technique of the sister arts often throws sudden light on some effect one was striving to gain in music, and lifts one above the mere letter of musical execution to some glimpse of what technique really is—merely the perfect showing forth of an artistic idea.

Students in Italy have found that constant study of the works of the old masters is itself the best teaching in painting. Perhaps at first the splendid pictures of Andrea del Sarto attract the unlearned visitor the most; but as he spends hours in quiet contemplation of the works that critics call the best, little by little they themselves teach him why they are best; and the enchanting meanings of the painters come clear to him without tedious explanations of professors. He finds that by learning really to see Giotto, for example, and Perugino, he better enjoys Raphael and Michael Angelo. Sympathetic observation of the older works preceding the greatest masters puts him in the right mental attitude to receive what the great ones really offer; and to distinguish their greatness from the mere external loveliness of painters of lesser rank.

Example Is Good

Now this same system of study which has almost without instruction—perhaps with a little judicious reading—awakened a sensitive observer to the beauties of Italian painting may well be followed by students of music. There is a great body of Italian music before Rossini that will bear study just as the early painters repay it; and voice students who are brought up on the anthologies of early Italian songs are insensibly learning to distinguish the cheap and tawdry from what is good in the music that has come since. They are learning especially to understand the composers of the immediate time, whose music examples ideas of these very same early Italians.

Of course many of the older Italian airs are studied by young singers as a matter of repertoire. Lotti's "Pur Dicit," for example, and Giordani's "Caro Mio Ben"; but this music cannot be at once delighted in, all in all, till the whole attitude of the early composer has been entered into. Let the young singer pore over these simple melodies and those not so simple, till the delights which they held for those of old begin to be declared for him. It is fully as possible for the truly musical singer today to enjoy these curiously somber and thoughtful airs of music's old time (music is a recently perfected art, he remembered), or to enter into the spirit of the gay ones through which the old minor harmonies still sound, as it is for the student of literature to enjoy Elizabethan verse or the quaintness of Chaucer. Yet the great majority of singers—more one fancies than of instrumentalists—turn away in dull boredom from musical literature

of this sort and sing by preference Nevil or Chaminade.

In this earlier Italian music the rhythm must be grasped, the right tempo, too, before the composer's thought is clear. To take one of the most beautiful examples of this old school; Caccini's "Amarilli." Can any one realize the half-dolorous cadence of these enchanting strains who slights the full slow dignity of every thought-pulse? These melodies must be sung thoughtfully rather than feelingly, and then the saying that feeling is the aroma of true thought will be proved.

And it is worth while for the serious student to delve even deeper into the beginnings of the Italian school. Professor Paine of Harvard said in his lecture on the Venetian masters of the sixteenth century that though the Venetian painters had been made the subject of long acclaim and diligent study the Venetian composers of music had been largely neglected. Venetian music deserves as much praise for its glow of color and beauty of design, he declares, as the unique beauty of Venetian architecture and painting. The Venetian folk songs are of a very high order, showing the musical impulse there to be spontaneous. The gondolier has always freely sung of night and moonlit scenes.

Owing to the proximity of Venice to the east, organs were first used there, for they came to Europe from the east. The foundation of organ playing was laid at Venice and from the choir at St. Marks went forth a musical influence as strong as that for which other Italian cities have become famous. The first public opera house was built in Venice.

Early in the sixteenth century, Adrian Willaert, one of the Flemish composers, was invited to Venice to found a school of music there and became indeed the founder of a great Venetian school of music. Venice now stood at the height of her political prosperity and this gave her a closer relation to the low countries than to her Italian neighbors. Perhaps this explains the difference in quality in all her art from that of the other Italian cities.

Madrigal Developed

DeRore and the two Gabrieli's, Andrea and Giovanni, his nephew, are the great names in Venetian music of this period, and Willaert's work had a great influence upon them. Willaert was the composer who developed the madrigal to perfection, following out existing ideas of counterpoint singing. Antiphonal choir singing had been developed from the responsive chanting of the ancient Greek chorus and the Jewish temple worship, but it was under Willaert in his work at St. Mark that it reached its first high development. The madrigal, too, before him had been a mere pastoral. As he developed it, the music had more direct relation in thought and feeling to the words than in church music. In some madrigals the voices were wrought in a delicate web of counterpoint; in others they were composed note against note in simple harmony. For over two centuries the madrigal was the favorite form of music and Europe was flooded with it. It was accompanied by all sorts of instruments. Solo singing in this period was rare, but "Amarilli" is called a madrigal for one voice.

De Rore followed the path Willaert had marked and ventured to use chromatic intervals. He became so popular with his madrigals that he was called "Il divino." Many harsh effects arose in his struggle to find the true laws that

govern chromatic melody and harmony, but he and his followers did a great work in liberating music and preparing the way for the modern system of major and minor keys and the chromatic scale.

Of Giovanni Gabrieli's music Professor Paine says that it equaled Palestrina's in solemnity and elevation and his music has a warmth that was lacking in most of the old church formalism. In a capella music he has never been equaled, thanks Professor Paine, for rich effects in musical coloring, separating and massing together choral harmonies.

He composed for two, three and four choruses, stationed in different parts of the church. "The sound of these aerial harmonies as they rose and fell in echo, now soaring heavenward in many voiced and glorious praise, now floating soft and low in prayer," is praised by Professor Paine ("History of Music") as a noble and beautiful music that has been too much neglected. Gabrieli found his wonderful color effects for example by making one choir of soprano, tenor and alto voices, another of mixed voices, the third of male voices in a low register.

Gabrieli stood at an important turning point in the history of music, witnessing the very early days of the opera. He may be compared, says Professor Paine, to Sebastian Bach, who also stood at a turning point and marked the culmination of an old epoch and the beginning of the new. Both were more individual and subjective in their music than their greatest contemporaries. While Gabrieli can be compared with Bach, Palestrina may be matched with Haendel. Furthermore, the genius of Palestrina and Haendel has been universally recognized and admired, while the other two are still unappreciated by the millions.

SINGERS AVERSE TO INDENTURES

Regulations of Opera Directors Require Artists to Surrender Time and Talents Completely to Service of House

LORENCO CONSTANTINO'S appearance at the Boston opera house the coming season is still an uncertainty. The tenor seems to think the popularity he has won in two years' work in Henry Russell's company as Enzo, Faust, Edgar, the Duke, Don Jose, Cavaradossi and Johnson entitles him to a more favorable contract than Mr. Russell offers. As the director recently told Frederick Johns in Paris, Mr. Constantino is still holding out for independence in his concert arrangement.

The lyric tenor problem for Boston is likely to remain unsettled for some time yet, since Bonci, the only man on the operatic chessboard whom Mr. Russell can play effectively against Constantino insists on special clauses in any document proposed for his signature. When an impresario makes uniform rules for the engagement of his singers, when he has his printer prepare a form of contract which all artists, great and small, must subscribe to, he will wait a long time before he will scratch out a line of it in favor of any tenor, however popular. The light-voiced artists of an opera company, the principal lyric soprano and lyric tenor, are the two chief sources of expense; they are also the two chief sources of revenue. Now it happens that the talents of a tenor or a soprano who makes a reputation singing in "Lucia" and "Rigoletto" will draw money to managers of concerts as well as to directors of opera. The winning of a stage reputation brings to an artist a platform reputation without extra effort. To whom belongs the increment—to the



(Photo by Studio Velox, Panama)
FLORENCIO CONSTANTINO
Spanish tenor debates with himself whether he will subscribe to impresario's regulations

singer or to the opera director who has given him his opportunity? Suppose an impresario agrees to give a tenor a stipend of \$40,000 for a sea-

son's services in the opera house. If the exigencies of his repertoire prevent his putting the tenor on the stage more than 25 times during the winter, should he not be allowed to send him out on concert engagements and apply the proceeds towards the \$40,000 salary? And may not the impresario in all fairness forbid the tenor from appearing as a concert singer in the territory on which the opera house draws for support?

Tenors and sopranos who have won high reputations are inclining to the idea that their opera and concert work should not be lumped together in one contract, but that separate arrangements should be made for each; they are beginning to think that any financial advantage which a reputation gained in one field gives in the other should accrue to them only. Any one judging the question on its superficial merits will perhaps conclude that the artist has all the right on his side; furthermore, any one so judging the question will be likely to say that the concert public is entitled to hear on occasion a singer whose entire services the opera public cannot use. Some will rush to the conclusion that effective settlement is desirable at all costs and that the thing needed is further musical consolidation. They will favor an artistic trust combining both opera and concert interests in America into one system. They are the people who assume that art and commerce have interchangeable laws; and inasmuch as the great singers are pretty largely concerned in the financial outcome of their contracts, perhaps they are right.

ENERGY IS GIVEN ITS REWARD

Mr. Higinbotham Tells How He Came to Be a Member of a Great Chicago Firm

HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM, who was president of the Worlds fair in Chicago in 1893, is credited with an interesting interview by the New York Sun upon his return from Europe recently.

"I have been associated in my time with three of the biggest firms in Chicago," said Mr. Higinbotham. "When the war broke out I was working for the late Marshall Field as a sort of confidential clerk. I was the only man in the shop who really knew all the details of the business, and Mr. Field didn't like it when I told him I had decided to go to the front. I spent four years in the war and when I went back to Chicago I went back to my old job. It was not until the Chicago fire in '71 that I was made a member of the firm."

"We had had the fire on the West Side on Sunday and when I went to bed that night it was apparently all out. I was awakened by the ringing of bells and got up and dressed. I went over to the river and stood on a bridge, whence I could gauge the direction the blaze was taking. It was pointing directly toward our warehouse."

"I hurried to our stables and got out all our teams and all the men I could find and started for the warehouse. On the way I saw the flames sweep across the river, and by the time we got near our warehouse we found it was on fire."

"Then I began to fear for our store, which was in the path of the fire, and I turned the teams in its direction. We began taking out the most valuable of the goods—not the kind that would be of most use, but silks and laces and whatever there was most money invested in. When all the wagons were filled I seized street cars and loaded

them and ran the goods, some down to Levi Z. Leiter's residence, some to an old church and some to an old barn. In this way I got \$600,000 worth of goods out of the store. For a long time we kept the fire away from the store by the use of wet blankets. Indeed we could have saved a lot more of goods, but the fire fooled us. It passed us by and ran along uptown for a mile and I gave the order to cease the work of salvage, confident that the store was now out of danger. But when the fire reached the waterworks and destroyed them it backed slowly in our direction again. There was no water to keep the blankets wet and I saw the store burn.

"Then I saw Leiter and told him I would take his family and mine and the cash books and the bookkeepers to Joliet, my old home, and open an office there and straighten up things. I proposed that he bale the things saved and make invoices, so that we could have our insurance adjusted as soon as possible. He demurred, on the ground that it would be impossible to do anything for a week or two, but gave in. Another partner was sent to a town down the road to stop all our goods that were 'inward bound, and Mr. Field's sole duty was to find a building to open in. Two weeks after the fire we were doing business again. Then one day Mr. Leiter called me in.

"Higinbotham," he said, 'I guess we will have to give you an interest in the business.' I said, 'Yes, sir, and went back to my desk. We had all our losses adjusted in record time, for such companies as were not swamped seemed anxious to help Chicago to the best of their ability.'



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lately arrived in America could learn more quickly than now they are able to do how to put the native in his place. It is inconceivable that this broad-minded policy can be much longer retarded. But the man that drives the dray with its resounding load of steel, swinging on his broad leather seat that hangs on springs from two uprights, his feet thrust out before him, his arms bared and the world passing in review before him, what cares he for a gong? It rings once; he does not move. It rings twice, in a frenzied clump of sounds; he sways impassively on his leather, guiding with genial skill the movements of the willing, deep-chested horses. We say he sits impassive and so he does, but in the very outer circle of his hearing there is a tiny sound that tells him that in a little while he will begin to entertain the idea that after a time he may admit the conception of some one in a hurry. Another hailstorm of strident notes, and then he turns his head not more than a small millimeter, yet so that an oblique glance of pleased surprise may tilt from his eyes upon the motorman, who, like Stromboli, is about to be in eruption. So far the tactical honors are even; the motorman has been within the law and his duty, and the drayman has been as calm and majestic as though he were using a jimmy on Morocco.

But now our friend the motorman (he is our friend, for he does a public service and lots of it), the motorman makes the first misstep in a negotiation marked hitherto by the strictest propriety. Unable to repress a pardonable indignation, he bursts out into a descriptive allocation that whatever it may lack in strict accuracy it supplies in color. But hopeless. He had better munched a candied violet and repeated to himself a couple of lines from the "Eve of St. Agnes." He is at a disadvantage and was so from the start; he is in a quasi-official position, he wears a uniform, and he has to think not only of what is in front of him but of the passengers that he carries. The company simply insist on the polite behavior of their employees and in many cases they get it, not always to be sure, but sometimes.

Bound by Hand Luggage
The curious reader has doubtless observed that on open trolley cars the front seat is generally occupied by ladies and gentlemen carrying hand luggage in the shape of grand pianos and ironing-boards; parasols, too, with handles of a floriate design that are hooked and crooked are in great favor. These handles are admirably adapted to engage the arms and legs of the happy motorman, while with a frontal attack shrewd blows may be dealt by them. The large articles are of a great deal of use; by a little care in arrangement and a little mutual good will, a party carrying these bulky articles and occupying the front seat can so wedge a motorman that he is virtually immovable save for spasmodic gestures with his arms. The forethought of the company in not letting five fares interfere with the discomfort of the motorman cannot be enough admired. When winter comes, the situation changes a little, but not in underlying ideas. The open cars go, for the company makes it an iron rule not to have them on the rails after the middle of December, and their place is taken by closed cars having fold-

ing tabernacles at either end. In these the motorman is protected from the occasional snowstorms of New England and would get along nicely enough, were it not for the custom that none but youths three feet high and adults weighing not less than a part of a ton shall ride on the front platform. Were this done for the purpose of grinding the youths of three feet to powder under the heels of the adult tonnage, one could understand the arrangement, but both sizes seem to have an arrangement by which a solid mass is formed about the motorman and impinges on him until when he gets to the end of each run he has to be ironed out by a sympathizing foreman at the barns. Were this not done, his features might lose their wonted play.

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SCENES OF CALIFORNIA SHOWN

Notable Display at Del Monte of Recent Works of Artists of the Golden State

DEL MONTE, which has been the mecca of the tourist and city dweller since the early spring, is also causing the art lovers of California to make it the terminus of their annual pilgrims, writes Katherine Clark Prosser in the San Francisco Call. By way of inspiration they have replenished the already rich walls of its spacious gallery with the latest masterpieces from the brushes of California artists.

Lester D. Boronda is exhibiting a group of little canvases, sketches for the most part, of scenery visited during his winter's travels. One of particular merit shows a wind blown cypress, which, standing guard over a barren hillside, is thrown into sharp relief against a threatening sky. The scene is painted in low, gray tones and holds a wonderful eerie beauty. A second painting from the same brush is a scene typical of the life of Monterey in the early days. This picture, which is entitled "Before the Gringo Came," depicts a group of gayly attired Spaniards leaning in happy indolence against an old adobe wall and engrossed with the pleasing occupation of spreading town gossip.

John Gamble is represented by several canvases of lower California and the oak trees in which it abounds.

A painting from the brush of Benjamin Brown is a scene from the Monterey coast.

Miss de Neale Morgan is represented by two pictures, both of which are worked up in the low gray tones characteristic of much of her recent work.

Miss Jessie Frances Sharp has contributed a bit of landscape entitled "Old Friends." These are two giant cypress which rear against the distant purple mountains and throw into significance the green sloping hillside.

Miss Mary Menton, who has devoted much of her time to the painting of the

California missions, is well represented by her picture of Santa Ynez, which claims a prominent place in the gallery. William Adams, a Scotchman who has made his home in Pacific Grove for many years, contributes a group of charming marines and landscapes to the exhibit. Most of his paintings are night scenes.

A single rainbow trout, vivid in its splendor of prismatic color, is Miss Nellie Burrell Scott's contribution to the display.

Granville Redmond is represented by his "Line of Light," a large painting which depicts a bown waste of grass grown marshland, dotted here and there with the empty canal beds, stretching beneath a murky sky to the distant line of light which marks the horizon.

Gray has again disproved the theory that power and majesty cannot be presented through the medium of water colors, as his contribution to the Del Monte exhibit, "Where the Waves Break," amply testifies.

Another strong scene which shows a calm sea breaking into little ripples at the foot of a towering cliff of rock and gently washing the sands of the shallow beach is "Solitude," a painting from the brush of Hammerstein.

Amedee Joulain presents a rolling bank of sand dunes, and a pretty scene from Baker's Beach, showing a brilliant effect of rising fog, is Miss Emily Travis' contribution.

SAIL ON RANDIDGE TRIP
This is negro children's day on the Randidge excursion, and 300 sailed on the steamer Monitor for Bumkins island. There were 75 from the Robert G. Shaw house, 64 Sawyer street, Roxbury; 125 from the Charles Street Methodist church; 100 from the Twelfth Baptist church, Shawmut avenue.

MOTORMAN'S WAY NOT ROSE LINED

Pedestrians and Pedlers, Drivers and Dogs, Bar His Progress, and Hand Luggage Hinders Movement of His Limbs

ALL treatises ought to begin with a definition; if one is going to write a book upon a system of philosophy on the best way to press trousers, he must let his readers know what he means by the terms that he uses. This being so, when we speak of a motorman we mean by that word the man that operates the machinery on an electric trolley-car, guides its destinies, evades the trespassing dog and wilful cat, and at last comes into the haven of the car barns. There are some that grudge the motorman a human origin, deeming him rather a Yahoo or a Gubbins. The evidence is all against the motorman's Gubbins origin, because there are no more Gubbins about Brent Tor or Dartmoor edge, and while the motorman may be parts of a great migration it is pretty plain that they did not come to these shores from Devon. That they may be Yahoos is a position that, though it tempts, cannot be altogether defended, because they do not show all the characteristics of Yahoos, though they are more alert and keen than Struldbrugs. The migration theory, on the other hand, has more to commend it. But the main difficulty with the Yahoo theory is that, as the reader will remember, these individuals in their native state betrayed certain peculiarities of conduct and manners that by no means would be agreeable to the fastidious, whereas the motorman, of Boston especially, is the possessor of a manner as finished as it is gentle and of a humor as keen as it is polished. But it is not so much with

traits of motormen as a race that we would deal as with their qualities as men and their usefulness as citizens.

The motorman's position is not altogether a bed of roses. The reader will see at once that no men could control the delicate machinery of an electric car lying on a bed either of roses or century plants. It is impossible that he should, and we use the figure merely in the way of harmless rhetoric. It is doubtful whether even the motorman could do full justice to himself were he seated on a couch covered with fowered chintz, although it is to be hoped that the progressive movement in labor legislation will afford him some relief from his present fatiguing position. We have reference rather to the responsibilities of a motorman than to his actual physical position, for the most critical must admit that he has a number of things to claim his attention. Both his hands must be constantly in use with brake and lever; in closed cars he must shut and fold the very awkward doors on the front platform, while in cold weather and hot he must keep his right foot jiggling to sound his gong. That he sounds it, by actual count, a million and a half more times a day than is necessary is only a detail and part of the untrammeled political system of which he is so useful a member.

He has excuses; given a warm day, a crowded street, a car behind time and a Greek patriot driving a wagon full of fruit that he has ingeniously disposed upon the rails so as to blockade all

forward movement; in this posture of circumstances we would not trust the reader to refrain from all translation of descriptive language into clangs.

A Greek and cantaloupes are bad enough, but when it comes to a dray with a ton of steel bands or some such weighty load, the situation is extremely painful. The drivers of drays and trucks that are used for carrying metals are a peculiarly bold, and aquiline species. Their nature partakes after a time of that which they transport, it is hard, supple, full of spring and of a metallic resiliency. As much may be said of their language. It leaves nothing to be desired of its kind. Here they have the advantage of the cantaloupe hospodae. He uses language too, but often at a great disadvantage. Ejected at a tender age from the land of Sappho and single-chamber government, and seeking the shelter of Columbia's shores, he has had only time to make a fortune and get naturalized; in his later leisure he will devote himself to the language of Hawthorne and Irving, but now must content himself with Demotic Greek and the homely tongue of the current press. So it is that when he asserts his rights as a freeman to interfere with the convenience of the public, the poor fellow is forced to do so in words that, however satisfactory to himself, are to the motorman no more than the twisted drops of the honey of Hymettus.

It might be a step in line with the general benevolent trend of municipal affairs if cities could establish places of instruction where the oppressed that are



MUSICAL ARTISTS

During the Musical Season 1911-1912

MAUD POWELL
will Tour this Country again. With her will be Waldemar Lischowsky, the German pianist. Arrangements for appearances en route can be made with H. Godfrey Turner of 1402 Broadway, New York.

MR. AND MRS. CLARENCE EDDY

will make together a tour of the United States in Organ and Song Recitals during season of 1911-12. Send for new circular. Management, Hagemel & Jones, 1 East 42nd st., New York. Personal address, 930 West End ave., New York.

CHICAGO MUSICAL EXCHANGE.
STEINWAY HALL, CHICAGO.
Offering a complete musical art and entertainment service to clubs, churches, schools, conventions, etc. "Talent of Merit Only." Members Chicago Association of Commerce.

Edna Gunnar Peterson
CONCERT PIANIST.
Studio, 519 Fine Arts Building, Chicago.
1352 East 62d Street.

HOTELS AND THE TRIPS BETWEEN THEM

LOUISBURG HAS PRESTIGE AS A SUMMER RESORT

The Louisburg, one of the leading hotels at Bar Harbor, Me., is most beautifully situated on Frenchmans bay and has always enjoyed a select patronage and a high reputation, and under the new proprietorship the same standard is being maintained. J. A. Sherrard, proprietor of the hotel Preston at Beach Bluff, Mass., on the famous North Shore, is the new proprietor of the Louisburg, and David S. Austin, 24, for many years with Mr. Sherrard, is the efficient manager. Many improvements have been made this year both inside and out of the hotel, the furnishings renovated and the equipment greatly improved. The service is unequalled and the table is up to the high standard always maintained by Mr. Sherrard at his different hotels. The tennis courts on the hotel grounds, and the golf, swimming and other summer sports are to be found in excellent condition at the different clubs close by. The walks and drives are numerous in all directions, many of them wooded and picturesque while others are to be found along the shore path. Great care and attention is given to the choice of provisions and fresh vegetables, the latter being grown in Louisburg gardens. The sailing at Bar Harbor is exceptionally fine, and the swimming club has many interesting features to offer. The golf course is surrounded by mountains and streams. The orchestra, composed of soloists from the Boston Symphony orchestra, give daily concerts of exceptional merit.

ALEXANDRIA TO HAVE NEW ANNEX

A correspondent writing from Los Angeles, says: A 12-story annex to the Hotel Alexandria, to extend along Fifth street to Broadway and 100 feet on the latter street to the alley, will be constructed next year, says the National Hotel Reporter.

The cost of construction of the proposed improvement is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000.

Immediately after the completion of the newest annex, four stories will be added to the original eight-story building to make it conform in height to the annex now being completed on Spring street, and the one to be erected on Broadway. This part of the improvement will cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000. When these improvements are completed the Alexandria will have 1200 rooms. It then will be the second largest hotel building in the United States, and will be exceeded in size only by the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. The entire investment, including ground and furnishings of the great hostelry, will represent an investment of between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. While the height of the original building will be increased by four stories, only two of these will be utilized for rooms. In the space of the eleventh and twelfth stories there will be constructed a winter garden that will be unique in its construction.

Parkinson & Bergstrom are now at work on the plans for the new annex and the additional four stories to the original building, and April 1 next has been definitely decided upon as the time for inaugurating the work of construction. It is the intention of the company to rush the work, with the expectation of completing the annex by Jan. 1, 1913.

TRADITIONS HOLD AT FABYAN HOUSE

FABYAN, N. H.—The Fabyan house keeps its traditions, perhaps, more than any other hotel in the mountains the old-time atmosphere of the White Mountain hotel when it was a big home that sheltered a happy family. Then people rolled in on rumbling stages coaches with six horses from Gorham, Littleton or North Conway. Now they arrive in palatial Pullmans or luxurious limousines. They find the same spirit of welcome, the same homelike atmosphere, they eat in the same great dining room and feast upon the same delicious home-made pies and puddings and cakes that once delighted their grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Barron are to be congratulated upon preserving this delightful atmosphere.

The Fabyan baseball team, under the management of Louis Kelo, has an interesting series of games mapped out. Fabyan beat Maplewood on Saturday. In five games played with Bretton Woods, Fabyan has won four. A game was scheduled for Monday, but rain prevented and another is planned at Maplewood for Wednesday, when brakes and motor cars laden with Fabyan guests will leave the hotel directly after lunch.

Rehearsals will begin this week at the Fabyan house on a playlet written by Miss Isabel Florence of Boston, who is spending the summer at the hotel with two little girls, the Misses Velma Jenkins and Helena Hipwell of Boston, who dance frequently for guests of the hotel. Louis Kelo, who has charge of the entertainments here this season and late star in the western circuit in the "Hoyenmoon Trail," will stage the play. In addition there will be fancy dances by the little girls and a vaudeville performance in which several artists will be seen. The sketch is entitled "Baseball," and there will also be living pictures.

COUNTRY RESORT SAID TO BE IDEAL

The guests at Hillbrook farm, in Marlboro, Mass., are met at the station and enjoy a three-mile drive through the winding country roads. The farm is pleasantly situated on a knoll with hills and valleys in all directions. The house is a typical farmhouse with all modern improvements. The view is unusually beautiful and for the greater part of the day large trees shade the lawns, which are supplied with hammocks, swings and easy chairs. The sheep, ducks, turkeys and other live stock are always interesting.

The table is unsurpassed in fresh vegetables, milk, cream, eggs and berries, all of which are served in abundance. The hostess spares no pains in entertaining her guests and making them feel at home. This is considered an ideal country resort.

HOTEL IS FAMOUS HALF A CENTURY

Within easy motoring distance of Boston or Portsmouth and only two miles from Hampton beach, Whittier's the hotel famous for half a century because of its old-fashioned New England dinners and beautiful surroundings, is sure to prove attractive. Charles H. Hubbell, the new proprietor, is determined to make the hotel still better known for its excellence throughout New England.

FOUR HOTELS TO OPEN IN HOUSTON IN SIX MONTHS

Houston, Tex., is a southern city that in recent years has almost become a byword because of its miserable and inadequate hotel accommodations and facilities. Four hotels are now in process of construction at Houston, and it is said that all of them will be opened within a period of six months. The Bender hotel, a large, fireproof structure, said to be one of the finest in the South, will soon be ready for occupancy. In addition to the Bender, the Milby, a six-story structure, will be completed during the year, and there is another hotel in process of erection at the corner of two prominent streets. By the beginning of 1912, another hotel, a five-story structure of 100 rooms, will be completed in the immediate vicinity of the terminal station. Here, then, are four new hotels that are to be opened within six months, with an aggregate of fully 600 rooms. The Rice hotel is to be replaced, as soon as the present lease expires, by a modern hotel structure, to cost not less than \$250,000. Houston will have new, modern hotels aggregating fully 1000 rooms.—National Hotel Reporter.

LITTLE REMAINS FOR ONE TO ADD

Following is a struggle with English sent out by a hotel in Switzerland which had no intention of hiding under a bushel:

This hotel lies in the finest and view-fullest place. The inner installation of the house proves that there was not spared with expenses in building and managing for making the sojourn agreeable, also to the most accustomed guests. The newly built in vestibule with an artful wall of natural wood is worth to be seen. Nearly each room has almost balconies, and there are made many view-ful terraces.

Especially there are the numerous much extended utmost plain or smooth ascending next walks in forest vicinity which makes the staying to a very agreeable and advantageous one, while magnificent aspect points are to be reached without effort to anybody.

Even one does not know if there is to be preferred picturesque lakescapes or the grandiose high mountains, and then it is again the changingly richly formed foreground which makes the whole unique to the senses. The well done ways allow foot excursions for hours with romantic change or restful repose.

MR. FAY HERE ON VISIT

Louis P. Fay, chief clerk of hotel West, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Fay are visiting Boston. Mr. Fay was for years connected with some of Boston's leading hotels and is favorably known here among the fraternity.

HOTEL MAN NAMED FOR AN IMPORTANT CIVIC COMMISSION

Philip Metschan, manager of the Imperial hotel in Portland, Ore., has been appointed by the mayor of the city a member of what is known as the auditorium commission. It will be the duty of this commission to choose a site for the mammoth auditorium to be erected in Portland, a bond issue for which was recently authorized by a vote of the people. The appointment of Mr. Metschan to this position is said to have met with universal approval in Portland hotel and business circles, where he is very highly regarded.

HOTEL RADISSON VERY ATTRACTIVE

The Hotel Radisson at Minneapolis is another one of the splendid hotels of America. Built on generous plans it reflects credit on the projectors and is a fine addition to the many beautiful buildings in that enterprising city. The Radisson has many unique features; its location is quiet and yet practically in the center of the best of the city; it has beautiful public dining rooms, among which are the famous "Chateau" and "Viking" rooms, and a ballroom in which 400 people can dance without crowding.

The rates, considering everything, are more than reasonable, for in this magnificent hostelry with everything that one can get in the way of appointments and equipment one may have a good room with lavatory for from \$1.50 up. The service in all departments is particularly fine and the hotel is so well patronized by a discriminating public that it is always policy to wire ahead for reservation of rooms. H. J. Tremaine, the manager, is largely responsible for the success of this 17-story hotel.

REST ATTRACTION THAT IS OFFERED

Colebrook, N. H., one of the prettiest of White Mountain villages, nestling comfortably at the base of Mt. Kearsarge on the Vermont side, and nearest railroad stop to beautiful Dixville Notch, possesses unusual attractions for those desiring rest and seclusion. No golf, no popular summer resort allurements, but just rest, pure and unadulterated.

Mrs. William T. Phillips advertises this week that a few guests may be accommodated at her private home, and offers the unusual advantages of a good library in French and English, together with an exceptionally good home table and an abundance of eggs, poultry, cream, etc. It is an attractive announcement and should appeal to those who would like a complete reversal of the noise and confusion of city life.

NEW HOSTELRY IN CHICAGO TO REACH 40 STORIES HIGH WILL BE HURRIED FORWARD



New Morrison hotel, at Clark and Madison streets, Marshall & Fox, architects

The same architects who designed the Blackstone hotel in Chicago have in charge the planning of the new Morrison hotel, which is to raise its 40 stories at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, replacing the old Morrison hotel and the Boston Oyster house. Marshall & Fox is the firm of architects employed and it is said the instructions given to them by Harry C. Moir, proprietor of the old hotel, were to design the finest hotel west of New York city. The architects have finished a perspective drawing of the elevation, a reproduction of which is printed on this page. The style of architecture followed has made possible a structure of great dignity. It is estimated the cost will be close to \$5,000,000 and work is to be pushed, it is announced.

Fifty Switzerlands in One

Thousands of Americans can boast of a glimpse of the Swiss Alps, who have never seen or dreamed of the surpassing Nature-wonders of

The Canadian Rockies

The picturesque beauty and grandeur of the Canadian Pacific route through Western Canada is a startling revelation, rivaling in charm and interest the far-famed mountains of Switzerland. The trip can be varied by a voyage of two-and-a-half days on the Great Lakes from Owen Sound and Victoria Harbor to Fort William on the Company's magnificent steamers.

Send four cents postage for our illustrated booklet, "The Challenge of the Mountains."

F. R. PERRY, District Pass. Agent, 362 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
C. E. E. USSHER, P. T. M., Montreal, Canada

21-Day Cruise JAMAICA PANAMA CANAL

A three weeks' cruise on one of the newest and most luxuriously appointed ships sailing to southern seas. Specially built for tropical travel; air cooled staterooms; trip includes a day at Jamaica, the Queen of the West Indies, and two whole days at Colon, where you can inspect the progress of that gigantic enterprise, the Panama Canal. Or if your time is limited you can go to Jamaica and back in 10 days for \$65.00. Write for booklet. Additional sailings from Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

Boston Long Wharf
New York 17 Battery Pl.

United Fruit Company
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
Or any authorized Tourist Agency.

HOTEL UTAH DESCRIBED AS UNUSUALLY HANDSOME

The Hotel Utah is thoroughly fireproof, and the exterior of the building is faced with white mat glazed enameled brick, and white mat glazed enameled terra cotta. The architectural style is in the modernized Italian renaissance. The windows are glazed generally with plate glass, with the exception that art glass is used in the principal rooms. The roof is of concrete and arranged for a roof garden. There is a serving pantry upon the roof.

In addition to the public room, there are 315 sleeping rooms, and all the principal rooms are connected with a bath. Altogether there are 210 bath rooms, and

the large lobby, which is 87x87 feet, in addition to the side corridors, offices and the side entrance corridor. There is an 18-foot balcony surrounding the lobby at the mezzanine floor level. The mezzanine floor contains the ballroom, a room 92x32 feet in the clear, with a ceiling height of 27 feet. The main dining room is located on the ground floor and is 50x69 feet in the clear, with a ceiling height of approximately 30 feet. This room is treated in old English style, and has an oak wainscoting about 28 feet high. The windows are glazed with art glass, floor of tile, and the ceiling richly ornamented in stucco. Both this large dining room and the ballroom are a clear span.

The lighting fixtures will be finished in bronze, and are elaborately designed to match the architectural treatment of the various rooms. The dining room is to be lighted by concealed lights above the cornice. A special feature of the arrangement of the lobby and office is that all the baggage, parcels, hand baggage, etc., are carried to the various rooms by way of the service elevators, and are not carried across the lobby, so that there will be a freedom from the handling of baggage.

The basement contains the large grill room and is 104x62 feet in size. This room will be of a very unusual design. The walls will be of various colored tile worked out in design. The elevator service will consist of three passenger elevators, one freight and two service elevators.

An operating company, capitalized at \$300,000, will run the hostelry headed by C. C. Jackling, president, and John C. Cutler, secretary and treasurer, who have already contracted for the interior furnishings which will be magnificent. The set of rooms known as the "President's suite," will be furnished at an expense of \$2000. George O. Relf is the Manager.

HOTEL UTAH AT SALT LAKE CITY

all rooms are provided with hot and cold water. The plumbing is of the Mott manufacture. There are over 20 miles of piping in the plumbing and steam heating of the building, exclusive of the electric conduit piping. The first floor of the building contains

BOOKLET TELLING OF TOURS ISSUED

The United Fruit Company has recently issued a dainty booklet descriptive of eight distinct tours, in effect to Sept. 30. These tours comprise delightful sea trips of varying lengths and provide stopover privileges at interesting points of call. The splendid steamers of the United Fruit Company are specially built for the tropical service and their construction is in accordance with the highest standard of modern marine architecture. Speedy and safe, they are in every respect desirable. Booklets and all information may be had by addressing the company or the Hotel and Travel Department of the Monitor.

AD MEN ENJOY BOSTON HOTELS

The ad men have contributed largely towards the house count in most of the Boston hotels this week. The Westminster, Brunswick, Copley Square, Lenox, Victoria and Oxford were taxed to their capacity, and every one was enthusiastic over the treatment accorded by Boston's landlords. The climate, the hotels, the historic points of interest all combine to make Boston an ideal convention city, and this fact is becoming more and more recognized throughout the country.

ELECT NEW SCHOOL HEAD
BALTIMORE, Md.—Prof. Francis A. Sooper, principal of the Baltimore City College, has been elected by the school board to succeed Prof. James H. Van Sickle as superintendent of public instruction.

CALLS FASHION PLATE LITERATURE

NEW YORK—Frank Hendrick, counsel for two women's fashion magazines, argued at Friday's session of the commission investigating second class postal rates that fashion plate advertisements are "literature" of an enduring type. President Lowell of Harvard, who is a member of the commission, was incredulous at first, but smilingly nodded assent when the lawyer concluded his argument, in which he said that fashion plates represent, not only to readers, but to future generations, an epoch of our time.

ROCKEFELLER GIFT TO TEXAS SCHOOL

LAMPASAS, Tex.—In addressing the state Baptist encampment here recently Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor University at Waco, announced that John D. Rockefeller had given \$200,000 to that institution on condition that \$400,000 be raised from other sources. Dr. Brooks said a vigorous campaign for the required sum would be inaugurated.

TRAVEL

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
London—Paris—Hamburg
America Ag. 12.11 AM (12.11 AM, 12.11 AM, 12.11 AM)
Pennsylvania Ag. 12.11 AM (12.11 AM, 12.11 AM, 12.11 AM)
Hamburg direct and Second Cabin only.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
607 Boylston St., Boston.

TRAVEL

London—Paris—Bremen
NEXT EXPRESS SAILING
KAISER WILHELM II
TUESDAY Aug. 8
10 A. M.

THE GIANTIC
GEORGE WASHINGTON
Saturday, August 19
10 A. M.

Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Next Sailing
KOENIG ALBERT
LLOYD Saturday Aug. 26

BALTIMORE-BREMEN Direct, WEDNESDAYS
One Class (11) Cabin Steamers
Independent Around the World Trips, \$610
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts.,
83 and 85 State St., Boston.

WHITE STAR LINE

Boston—Liverpool
(Via Queenstown)
ARABIC Aug. 15
(12.01 tons) 2 P. M.
ZEELAND, Aug. 29
CYMRIC, Sept. 5
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean
Canopic, Aug. 18, Noon; Romanic, Sept. 18

LEYLAND LINE

Boston—Liverpool
One Class Cabin Service (11)
Rate to Liverpool \$50.00
Bohemian, Aug. 12, 11:30 A. M.
Devonian, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
OFFICE: 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

SEA NEW YORK

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
S. S. Bunker Hill will omit trip from Boston Aug. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, 1911. Due to arrive in New York the following day at about 5:30 a. m.
Fare in either direction \$4.00
Staterooms \$1.00 to \$5.00
Through Tickets and Express Service for Freight, Automobiles and Horses.
MAINE S. S. CO., India Wharf, Boston

HONOLULU, \$110

FIRST CLASS ROUND TRIP
The most delightful spot on entire world tour for your vacation. Delightful sea bathing at the famous beach of Waikiki. The splendid S. S. Sierra (10,000 tons displacement) makes the round trip from San Francisco in 16 days, and one can visit on a side trip the living volcano of Kilauea which is tremendously active. Prompt attention to telegrams for berth. Sailings: Aug. 12, Sept. 2, Sept. 23, etc.
OCEANIC S. S. CO.
675 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

126 State St. Tel. Main 4353
CUNARD
Queenstown Liverpool

FRANCONIA Aug. 22

AROUND THE WORLD ON AN OCEAN LINER
TWO CRUISES By the S. S. "CLEVELAND" (17,000 Tons) The first to leave New York Oct. 21, 1911. The second to leave San Francisco Feb. 6, 1912. Annual Event Trips in Oct. 1912 & Feb. 1913, by large Cruising S. S. Victoria Luisa, Hamburg-American Line, 607 Boylston Street, Boston.

THE COLONIAL LINE

Via Rail and Boat BOSTON TO NEW YORK Daily and Sunday
\$2.90 One Way \$5.50 Round Trip
Ticket Office, 256 Washington St., Boston. Phone Fort Hill 378.
N. Y. Office, 49 St. North river.

JOY LINE 240 NEW YORK
Via Rail and Boat, DAILY and SUNDAY.
NEW YORK, via Trolley and Boat, 31st St.
New Management—Improved Service.
Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston.

Low Round Trip Fares to California and Colorado

\$62⁵⁰ Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and other California points.

\$77⁵⁰ Going or returning in one direction via Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Dates of Sale: August 7 to 11—14 to 17
Final Return Limit: October 15, 1911

\$30⁰⁰ Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

Dates of Sale: Daily to September 30
Final Return Limit: October 31, 1911

The Colorado Special to Colorado and the San Francisco Overland Limited to California offer an excellence in train service not obtainable elsewhere.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Secure tickets and sleeping car reservations from local agent. Literature descriptive of California and Colorado sent on request.

J. H. SKILLEN, New England Passenger Agent, 260 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels and Summer Resorts

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN.



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

Hotel Victoria, Boston, Mass.

Convenient location to Copley Square, Public Library, Trinity Church and Back Bay Stations of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and B. & A. R. R.

Special Rates for Summer. Large, Airy, Cool Rooms

THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager.

Cottage Park Hotel

A SOCIAL HOME

AN IDEAL PLACE for spring or summer recreation. It is delightfully situated, being on the North Shore, with elevated grounds, acres of lawns, groves of grand old trees, with all the indoor and outdoor amusements usually found at a first-class resort; two yacht clubs, good drives, the best salt water swimming pool on the coast, with fresh water shower baths; croquet, croquet and tennis courts; also garage, picnic and all the modern conveniences. The patronage of nationalities objectionable to people of refinement is not solicited; rates moderate considering high character of accommodations offered; booklet giving rates, references and other particulars by AUTO. O. F. BELCHER, Winthrop, Mass.

GARRISON HALL

FIRST-CLASS-FIREPROOF
Suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Best cafe in the Back Bay. American and European plan. Long distance telephones in the rooms. Accommodations for transient and permanent guests. Also several housekeeping apartments in our other Back Bay hotels. Special rates for summer months.

L. FURRY, Mgr., Garrison Hall, Garrison St., opposite Mechanics Bldg.

The Colonial Inn

A delightful place to spend the summer at a vacation amid the historic and literary surroundings of Old Concord. Attractive rooms—some with private baths and fireplaces; electric lights, etc., for summer months until Sept. 1. Cafe in connection. Open all summer. Take Beacon street car to Mountfort st. Telephone Back Bay 21705.

A. E. RODICK, Manager.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Hotel Raneleigh

11 MOUNTFORT ST., Junction Beacon St.
Desirable apartments of one to five rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. All outside rooms and very cool in summer. A reduction of 25% for summer months until Sept. 1. Cafe in connection. Open all summer. Take Beacon street car to Mountfort st. Telephone Back Bay 21705.

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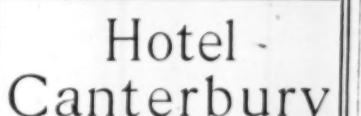
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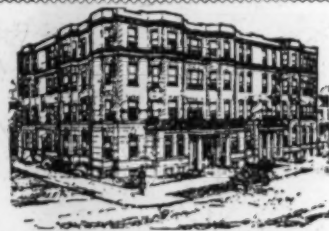
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SWITZERLAND—Furnished rooms, south aspect, view, close to lake. MRS. OREY, 2 bis, Rue de Torrent, Clarens, Geneva.

BOARD AND ROOMS—BERLIN, GER.

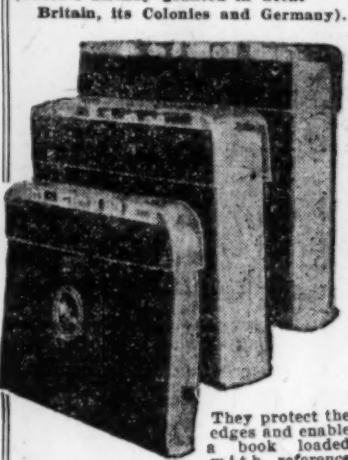
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SWITZERLAND—Furnished rooms, south aspect, view, close to lake. MRS. OREY, 2 bis, Rue de Torrent, Clarens, Geneva.

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BERLIN, Germany—An American lady having an attractive home would accept 3 or 4 paying guests. MRS. E. FOTTE, 28 Helmsdorfer St., Wilmersdorf.

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ROOMS and board; semi-detached house; veranda; good table; moderate rates.

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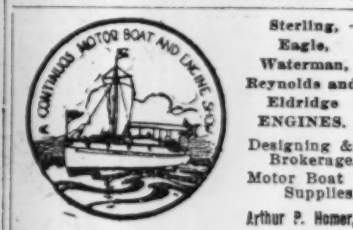
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Perhaps if the farmer is willing and the conclusions of the engineering journals quoted are sound, we shall have toll roads again. They would allow the tax for driving over fine roads to be placed on pleasure vehicles, that do most of the damage, and satisfy the farmer that he was not building fine roads chiefly for the benefit of the city man. Or perhaps we shall devise some method of taxing heavily automobiles used for pleasure only and applying the money received to road construction, through state or local agencies.

Illinois is vitally concerned in the good roads problem, for the reason that there are few good roads in the state and natural conditions are such as to make their building expensive. We have a fertile soil and the other two of Bacon's three requirements for a great nation in the material sense; also manufactures and good transportation, the last being the railroads that gridiron the state.

In the future, however, the railroads must be supplemented by good highways for general traffic, whether of the horse-drawn or engine-propelled kind. It is evident that the problem of providing good highways is not so simple as some of the good road advocates would lead us to believe and that much money may be spent unwisely and even foolishly if our roads are not constructed with an eye to all requirements of the future.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

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"This thing of going to see baseball games is a sort of twist, isn't it?" "In what way?" "Why, folks take outings in order to see innings."—Baltimore American.

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MEMORY SLIP

"Tommy, have you any excuse for being absent from school yesterday?" "No, ma'am—yes, I have, too; maw made me dress up an' go to my big brother's wedding. I 'most forgot about that."—Montreal Star.

IN YEARS TO COME

"I suppose we won't have any more log-cabin Presidents." "Probably not. The nearest we can come to it in the future will be to elect a man who was born in a bungalow."—Washington Herald.

WANTS A STEADY JOB

"Wouldn't you like to be king when you grow up, my son?" "No, pa. I'd rather have a steady job."—Woman's Home Companion.

THEY'LL KNOW

"I understand you have bought some expensive gowns here in Paris." "Yes; but what's the use? Few people know whether a gown is expensive or not." "Wait until you reach the customs inspectors."—Washington Herald.

TRAVELING GRAMMARIAN

"On your way," shouted the lady of the house. "I ain't got no wood to chop. There ain't nuthin' you could do around here." "But, madam, there is," retorted the wayfarer with dignity. "I could give you a few lessons in grammar."—Washington Herald.

TIMBER TALK

"Why do they talk so much of presidential or gubernatorial timber?" "Why not?" "Do they want wooden men in office?"—Baltimore Herald.

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"Father, what is a logical way of reaching a conclusion?" "Taking a train of thought, my boy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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GENERALIZATIONS on the needs and possibilities of making good roads throughout the United States are perhaps useful in stirring the public to the need of more and better construction, but in the light of conflicting authorities they need to be accepted with caution. The national government's promoters of good roads have just made public an estimate that by the development of main highways in each state to a high point of efficiency, between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 would be saved annually, declares a writer in the Chicago Record-Herald.

To do this, it is said, would require the improvement of only about 2 per cent of the roads, at an average expenditure of about \$7000 a mile, or about \$4,000,000, on the average, by each state.

The automobile has caused a revolution in our ideas of road building. Incidentally, also, it has caused much of the demand for good roads. Local political organizations are reluctant to spend much money for the sake of merely seeing a few touring cars speed through their localities. State governments are not inclined to put the greater part of the burden of roadmaking on the taxpayers of the state as a whole. The national government can do nothing except in connection with interstate commerce. How can better highways be built, and at what cost?

Autos Must Pay

At present pleasure automobiles, almost wholly, tear up the country roads. But motor trucks are bound to be in general use within a few years, authorities hold. What are their requirements? The Engineering News says in a recent issue that "sooner or later we must place upon the owner of the automobile the burden of paying for the wear and tear which his machine produces upon the roads." How? By the same publication we are told:

"The fool propaganda of good roads enthusiasts has widely disseminated the notion that good roads are cheap to build

and once built cost little to maintain; and this notion has caused a vast amount of trouble for engineers.

"It is important that the public should understand that good roads are dear to build and to maintain, and that with the advent of the commercial automobile their cost per mile for both construction and maintenance is likely to be materially greater in the future."

English roads are rightly considered among the best in the world, and there has been much lament by Americans who have ridden over them because we have nothing of similar excellence on this side of the Atlantic. But a recent number of the Engineer, published in London, declares that "the old water-bound macadam road is doomed," and continues:

"There are something like 27,000 miles of main roads in England and Wales alone, and most of them require to be remade. It is estimated that the cost of providing a proper foundation for these would be something approaching £50,000,000. These figures, together with the fact that there are nearly 220,000 motor vehicles licensed and registered for use in the United Kingdom, show how immense the task of the road board is."

The above estimate, for "providing a proper foundation" for the roads only, is nearly \$10,000 a mile! Yet the cost of construction is notoriously lower in England than in the United States, owing chiefly to lower wages paid there. If it will cost nearly \$10,000 a mile to furnish a proper foundation alone for the English and Welsh roads, what will similar construction cost in the United States?

The destruction of the English roads has been due almost wholly to automobiles used for pleasure purposes. American students of the development of the automobile consider it certain that within a very few years motor trucks will be in general use on country roads. Shall we build for them now, or after spending many millions on highways designed to meet the requirements only of pleasure automobiles and horse-drawn wagons, proceed to general reconstruction?

The wisest course doubtless would be, if we could do so, to build with good foundations and improve the wearing surface as time may go needs. But to do this is expensive, on the face of the British estimates—more expensive than our American enthusiasts says the complete construction of good roads will be.

A point to be considered in this matter of construction of roads suitable for future automobile traffic is that the motor truck of the future probably will not have rubber tires. Steel tires will wear and consolidate stone roads, much as farm wagons act upon them.

The macadamized roads, of which so many thousands of miles exist in the old world, were constructed in this expectation, but the automobile came along and proceeded to suck up the fine stone ma-

terials, leaving the road rough and ragged.

If, now, steel tires are again to come into general use, they may keep the roads pounded down, particularly if some fine binding material is applied to the surface, so that the rubber-tired pleasure vehicles will not tear them up.

The substance of the whole matter is that road-building for the future must consider the probable development of the motor truck and its requirements. The truck can now run at higher speed and carry heavier loads than the horse-drawn vehicle. For long wagon hauls it seems likely to supersede the horse-drawn vehicle, and similarly it may take the place of the steam railroad for short hauls.

Very good roads are required for the motor truck, but as a traffic proposition alone an expense of \$20,000 a mile would be low for construction, considering that railroads cost \$40,000 to \$100,000 a mile. Such requirements will at first glance stagger the farmer, to whom the appeal for good roads must go for its conclusion. Will he be willing to spend any such sum, through local or state agency, out of general tax funds?

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I have just been given the management of these very attractive new suites. Each suite has every modern convenience, including outside veranda, refrigerator, etc. Every suite has outside windows. All of these suites are near Reservoir, Railroad Station and close to Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue electric. In location and arrangement these suites are undoubtedly the most desirable ever offered at moderate rentals.

Carriages at my BROOKLINE and ALLSTON OFFICES TO SHOW ALL THESE APARTMENTS
Coolidge's Corner
BROOKLINE

HENRY W. SAVAGE

129 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

Commonwealth and Harvard Aves.
ALLSTON

SCOTCHMEN FROM ALL OVER COUNTRY ARE AT CALEDONIAN PICNIC

Headed by Highland Dress Association Kilties Parade Through Streets of Boston to South Station

Thousands of Scotchmen from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and all the New England cities and towns are spending today at Caledonian grove, West Roxbury, where the fifty-eighth annual Scotch picnic is being held.

Headed by the Highland Dress Association pipe band, of which John D. Matheson, drum major, was a conspicuous figure, Teal's military band and members and friends of the Boston Caledonian Club, dressed in Highland costume, a procession was formed at Commercial hall, Washington street, and moved to the South station, where the party took the 9:58 train for Caledonian grove.

Large crowds assembled to watch the procession which included delegations from various Scottish orders all over the country and children in full Highland costume carrying the Scottish flag. At the station Scotch selections were given while the party was due to leave by train.

The route of the parade extended along Washington street to Franklin and Federal through Postoffice square and into State street. Thence it turned into Commercial, through Faneuil hall market to Dock square, Washington street to School, Tremont, Winter and Summer to South station. At the grounds James A. Sinclair, chief of the club, welcomed the visiting clansmen and the exercises opened with a strategy and reel, the typical opening of Scottish gatherings.

Crowds poured into the grounds and the games, confined to club members, were at once proceeded with. The events included putting light shot, running high jump, throwing light hammer, 100-yard dash, running hop, step and jump, throwing 28-pound weight, one quarter mile race and the competition for the best dressed Highlander.

Professional events for members were also held and these were followed by the football five, a side tournament for the Dewar challenge shield and gold medals. This afternoon the amateur games, open to the world, under sanction and rules of the A. A. U., were held and the prin-

cipal event of the day, the 12-mile race, in which many prominent athletes participated.

EIGHT SQUADS OF MILITARY MEN TO ENGAGE IN MARCH

WALTHAM, Mass.—Eight squads from companies of the state militia in heavy marching order leave Central square this afternoon on an eight-mile march to Sunnyside park, South Framingham, where a military field day is being held.

The rules of the competition are that each squad shall number eight men and that although they may aid each other during the march, they cannot receive other assistance. Officers of the militia are to act as judges and will follow the marchers in automobiles.

Company F, fifth regiment of Waltham, which has won the prize offered for the best time made in the march from Boston to Lowell on April 19 twice in succession, has entered a squad in the march today.

APPROVES PACT BETWEEN BOSTON GAS COMPANIES

The gas commission has approved a two-year contract between the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the East Boston Gas Company by which the former agrees to supply the latter with such gas as it needs up to a maximum amount of 30,000,000 cubic feet per month at the rate of 40 cents per 1000 feet.

The East Boston company is to pay in addition for the gas \$3500 a year, approximately 10 per cent of the cost of the special mains the Consolidated company will have to lay to reach the East Boston company's holder in Chelsea.

EXPERT COLLECTS RELICS OF INDIANS

PORTERVILLE, Cal.—Stewart Culin of the American Museum and of the Brooklyn Institute Museum and the recognized American authority on certain aspects of Indian study, has completed a collection of material on the Tule Indian reservation.

Several cases and bundles of material were packed here for transmission to the Smithsonian Institute, the Brooklyn Institute and the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington.

BE SURE and read the Kennerma Park, Nantasket Beach, circular, now being distributed in this city. It tells how and when you can make money and make it quickly. Address: DEPT. C, No. 1 Beacon St., room 60, Boston, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale and to let. L. WILLIAMS & CO., 78 Beale St., near depot.

OLD COURT HOUSE DEMOLITION MUST WAIT FOR MAYOR

It was announced at city hall today that the contract for razing the old court house, the bids for which were opened Friday, would not be awarded until the return of Mayor Fitzgerald from Europe, Aug. 18. This delay will be on account of the clause in the contracts regarding the portico and the mayor will have to decide whether the front of the historic old building will be retained and moved to some other section of the city or not.

The plans for the new building will be ready for the mayor's approval upon his return, and the bids for erecting the new building will probably be advertised for at once. The contracts can be awarded so the contractors can commence the preliminary work as soon as the demolition of the present building is completed.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine road is driving piling on the Charles river trestle at the old Boston & Lowell side of North station for extensive repairs.

The Boston & Albany road has added new first class vestibule coaches to the "Governor" train which runs between Pittsfield and Boston.

The Pullman car Grassmere occupied by Charles P. Homer and party passed through Boston early this morning en route from Rockland, Me., to Philadelphia.

The private Pullman car Mayflower occupied by George W. Boyd, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania road and party, will pass through Boston this evening en route from Philadelphia, Pa., to Poland Springs, Me.

The Boston & Albany road, provided two 12-car special trains from Worcester to Boston and return today for the American Steel and Wire Workers Association.

Fisher Hill Brookline

Seclusion, accessibility, kind of neighbors and houses in this HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

They are 1 to 8 minutes from the Beaconfield Station, which is 6 minutes from the B. & A. Back Bay station and 5 minutes from the Beacon Street electric at Deane Road. Terms of payment to suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. The present opportunity is one which it will be hard to equal in the future. J. D. HADY, 10 High Street, Boston.

POINT SHIRLEY SHORE LOTS

POSSESS SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES CONSIDER THEM

One mile of ocean front and fine sand bathing beach. Another mile of harbor front and deep water yacht basin. Unobstructed views of harbor, unsurpassed in range and splendor. Good streets, sewer, water, gas and electric lights. All within 5 miles of City Hall, and 1/2-hour's ride from Rowe's wharf via Narrow Gauge and Point Shirley Street R. R. A select residential community. We offer wide range in choice of location, size of lot, and price. 10c. per ft. up, on easy terms. Plans and full information of ELLIOT & WHITTIER, Agents, 200 Washington St., Boston. Point Shirley office Sat. and Sun. 2-5 p. m.

ROOFING AND REPAIRS ON ROOFS
can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.
If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone. We will send you reliable information in regard to Arkansas lakes; Monticello, Ark.
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

Wire your House for Electric Lights NOW.
It is the Cool, Clean Light.

Back Bay Houses FOR SALE AND TO LET

J. D. K. WILLIS & CO.

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE and METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS. Special Attention to Repairing Artificial Stone Walks
W. A. MURTFELDT CO.
161 Devonshire St., Room 1902.

Established 1826, Incorporated 1899. Telephone, Oxford 162.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Conductors and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

READ the Kennerma Park, Nantasket Beach, circular for 1911. It tells of the improvements now being made at Kennerma, including the great sea wall, the great lawn, the new town hall, postoffice, etc. If you wish to receive the full advantages of these improvements buy a cottage at Kennerma. Address: DEPT. C, No. 1 Beacon St., room 60, Boston, Mass.

PROFITABLE FARM LANDS

Send for our list of improved and unimproved farms for sale in the Arkansas Ozarks. Delightful climate; high altitude; rich soil; splendid water. W. A. McCLELLAND & CO., 1309 First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE, West Philadelphia, Pa.—Three-story home with front and back porches, 10 rooms, all in perfect condition, situated 3727 Brown St.; bargain. CHAS. H. ELLIOTT, 17th St. and Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia.

ROXBURY

7 Wabos St.—To let, 10-room house, pos plumbing, hardwood floors, neighborhood first-class. Key next door, No. 6.

Seashore Lots Bungalow Sites

COME TO Kennerma Park

NANTASKET BEACH

The Coolest Spot in New England

Clam Bake Next Sunday

MODERATE FIRST PAYMENTS. BALANCE ON EASY TERMS. This property has all the improvements. Granite walks, water and electricity. Kennerma Park is the largest seashore development ever attempted in New England. Look this property over at our expense.

COME TODAY OR TOMORROW Meet our agent wearing white badge, and see the boat landing on Rowe's wharf at the 12:20 boat. Show him this advertisement and get free ride to Kennerma Park and admission to free Clam Bake. See the gigantic sea wall now nearing completion. All the comforts of a city residence, with bathing, fishing and fishing at your door. If you cannot come down on a week day come down Sunday. Our agents will be at the boats from 9:20 a. m. to 12:20, Sunday.

Kennerma Park Trust AND Nantasket Realty Trust

1 Beacon Street, Room 60, Boston Tel. Haymarket 1727.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

QUINCY CENTER—Modern house, 7 rooms and 3 finished attic rooms; at order; small stable; \$800 sq. ft. of land; buildings newly and attractively painted; shrubs, shade and fruit trees; excellent neighborhood; 12 min. to R. R. station; electricity; business requires owner to locate in West; sacrifice price \$3500. E. M. FREEMAN, 230 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

BUNGALOW SITE
Lot of one acre in a slightly location, 10 miles from Boston and close by car line; price \$500. H. B. PRATT, 750 Lexington St., Waltham.

ELM HILL DISTRICT, Roxbury—Dwelling, 10 rooms, bath; steam heat; 1000 ft. of land; \$4700. Address U 514, Monitor.

REAL ESTATE—ARKANSAS

MISSES BURKS & PATTEN, real estate dealers, will give you reliable information in regard to Arkansas lakes; Monticello, Ark.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE, East Orange, N. J.—10 rms; barn; bargain; owner going California; write for descriptive circular. G-10, 2003 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL FOR any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any state law. CORPORATION SECURITY CO., 185 Summer St., Boston. Brown bldg.

INVESTORS

SMALL OR LARGE, get good returns from loans on Oklahoma real estate. Box 60, North Muskogee, Oklahoma.

SUMMER PROPERTY

COTTAGE FOR SALE

Lake Spofford, N. H.

A most complete camp, including a ten-room house, electric lights, ice-house, double garage, stable, enclosed tennis court, gasoline engine and pump for water supply. Address T 530, Monitor Office.

HAYDENVILLE, MASS.

Fine country home, center of village, six miles by trolley from Northampton; 14 acres, 10 rooms, steam heat, plumbing, electric lights, town water, rich garden, beautiful lawn and shrubbery; fruit trees; large circular piazza; stable; far walker; photograph. Permanent employment given purchaser in farm work. Only small payment down, balance on easy terms. W. M. PURINGTON, Treas. Savings Bank.

6-ROOM SUMMER COTTAGE, modern improvements, to let from Aug. 10 to Oct. 10. P. H. VAN BLARCOM, Wilson rd., Nahant, Mass.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance EXCLUSIVELY IN

BROOKLINE

IN LONGWOOD

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Desirable corner estate comprising a well-built house of 14 rooms, bath and laundry, finished mostly in white, with hardwood floors, 4 fireplaces and the usual modern conveniences; about 14,500 sq. ft. of land with good frontage on two streets and exposure to the south and west; a very good purchase, either for a home or for investment. RUSSELL.

TO BE SUB-LET

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on the sunny side of Beacon street, containing parlor, large reception hall, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on the street floor, 6 chambers and 2 bathrooms above, beautifully finished in white enamel and oak, hardwood floors throughout. Treasures in nearly every room and hall; a most complete and attractive home; convenient to Beaconfield Station. RUSSELL.

CORNER ESTATE

FOR SALE—Colonial house of 12 rooms, two bathrooms, with hardwood floors and finish, electric lights, combination heater, fireplaces, veranda, southern exposure; over 10,000 sq. ft. of land, with lawns, shrubs and room for garage; will be sold at considerably less than assessed value, as owner has gone abroad. A good bargain. RUSSELL.

COLONIAL HOUSE

TO LET—Contains 12 rooms, bath and laundry, with four good rooms on each floor, hardwood floors and finish, electric lights, fireplaces, a satisfactory heater, a good veranda, etc.; situated on an elevation in a desirable part of Brookline, convenient to steam and electric cars. RUSSELL.

Opposite the Reservoir

FOR SALE—Corner lot of about 45,000 sq. ft. of land, beautifully situated, direct frontage on Beacon street, 100 ft. wide; superb location for a private residence or might sell unrestricted; would consider an offer of \$25,000. RUSSELL.

FOR EXCHANGE

Several new apartment houses in Brookline, constructed of stone and brick and containing all the latest improvements; rent to good tenants on leases of 1 to 3 years; excellent locations; productive properties in other localities taken as part payment and in some cases even trade. Full particulars at either office. RUSSELL.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 Old South Bldg., Boston
1321 Beacon St. (Coolidge Corner)
219 Washington St. (Brookline Village)

Carriage Service at Coolidge Corner Office

SHARON

COZY BUNGALOW of 6 rooms and all improvements, 6 minutes' walk to center of town, wide veranda, fine shade; price \$3800, only \$500 down, or would-rent for \$25 a month or a year's lease. H. F. NELSON, 50 State St., Boston.

TO RENT—New house of 6 finished rooms, all modern conveniences, hot water heat, 4 minutes' walk to depot, 3 minutes' walk to stores, schools, churches, etc.; rent \$37.50 a month. H. F. NELSON, 50 State St., Boston.

HOUSE of 10 finished rooms with all improvements, stable, half acre of land, 6 minutes' walk from depot, 4 to center of town; rent \$25 a month on a year's lease. H. F. NELSON, 50 State St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

137,000 DOLLARS
TO LOAN ON 1ST and 2d MORTGAGES, CITY OR SUBURB; low rates, quick service; business confidential; if you want a mortgage, consult us; we specialize in 2d mortgages.

ATWOOD, PATTEE & POTTER

27 School St., Boston. Tel. 715-716 Main.
BENJAMIN P. RANDS,
1031 OLD SOUTH BUILDING,
has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED—FARM TO RENT—A thoroughly experienced and successful farmer wants to rent a good, productive, well-improved farm in the corn belt; price one he could eventually buy on easy terms if satisfactory. Address L. J. HEDSTROM, Wyoming, Stark Co., Ill.

SUMMER PROPERTY FOR SALE

N. SCITUATE BEACH—Ocean front—Furnished house suitable rest house or club. Address MARY H. NORSE, Arlington Heights.

Many Wish to Buy
Many Wish to Sell
Many Wish to Rent
Many Have for Rent
Houses
AND
Apartments

And all of these needs are supplied by daily reading of The Monitor Real Estate Columns

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PAINTER, long experience, desire employment, inside painting or fancy brush work. JOHN WEBB, 202 Hamilton st., Cambridge, Mass.

ROOFER or cement worker (24), residence Roxbury, married, \$18-\$20. Mention No. 5621. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

ROUGH HENDER—Position wanted, experienced, on men's fine shoes; would work on women's shoes. RALPH R. ROBINSON, Woburn, Mass., Montello, Mass.

SALESMAN—Aggressive young man, business experience, speaks five languages, like to get position as salesman; willing to travel; to start \$15 and experience \$12. J. J. JARINIAN, 70 Ocean ave., Revere, Mass.

SALESMAN (25), hardware or machinery, also bookkeeper, residence Fitchburg, single, A1 references, \$18-\$20. Mention No. 5651. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

SALESMAN (38), fair market garden products, residence Beverly, married, \$15-\$18. Mention No. 5665. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

SALESMAN or manager (36), residence South Boston, single, 30 years experience in gas fixtures and supplies, A1 references, \$15-\$18. Mention No. 5675. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

SECRETARY—Young well educated German wants position as clerk, secretary or translator; speaks English and French; references. FRED W. BELOW, 48 Spring Park ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER (34), residence Boston, single, good references, \$10-\$20. Mention No. 5683. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

SHEET METAL WORKER (30), residence Quincy, married, \$18-\$20. Mention No. 5622. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

SHIPPING CLERK (23), experienced on paper box machinery, residence Abol, married, good references, \$15. Mention No. 5672. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

STENOGRAPHER, office clerk or bookkeeper, speaks English and French, residence Jamaica Plain, single, fair wages, good references. Mention No. 5624. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY—10 years experience in railroad and manufacturing lines, would like permanent position; salary \$18. L. E. PROCTOR, 250 Highland Dedham, Mass. Tel. 302-W. Dedham, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER (22), residence Framingham, single, knowledge of French and German, \$10. Mention No. 5660. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

TEACHER or TUTOR desires position; will go out of town; card references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

TEAMSTER, strictly temperate, 35, desires work; several years experience; understands horses thoroughly. J. NEAL, Box 234, Quincy, Mass.

TIMEKEEPER, clerk, collector or shipper (31), residence Cambridge, married, \$15-\$18. Mention No. 5666. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

TOOL HARDENER and case hardening (25), single, residence Boston, \$15. Mention No. 5642. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

TOOL HARDENER (37), residence Mansfield, married, \$21. Mention No. 5680. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

TRAVELING SALESMAN on specialties, heating and ventilation apparatus, residence Roxbury, married, A1 references, \$15-\$18. Mention No. 5653. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

TUTOR—Young man, with experience, desires position as tutor in mathematics, algebra or physics; references given. CHARLES F. HILL, 5 Gerry st., Stoughton, Mass. Tel. 31-10.

TUTOR—College graduate, teacher in preparatory schools of highest rank, experienced tutor, desire position. J. F. BLISS, 313 Huntington ave., Suite 4, Boston.

TUTOR, who lives in Whitpain, desires position, high school studies or other. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

WATCHMAN—Protestant American citizen would accept situation as watchman, engineer, fireman, or any other position; manials as to honesty and ability; passed C. S. as well as college examinations; references given. PETER V. FERNANDES, 105 Tremont st., Boston.

WATCHMAN desires position; I. p. fireman's license; can be useful in any capacity; good references. C. L. PRESTON, 27 Ball st., Roxbury, Mass.

WATCHMAN—Position wanted as watchman or night clerk in hotel by man 28 years old, married, can furnish good references. GEORGE T. FOSS, 105 Exchange st., Portland, Me.

WOODWORKING, band saw and circular saw and planer (29), residence Woburn, married, 9 years experience. Mention No. 5666. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

WORK, any kind, by Protestant, married, no children, no previous work, watchman, gentlemen's place, or teamster; \$10. R. E. SHORT, 3 Wesley pl., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (18), grammar school education, desires position in leather shoe or office. WM. L. HARRISON, 31 Appleton st., West Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (Italian, 17), wants work; has had one year in day high school; can furnish references. Address: RITA L. TORRE, NAPOLITANO, 348 Commercial st., Boston. Tel. Rich. 79.

YOUNG MEN (colored), would like some kind of work. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires employment; anything with opportunity for advancement; best references; last place 10 years. EDMUND L. RICHARDS, 408 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (vocal student) desires position in private family, would like some time for study. TONTO, 10 PETER, 11 Cortes st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 7 years experience jobbing, desires position in shoe or repairing preferred; furnish own kit and references; \$18 week. FRANK DAVIS, 292 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT desires employment; will assist in general work; day or hour. CATHY ERINE BRENNAN, 704 Canterbury st., Roslindale, Mass.

ATTENDANT—HOUSEKEEPER—New England woman, capable taking full charge, desires position; trustworthy; references. GRACE HARRIS, 98 Summer st., Somerville, Mass.

ATTENDANT to lady or child at beach during summer months. MRS. C. W. DOWE, East Rochester, N. H.

ATTENDANT, with experience in both private and institutional work, desires position; excellent references. MRS. M. H. FIELD, 7 Codman Hill st., Roxbury, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT in institution residence, Bellows Falls, Vt. (25), single, good references, wages demand. Mention No. 5608. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, residence Boston (37), married; references and experience, \$25 or less. Mention No. 5608. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

BOOKKEEPER (d. s.) AND TYPE WRITING, residence Dorchester (18), fair experience and references, \$10. Mention No. 5622. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

BOOKKEEPING and office work, residence Boston (25), single, good references, \$2000. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

CARETAKER—Middle-aged woman, cheerful, capable, willing, well paid position as caretaker or assistant in small family, vicinity Boston preferred. MRS. JESSIE R. ROBERTSON, 25 Elmwood ave., East Lynn, Mass.

CASHIER, residence Worcester (21), single, A1 references, \$15. Mention No. 5604. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT and typewriter, young lady of ability, desires situation; preferably in wholesale establishment; A1 references. Mrs. F. W. BELOW, 48 Spring Park ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

COMPANION TO ELDERLY LADY, or child; young lady desires position; references exchanged. Address: LEOA ROBERTS, 6 W. Ave. st., Roxbury, Mass.

COMPANION for elderly people desires position. Vermont summer; winters, South, W. of traveling. MRS. L. A. RICHARD, Randolph Center, Maple Grove, Vt.

COMPANION—Young woman, educated, refined, adaptable, good reader, would like to travel with family here or abroad as secretary or companion. MARGARET HEYWOOD, Box 144, Beacon, Mass.

COMPANION, with knowledge of military, residence Haverhill (22), \$15; speaks French and English; mention No. 5620. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

COMPOSITOR, residence East Boston (20), single, \$8. Mention No. 5631. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

COOK AND WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for school, hotel or small institution; references. Apply to MRS. PIERCE, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

COOK would like position at seashore in private family (no washing), good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

COOK, first-class, in private family; also prior maid and waitress; excellent references. MRS. MERRICK, Emp. Bureau, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 303-11.

COOK, first-class, would accommodate in private families only; also laundress to accommodate; both having first-class references. MRS. MERRICK, Emp. Bureau, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 303-11.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL, desire position to work together in first-class restaurant; ref. MRS. MERRICK, Emp. Bureau, 12 Isabella st., Boston. Tel. 303-11.

CORRESPONDENT—Energetic Dutchman (23), having perfect knowledge of English, German, French, Dutch and Spanish languages, and being a good shorthand writer and typewriter, with 5 years experience, both as a correspondent and shipping clerk in different Amsterdam offices, wants position in the States. Apply to H. A. VALKENBURGER, 188, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

DAIRY EMPLOYMENT wanted; very fair needlewoman; would like care of children, or any position of trust; excellent references. H. A. ADAMS, 8 Thayer pl., Brookline, Mass.

DRESSMAKER desires work by the day, references. MRS. E. A. GOLDEN, 419 Massachusetts st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER desires employment. MRS. A. M. BLAKE, 60 Allston st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL ASSISTANT—Middle-aged woman desires employment few hours daily as attendant or assistant housekeeper. H. A. CARRIE MANN, 170 W. Springfield st., Boston.

GENERAL MAID (Protestant) wanted for Vermont, Newton in winter; no laundry; wages \$7. DUDLEY EMP. BUREAU, 12 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 303-22.

GENERAL WORK wanted by the day or hour by capable white Protestant woman; good references. Please apply by letter only. MISS YETTA KRAMER, 601 Shawmut st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by day or hour. MRS. ABBIE WITMAN, 26 Berwick pk., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman want employment by the day or hour; references. TRESE McDONALD, 62 Sterling st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Reliable colored woman wants work for mornings or will go out for Monday and Tuesday, or laundry to take home. MRS. TAYLOR BARKER, 681 Shawmut ave., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK, washing and ironing, the wanted (29), residence Boston, married, 9 years experience. Mention No. 5666. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

GIRL (16) would like employment, care of child or light work of any kind; city references. MARION HARRIS, 1 Carleton st., Boston.

GOVERNNESS—Young woman, experienced as nursery governess, would like position for August and September; salary \$12; excellent references. KATHRYN C. MURPHY, 200 Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper in pleasant modern home, near Boston, by young woman 21 and little girl 4 years; references. R. F. D. No. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced American Protestant woman desires position; housekeeper, attendant or charge children; cheerful, patient, kind and trustworthy; references. R. F. D. No. 2.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, with little girl 4 years, desires position in small family. MRS. ADELIAE NUTTING, Wellington st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman desires position in small family; would appreciate a good home in preference to high wages; will give good references. EMMA O. PAGE, Box 17, Lancaster, Mass.

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT—Reliable colored lady, willing to work in or out of clock to 6 or morning work, in or near city. M. W. MOODY, 232 W. Canton st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home or will do general work by the day. Mrs. M. MURRAY, 16 Highland st., Lawrence, Mass.

LAUNDRY WORK wanted at home, 3 days a week; good reference. Call after 5. BLOOMING, 18 Sawyer st., Suite 11.

LAUNDRY GENERAL WORK desired daily by reliable woman. MRS. E. R. DRUMMOND, 764 Mass. st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

MAID—Reliable colored girl desires position as general housekeeper; best references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl would like such work as washing and ironing, cleaning, scrubbing, etc. MRS. M. GIBBS, 108 Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Swedish woman, middle-aged, desires position as general housekeeper; steady employment. E. BRUBAKER, 305 Arch st., Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MAID—Middle-aged woman wants position at light housework in or near Boston; good home more than high wages; good references. MRS. JENNIE DARLING, 300 Dorchester st., Boston.

MAID—Young West Indian wants general housework; no washing; undergarment cooking; anxious to learn; \$3. For information address ALICE ROACH, 114 Hemenway st., Boston.

MAID—Young American girl would like position doing housework in a small family. Address: F. HEYWARD, 62 Park st., Springfield, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, American Protestant woman, desires position in refined home, or settlement work; references. MRS. D. FREEMAN, 25 Glenarm st., Dorchester, Mass.

MILLINERY SALESWOMAN, experienced, desires position for fall and winter season in Boston; best references. MRS. MINA BEGGIS, 33 Russell st., Melrose, Mass.

MILLINER, also experienced in plain sewing, dressmaking, desires position. JOHANNA DE MARTIN, 58 State st., Cambridge, Mass.

MILLINER, residence Haverhill (22), single, speaks French and English, mention No. 5620. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, 3 years experience as a primary teacher; excellent references. MRS. PHOEBE EMP. OFFICE, 486 Boylston st., Boston.

NURSERY MAID, residence Lowell (28), single, good references, not less than \$18. Mention No. 5620. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

OFFICE WORK OR ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted by young girl living in Cambridge; will substitute. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

PARLOR MAID—Can give reference as school, hotel or small institution; references. Please address M. L. WINSLOW, Norfolk st., Belmont, Cambridge, Mass.

PIANIST desires position afternoons as accompanist or pianist in dancing school. ELIZABETH W. BARROWS, 63 Winslow st., Everett, Mass.

PIANIST—Young lady wishes position as accompanist or pianist in dancing school. ELIZABETH W. BARROWS, 63 Winslow st., Everett, Mass.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, or executive position, residence Dorchester (37), married, first-class references and experience. \$18-\$20. Mention No. 5631. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2660.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING MAN; every phase of subject; expert catalogue compiler; forceful; best references given; can handle all kinds of advertising. H. L. TOOMBS, 317 W. 119th st., New York.

ARCHITECT and superintendent would connect with manufacturing or realty company, doing its own building. ROBERT H. COSTIGAN, 419 W. 156th st., New York.

BANK MAN, thoroughly experienced, married (27), desires to make connection with good concern; best references as to character and ability. Address: J. J. JARINIAN, 70 Ocean ave., Revere, Mass.

BOY (16) wishes position as office boy; in rapid and accurate at figures; can furnish best references; salary \$5. JOSEPH COLLEY, 525 Lenox ave., New York.

CARETAKERS—Man and wife want care gentleman's home; understand horses, garden, poultry, etc.; best references. ASA CONK, 121 W. 104th st., New York.

CARPENTER—Elderly man, expert mechanic, thoroughly understands plans, desires steady employment in mill, factory or on construction work. Address: J. J. JARINIAN, 70 Ocean ave., Revere, Mass.

COLLECTOR—Young man (married) desires position as collector; can furnish best references; salary \$5. JOSEPH W. GERKEN, 450 W. 30th st., New York.

COLLEGE MAN (27) desires position for the summer; excellent references and testimonials. ROBERT W. SAUER, 316 W. 36th st., New York.

ESTIMATOR OR FOREMAN of machine shop or at construction work; can furnish best references. ARMAND J. SCHENKEL, 3147 N. 17th st., Philadelphia.

HOTEL CLERK—Neat, clean-cut young man, university student, desires position as clerk in small hotel. OSCAR BIERKE, 101 W. 104th st., New York.

JAPANESE TEACHER, experienced in high school and college, would go anywhere to teach. Address: M. MASUZAWA, Kidders, Seneca Co., N. Y.

NEWSPAPER experience, desires position as reporter or editor; can furnish best references. J. J. JARINIAN, 70 Ocean ave., Revere, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

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HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, experienced woman desires position in refined family; best references given; can handle all kinds of housework. MRS. ANNA L. BECKER, Penn Yan, N. Y.

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Stocks Rally Well, Closing Very Irregular

RUSH OF SHORTS TO COVER CAUSES MODERATE RALLY

Early Heavy Liquidation Followed by Substantial Recovery in New York Market, Closing Irregular

LOCALS UNSTEADY

That there has been considerable liquidation this week in the New York stock market is apparent. There were no new developments to account for the slump, which was especially severe on Friday and today, when sales were larger than they have been in a long time. However the bears brought out a good-sized crop of rumors of an unfavorable character and assisted materially in the decline. Crop scares have been doing duty to a large extent. The best and the worst probably have been discounted in the market.

Manipulation has had more to do with the slump than anything else just as it has had to do with the firmness displayed by the market under adverse influences of the past months. Those controlling the market allowed it to decline when they got ready. The commission houses naturally are pleased. They are satisfied generally with either an upward or downward movement as long as they get action—and commissions.

The slump continued from the opening of the market this morning. There was heavy trading in Union Pacific. This stock and other leading issues sold off a point or more each during the first few minutes. General Electric was a weak feature in Boston and New York. United Fruit also was lower on the local market.

The London exchange was closed today and will be closed on Monday.

The decline continued further in the securities markets and then there was a rush to cover shorts. Buying on this account sent prices up in a hurry and in many cases early losses were recovered.

Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 183 and declined to 180 1/2 before rallying. Reading opened unchanged at 152 1/2, declined to 151 1/2 and then advanced to around the opening figure. Steel at 74 1/2 was off 1/4 at the opening. It declined to 73 1/2 and then rallied more than a point.

Texas Oil opened off 1/4 at 102 1/2 and declined to 100. Missouri Pacific opened up 1/4 at 46, declined to 44 1/2 and then almost recovered the loss. The closing was irregular.

New England Telephone on the local exchange opened at 146 and advanced 3 points before the close. General Electric opened off 2 points at 156 and declined a point further to 155. New Haven declined from 138 to below 137.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Rubber from guayule plants is being produced in Texas, \$200,000 worth being produced at one place.

The United States imports annually 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of camphor. During the last 12 months the price has ranged from 50 cents to \$1.17 per pound.

Plans are under way to make Portland, Ore., the shipping center for wool and hides for northwest and intermountain states. A large warehouse will be erected at Portland for this purpose.

In 10 years, 1900 to 1900, value of farm lands and buildings in the 16 southern states increased from \$4,077,201,000 to \$8,964,782,000, or more than 100 per cent. Gain in Oklahoma was from \$170,805,000 to \$736,473,000 or 331 per cent.

The total resources of 141 savings banks in New York state on July 1 last were \$1,751,859,001, an increase of \$7,544,267 over resources of 142 banks on the same day last year. During the same period amount due depositors increased \$67,288,976, total this year being \$1,504,224,567.

TO ISSUE BONDS AND STOCKS

The Plymouth County Gas, Light & Power Company has been authorized by the gas and electric light commissioners to issue 2800 shares of stock of a par value of \$100, and bonds to the amount of \$102,000. These bonds are to be at rate of 5 per cent and are to mature within 20 years. Proceeds of 2700 shares and bonds to amount of \$180,000 are to be used for construction of gas works. Proceeds of remaining 180 shares and bonds to amount of \$12,000 are to be used for working capital.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

The exchanges and balances for the day and week compare with the totals for corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

	1911.	1910.
Saturday Exchanges	\$26,925,964	\$21,446,219
Balances	1,375,263	1,008,070
For week—		
Exchanges	\$158,729,491	\$143,067,724
Balances	10,601,116	9,240,583

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$20,296.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated	63 1/2	64	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am Best Sugar	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10
Am Can pf	85 1/4	85 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Am Car Foundry	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54
Am Car Foundry pf	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4
Am Cotton Oil	54 1/4	54 1/4	54	54 1/4
Am H & L	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Ice	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Am Loco	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Am Loco pf	106	106	106	106
Am Malt	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Smelting	73 1/2	74 1/4	73 1/2	74 1/4
Am Smelting pf	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Am Steel Foundry	38	38	38	38
Am Sugar	117 1/2	117 1/2	117	117
Am T & T	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Am Writing P. pf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
Am Woolen	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Anaconda	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Atchafalpa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Balt & Ohio	104	104	103 1/2	103 1/2
Beth Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Beth Steel pf	61 1/4	61 1/4	60	61 1/4
Brooklyn Transit	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Brooklyn Transit pf	140	140	140	140
Canadian Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Central Leather	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Central Leather pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ches & Ohio	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chi & Gt West	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf	43	43	43	43
Chino	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Colorado Fuel	110	110	110	110
Col Gas	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Corn Products	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Corn Products pf	80	80	80	80
Dea & Hudson	168	168	168	168
Denver	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Denver pf	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
D S S & A	10	10	10	10
D S S & A pf	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
D S S & A pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Erie 1st pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Erie 2d pf	43	43	43	43
Gen Electric	155 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Goldfield	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Gt Nor	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	54	54	53	54
Harvester	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Inter-Met	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Inter-Met pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Inter-Met pf	45 1/4	45 1/4	45	45
Int Marine	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int Pump	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Int Pump pf	36	36	36	36
Kan City	32	32	32	32
Kan City pf	67	67	67	67
Kan & Tex	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Kan & Tex pf	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Laclede Gas	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Lehigh Valley	171 1/2	171 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
L & N	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
May Company	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2
Miami	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Northern Pacific	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Missouri Pacific	46	46	44 1/2	45 1/2
Nat Enameling	18	18	18	18
Nat Biscuit	133 1/2	133 1/2	133	133
Nat Lead	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
N Y Central	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
N Y N H & H	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Nevada Cons	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Norfolk & Western	124	124	122 1/2	123 1/2
Norfolk & Western	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Norfolk & Western	145	145	145	145
Ontario & Western	40 1/2	40 1/2	41	41
Pacific Mail	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pitts C & S L	94	94	94	94
Pitts C & S L pf	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pitts C & S L pf	85	85	85	85
Peoples Gas	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Pennsylvania	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Pressed Steel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Pullman	159 1/2	159 1/2	159	159
Ray Cons Copper	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ry Steel Spring	35	35	35	35
Reading	152 1/2	152 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Reading pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Republic Steel	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rock Island	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Rock Island pf	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Southern Pacific	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Southern Railway	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
St L & S F 1st pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
St L & S F 1st pf	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Tennessee Copper	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Texas Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Texas Company	102 1/2	102 1/2	100	100
Third Avenue	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Texas Pacific L. T.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Toledo S L & W	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Toledo S L & W pf	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Union Pacific	183 1/2	183 1/2	180 1/2	181 1/2
Union Pacific pf	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Utah Copper	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
U S Rubber	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
U S Rubber 1st pf	113	113	113	113
U S Rubber 2d pf	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
U S Steel	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
U S Steel pf	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Va-Car Chemical	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Va-Car Chem pf	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120
Wabash	15	15	15	15
Wabash pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Western Union	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	76
Westinghouse	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	65
Western Maryland	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Wisconsin Central	62	62	62	62

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Bid. Asked.

2s registered.....100 1/4 100 1/4

do coupon.....100 1/4 100 1/4

3s registered.....101 1/4 101 1/4

do coupon.....101 1/4 101 1/4

4s registered.....113 1/4 113 1/4

do coupon.....113 1/4 113 1/4

5s registered.....100 1/4 100 1/4

Panama 2s.....100 1/4 100 1/4

Panama 1938.....100 1/4 100 1/4

COAL, COKE AND IRON TRAFFIC IN THE HALF YEAR

Anthracite Tonnage Considerably Increased, While Bituminous Coal Shipments Are Slightly Smaller

WASHINGTON—A considerable increase in the anthracite coal tonnage, a slight decrease in the bituminous coal tonnage, and a heavy decline in the coke tonnage of the leading eastern railroads during the first six months of the present year are shown by the June figures of internal commerce just made public by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Inasmuch as bituminous coal is used primarily for industrial purposes, while coke is consumed chiefly by smelting furnaces, the figures would seem to indicate that the present depression in the iron trade is shared to a much smaller extent by other coal-using industries.

The six months' shipments of anthracite coal, 35,309,583 long tons, used mainly for household purposes, were heavier almost month by month than in the preceding year and exceeded shipments for the same period in any previous year. Shipments of bituminous coal by eight leading eastern coal roads for the first half of the present year aggregated 55,489,525 short tons, compared with 57,475,998 short tons for the same period in 1910 and 46,673,084 short tons for 1909. The larger roads, such as the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore and Ohio, the New York Central and the Pittsburgh & Erie, show slightly smaller totals than a year ago, while the tonnage figures of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and the Norfolk & Western show a larger volume of coal traffic than in 1910.

The shipments of bituminous coal by water at the five leading Atlantic ports for the six months of the present year are stated as 5,913,896 long tons, compared with 12,497,812 long tons for the corresponding period of the past year. The domestic lake shipments of soft coal for the same period, 5,008,853 short tons, show the largest relative decline from the corresponding 1910 figures of 5,913,177 short tons.

Coastwise receipts of soft coal at Boston for the six months of the present year, 1,993,176 long tons, compare favorably with the corresponding 1910 figures of 1,934,140 long tons, while coal receipts at St. Louis show a decline from 3,921,551 short tons for the first half of 1910 to 3,404,765 short tons for the six months of the present year.

The quantities of soft coal moved by river for the six months of the present year show a large increase over the quantities thus moved in 1910. In particular, the coal traffic on the Monongahela river is given as 5,107,962 short tons for the six months of the present year, compared with 4,936,464 short tons for the first six months in 1910. The quantities of soft coal passing Davis Island dam during the first half of the present year are stated as 1,880,990 short tons, compared with 1,377,685 short tons in 1910. The amount of coal carried by way of the Louisville and Portland canal and falls of the Ohio river during the present year was 968,262 short tons, compared with 828,641 short tons in 1910.

The foreign demand for soft coal during the first half of the present year shows a considerable increase. The coke traffic during the first half of the present year shows a more unfavorable development, owing to the slackened demand in the iron and steel trades.

BIG TRANSACTION IN STANDARD OIL

What was probably the largest individual transaction in Standard Oil shares, at least in recent years, occurred recently in New York, when the Metropolitan Trust Company sold 1000 shares at a price understood to be approximately \$600 per share. It was a private transaction, and inside interests closely connected with 26 Broadway were the purchasers.

The late Alexander McDonald of Cleveland left in his estate several thousand shares of Standard Oil stock. With 2400 shares of Standard Oil as part security, he negotiated a loan of \$2,500,000 with the Metropolitan Trust Company.

The admission into the clearing house of a number of trust companies was accomplished a short time ago, with the result that the trust companies came under the supervision of the Clearing House Association. This loan was discovered and the proposition was made that it be reduced.

The sale of 1000 shares followed as a matter of course, leaving a balance of 1400 shares still with the trust company. The loan was reduced by about \$600,000 as a result of the sale.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Bowen & Austin, 27 State St.)

NEW YORK

August.....12 1/2 12 1/2

September.....11 1/2 11 1/2

October.....11 1/2 11 1/2

November.....11 1/2 11 1/2

December.....11 1/2 11 1/2

January.....11 1/2 11 1/2

February.....11 1/2 11 1/2

March.....11 1/2 11 1/2

April.....11 1/2 11 1/2

May.....11 1/2 11 1/2

June.....11 1/2 11 1/2

July.....11 1/2 11 1/2

August.....11 1/2 11 1/2

September.....11 1/2 11 1/2

October.....11 1/2 11 1/2

November.....11 1/2 11 1/2

December.....11 1/2 11 1/2

Market Reports

BALTIMORE & OHIO BONDS SHOW MUCH STABILITY IN MARKET

Consistent Development of Road Into Trunk Line With Great Traffic Density and Steady Increase of Earnings the Principal Cause

Through all the discussion preceding the last declaration of the regular Baltimore & Ohio dividend, the bonds of that system varied barely a fraction in price. Even when it was thought likely that directors would reduce the rate, there was no sign of uncertainty on the part of bondholders and not a quarter point was deducted from the market level of the prior line 3 1/2, the first mortgage 4s, the Southwest division 3 1/2, or the Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia 4s. No better test could be given to the stability of a railroad's bonds than an exhibit of falling earnings or reports of impending dividend cuts; by their apparent immunity from wide fluctuations the Baltimore & Ohio issues have shown themselves worthy of being classed among gilt-edged railroad securities.

The Baltimore & Ohio's bonds were long ago distributed among investors and there is now little activity in them in the open market, but interest in their position and in the position of the system securing the bonds is strong enough to warrant special attention, particularly as the next 18 months should find the Baltimore & Ohio in the investment market with an offering of \$50,000,000 permanent securities to take up the three-year notes now outstanding. These notes, bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest, were sold to furnish funds for equipment and improvements, and for retiring other securities, and when the opportunity arises it can be expected that the Baltimore & Ohio will take up the matter of permanent financing, instead of renewing the present large issue of notes.

Whether the company decides to sell bonds or stock on the occasion of this financing is not yet a matter of concern; that the Baltimore & Ohio credit is sufficiently high to enable the receipt of a satisfactory price for new issues is well recognized. Recently, in fact, it was pointed out that the price of 92 for the Baltimore & Ohio 3 1/2 per cent prior liens showing an income yield of 3.8 per cent was excessively high, for it represents a premium of 4 points over New York city 3 1/2s, and of even more than that over such high type of bonds as Lake Shore 3 1/2s, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 3 1/2s and Northwestern refunding 3 1/2s. Still less than two years ago these bonds sold as high as 95 and their price has been held above 90 for so long that investors have ceased to think of them as being out of line with other securities of supposedly as high standing. In every instance the Baltimore & Ohio bonds have risen to high price levels and only in the case of the Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia refunding 4s which set on a basis of 4 1/2 per cent, do the company's issues return a rate of interest which would indicate an inferior type of bond.

The reason for this high standing of Baltimore & Ohio bonds has been the consistent development of the road into a trunk line with a density of traffic exceeded by few other railroads of the United States. Less than half a dozen of the large systems have a traffic record above the 2,711,000 tons carried one mile per mile of road reported in 1910 by the Baltimore & Ohio, or showing greater freight earnings per mile than the \$15,632 gross reported last year by the system.

Because they are a first or second mortgage on a roadway earning from freight and passenger traffic \$20,000 a year is one reason behind the high prices of Baltimore & Ohio bonds; and the other is that the entire debt of the road amounts to no more than \$67,000 per mile. This sum may appear large and in the case of a railroad earning \$7000 or \$8000 gross per mile it unquestionably would be; but for a line like the one under review it is not excessive.

A decade ago or within a single year after the road's reorganization the Baltimore & Ohio had a mortgage debt which by the system.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Overcast weather tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Cloudy and unsettled weather has prevailed in nearly all districts east of the Rocky mountains during the last 24 hours. Heavy rain was reported from the south Atlantic and the western and central sections. The greatest rainfall reported was 5.22 inches at Wilmington, N. C. A slight disturbance is central this morning over Lake Superior. Moderate temperatures continue in nearly all districts east of the Rocky mountains.

Conditions favor for this vicinity generally pleasant weather with slightly higher temperature tonight.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 68; 12 noon 70
Average temperature yesterday, 68 7-12.

IN OTHER CITIES
Philadelphia 70; Albany 80
Nashua 70; Pittsburgh 80
New York 70; Wilmington 80
Washington 70; St. Louis 80
Jacksonville 80; Denver 80
New Orleans 80; San Diego 80
San Francisco 80; Portland, Me. 80

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW
Sun rises 4:41; High water
Sun sets 6:50; 8:30 a. m., 9:02 p. m.
Length of day 14:10

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY
Sun rises 4:42; High water
Sun sets 6:51; 8:30 a. m., 9:03 p. m.
Length of day 14:11

per mile, was within \$5000 of the present amount. Yet gross earnings were then less than half the present average sum and instead of \$27,318,000 being available to meet annual fixed charges, there was \$14,500,000. In other words, the road has moved ahead more rapidly than have its mortgages and while the rate of increase of fixed charges has been substantial in the last few years, owing to the bond and note sales of the period, the gain of net earnings has year after year been sufficiently rapid to maintain a ratio of approximately \$2 of net earnings for every dollar of fixed charges.

SHIPPING NEWS

Capt. Sol Jacobs of the little fishing steamer Quartette which reached T wharf today with 5000 fresh mackerel reports that he lost a large school of mackerel from his seine net off Race Point, Cape Cod, Friday, the tremendous seas which were kicked up by several battleships and naval vessels leaving Provincetown and which passed within a stone's throw of the little steamer. Captain Jacobs says that the day was calm and ideal for fishing, and that his crew had captured a large school of mackerel in the seine when the vessels passed, and the fish escaped because it was impossible to close the net before the vessels passed. The seine boat was nearly capsized by the huge waves.

Two schooners and two steamers comprised the mackerel arrivals at T wharf today, the steamer Bethulia, having 7000 fresh mackerel, steamer Quartette having 5000, schooner Glemmer with 7000 and the Monarch with 5000. All of the fish was caught off Race Point, Cape Cod. Dealers buying the fares as follows: Large 40 cents each, medium at 20 and small for 7 cents.

Besides the fresh mackerel brought to T wharf today, the schooner Monarch has 20 barrels of soft tinklers and five barrels of large rimmed which were just caught. They are still on the market.

The usual Saturday dullness prevailed on T wharf today, only three groundfish arrivals being in. The vessels with their fares were: Schooner Matchless with 28,700 pounds, Hope 20,000 and the Hattie F. Knowlton 14,400.

Dealers prices at T wharf per hundred weight today were: Steak cod \$7.25, market cod \$4, haddock \$2.25, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$4, medium hake \$2.75 and cusk \$2.75.

Out of the 662 barrels of Irish salt mackerel shipped to American ports from Liverpool during the week ending today 432 are destined for Boston, being expected here on the steamer Bohemian, due Monday. The rest of the mackerel was shipped to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Galveston.

According to wireless reports from Captain Carter of the White Star liner Canopic, from Italy and the Azores the vessel will reach quarantine at 12:30 p. m. Monday. She has on board nearly 1400 stowage passengers, the greater part of whom are from Italy and hurried preparations are being made to receive them at Gallipoli island. The steamer also has 95 saloon and 206 second cabin passengers.

Cheese market unchanged, specials, white or colored, 12 1/2c; average fancy small white or colored 12 1/2c, large colored 11 1/2c, large white 11 1/2c.

Egg market unchanged, extra firsts 19@19 1/2c.

Other Markets
CHICAGO—Butter market Aug. 4 steady; ex 26c; No. 1 pkg stk 18c; repts 12 1/2c. Egg market firm; prime 15c; 1st 15 1/2c; ordinary 1st 14c; repts 15 1/2c.

ST. LOUIS—Egg market Aug. 4 lower at 18c.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian: Colored 59.6, white 59.

CHICAGO BOARD
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
Wheat—Open High Low Close
Aug. 30 90 1/2 90 3/4 90 1/4 90 1/4
Sept. 30 90 1/2 90 3/4 90 1/4 90 1/4
Oct. 30 90 1/2 90 3/4 90 1/4 90 1/4
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CULEBRA CUT SLIDES DO NOT ADD TO COST

Rate of Excavation Called Abnormal in 1908 Has Not Only Been Kept Up, but Has Grown by Efficiency

DIKE NEARLY READY

Concrete Revetment Tests Being Made to Determine Best Method of Covering Soft Rock Face of Banks

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Slides in Culebra cut will add 5,227,281 cubic yards to the amount of excavation yet to be done in that section of the Panama canal, but this will not affect the total cost already estimated nor the estimated time of completion, it is said.

From the first of the fiscal year, the amount of excavation estimated for the cut is as follows: Excavated to July 1, 1911, 65,514,865 cubic yards; to be excavated, 23,929,140 cubic yards; total, 89,444,005 cubic yards.

It was believed, when the estimate of 1908 was made, that the excavation in Culebra cut could not continue for more than a year at the rate then established. This rate, however, has not only been maintained, but it has been increased, owing to increased efficiency in the working force.

The largest of the slides are those at Culebra, on both east and west banks, and the well-known Cucaracha slide, on the east bank immediately south of Culebra. This last appears to be nearly exhausted.

There is none of the movement that for so long carried a whole section of the bank irresistibly toward the prism, sweeping away construction tracks, and pushing 100-ton steam shovels before it.

At Culebra, the plan of excavating the moving banks from the top of the slope has been in execution since January, the result being to remove the material before it slides into the cut and interferes with drainage ditches and construction tracks, and also to lighten the mass, so that it will be less likely to slide.

On the west bank, the slide includes the location of part of the village of Culebra, and, during the fiscal year, were demolished at this place 19 old French buildings, while 37 American buildings were moved to other sites.

CONCRETE REVETMENT TESTS BEING MADE IN CULEBRA CUT

Purpose Is to Get the Best Protection for Face of Rock.

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Tests in Culebra cut will determine the most economical and effective method of concrete revetment. The first method is to place rail against the side of the soft rock on three-foot centers, covering a space about 20 feet broad, and then cover the rail with concrete. The second method is to place one inch square rods, 2 feet 6 inches long, in the soft rock on three-foot centers, and to anchor the revetment of concrete to the rock by these rods.

The third is to place the concrete against the rock in forms, but without puddling it to make a smooth surface, and then to finish the surface with the cement gun; this method to use neither reinforcement nor anchorages. The fourth method is to continue with the work of coating the soft rock by means of the cement gun.

The purpose is to determine the kind of protection to use in covering the decomposing rock below the 95-foot level in Contractors Hill and at other points along the canal.

DIKE CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

Enclosure Has Been Intended to Retain Fill of About Twenty Feet

GATUN, C. Z.—The construction of the dike east of the Panama railroad right of way, between New Gatun and Mindi station, for the retention of material to be excavated hydraulically from the Canal prism, north of Gatun locks, will be completed shortly.

It consists of a trestle fill which parallels the Panama railroad for a distance of about 4000 feet, with a line extending at nearly right angles from each end to higher ground.

The dike forms an enclosure of the low ground in this vicinity, with an inside area of several hundred acres, and will be capable of retaining a fill about 20 feet in depth, the water from it draining off into the Mindi river. The spoil is obtained from the dry excavation below the sea level at Mindi.

RAILROAD DOCK WORK HASTENED

Half the Caissons For Foundation Are Under Way

BALBOA, C. Z.—Construction of the new Panama railroad dock at Balboa is being hastened by day and night shifts. Owing to a lack of lighting facilities, the night work so far has been principally confined to freeing the caisson pits of water, and removing the excavated material. A lighting circuit is being strung, and within a few days, the night

force will be considerably augmented, and operations extended to all phases of the work.

On July 24, 27 out of the 53 caissons required for the foundation of the dock were under way. Of this number, nine had been sunk to bed rock, and six of them had been filled with concrete.

WEST AUSTRALIA CARES FOR GIRLS COMING TO HER

State Has Trained Matron Who Watches Immigrants, and on Arrival They Are Lodged in Special Home

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, W. Aus.—In view of the fact that so much has been said in England recently on the subject of the care during the voyage of women and girl emigrants to Western Australia, it is interesting to note that the officials in this country have always fully realized the necessity of providing for the comfort and adequate supervision of immigrants.

With this object in view the government secured the services of a trained matron who is responsible to the government for the care of the immigrants placed in her charge. These women and girls are therefore cared for throughout the journey and taken to an immigrant's home on landing in Australia, where they are given board and lodging for three days and if necessary for a further period at a nominal rate.

Here also the services of a competent lady have been engaged for the sole purpose of giving advice to the girls and women seeking employment, while she keeps in constant touch with them after they have secured engagements.

COUNTY HALL TO COST \$7,060,000

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is estimated that the total cost of the new London county hall will amount to £1,412,000 (\$7,060,000). This sum will not include money expended in connection with that portion of the site at present occupied.

FRENCH LOAN TO TURKEY IS AGAIN UNDER DISCUSSION

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The proposed French loan for Turkey, to which preference has already been made in these columns, is again under discussion, and it is understood that considerable progress has already been made.

The loan which was originally understood to amount to £25,000,000 will now, it is understood, be increased to £35,000,000, of which it is proposed to expend £20,000,000 on the construction of railways. After sufficient money has been laid aside to cover the various costs incurred by the raising of the loan, it is expected that £11,000,000 will be available for covering the deficits of the next four years.

Although nothing has been definitely settled as yet, it is understood that since the Porte has agreed to the proposals that the greater portion of the material required for the construction of these railways, shall be purchased from France, the loan will be quoted on the Paris bourse.

The principal railways to be constructed will be the Danube-Adriatic railway which will run from Merdara to Port Medua and Skutari and a line in South Albania running through Monastir and Tehamlik.

This policy, it is believed, will result in the Balkan states paying more attention to their economic relations with Turkey than has hitherto been the case. In the meantime the French government has been notified by the Porte that it is unable to come to a definite agreement until permission has been obtained from the powers to increase the import duties by 4 per cent and to raise certain additional taxes.

CONSTITUTION BEING AMENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

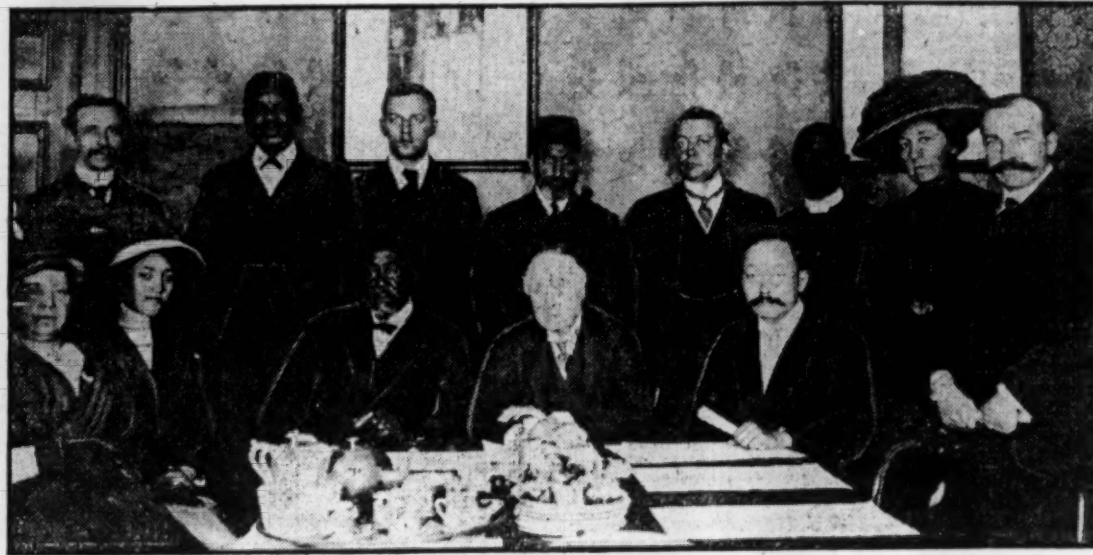
LISBON—A committee was appointed to draft a constitution. The same has been submitted to the National Assembly and has been approved as a whole, although the committee have been requested to make some slight amendments. The most important of the questions still unsettled is with respect to cabinet ministers being able to attend sittings of the National Assembly, as has hitherto been the practice.

LONDON TO SAVE MONUMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The question of the protection of Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames embankment has already been referred to in these columns. The London county council has had the matter under consideration for some time past and it has eventually been decided that a sum of £100 (\$500) is to be spent in preserving this interesting and ancient monument from further dilapidation, owing to the action of the atmosphere.

RACES CONGRESS IS FIRST OF KIND KANGAROO ISLAND IS SOUGHT AS A REFUGE



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Preliminary meeting for races congress; Lord Weardale is chairman, with General Legitime, former Haytian President, on his left

ROAD TO TEHRAN WILL BE GUARDED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—According to advices received from Astrabad, Muhammad Ali entered the city amid the cheers of the people and the firing of guns. The distance between Astrabad and Teheran cannot be covered in less than 10 days at the least, it is understood, for there is but one proper road connecting the two cities, and the Persian government will doubtless take the necessary steps to protect it.

The ex-Shah will therefore be compelled to avoid the road and cross the mountains by some other way. In the meantime it is understood that some Russian infantry and Cossacks are being held in readiness to cross the Persian frontier should it be considered necessary.

SIMLA HAS WIRELESS

SIMLA—A wireless station for Simla has been erected at Jutogh. Messages will pass from Calcutta to Allahabad, and thence to Delhi and Simla.

Problem of Black and White Is Discussed With View to Fuller Understanding and a Wider Cooperation

EXPERTS TAKE PART

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Universal Races Congress at the University of London in South Kensington, from July 26 to 29, was one of the most remarkable events of modern times. The object of the congress was "to discuss in the light of science and the modern conscience the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the west and those of the east—between the so-called white and so-called black colored peoples—with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings, and a heartier cooperation."

It is the first congress of its kind that has ever taken place, and the effect will be watched with great interest. The complete program of the congress has already been published in The Christian Science Monitor. The papers have been prepared by eminent representatives of over 20 civilizations, and the volume, when published, will prove a valuable encyclopedia on race questions, since every writer is an authority on his special subject.

The problem of the contact of European with other developed types of civilization, such as the Chinese, Japanese, Indian and Persian, received special attention, not from a political point of view, but with the idea of insuring just treatment of all peoples and all races.

A private meeting of the preparatory committee of the congress was held at the Westminster Palace hotel, with Lord Weardale, president of the congress, in the chair, and among those present were: T. Watanabe, M. P., representing the Japanese Parliament; the Rev. J. A. T. Hazell, a negro clergyman of the West Indies; Dr. Rubusana, the first colored member of the Union Parliament, South Africa; T. Ramakrishna Pillai, from India; Mrs. Archibald Little and Miss Alice Buckton. The business of the meeting was devoted to the consideration of various proposals to be laid before the executive committee.

LONDON WELCOMES MEN OF ALL RACES



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Handsome public building in London devoted to use of the congress on race questions

PRINCE HENRY IS ONLOOKER AT RACE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Prince Henry of Prussia, who it will be remembered was the organizer of the recent most successful motor reliability tour, spent some little time in England after the contest had been decided.

Prince Henry, who is himself an airman, and is much interested in the subject, was present at Brooklands to witness the start of the Daily Mail £10,000 air race, and has also inspected Louis Brennan's gyroscopic mono-railway at Gillingham, making several trips before coming away.

AUSTRALIA WIDENS PREFERENCE GIFT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An announcement has been made by Sir George Reid, the high commissioner for Australia, that it has been decided in connection with the British

DEVICE TO AID AEROPLANE SAFETY IS TRIED IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

TURKS' EXCESSES EXPLAIN REBELS' LONG RESISTANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Archbishop of Scutari left Podgoritz for his diocese without having in any way achieved his object of arranging terms of peace between the insurgent Albanians and the Turks.

A correspondent of the Times writes of the condition of the refugees as terrible in the extreme. They were living in the caves along the rivers almost without clothing and with no food but a daily distribution of maize from the Montenegrin government. In spite of all this the attempt of the bishop to induce them to slacken their resistance or return to their homes was unavailing, and after the most searching inquiry by Miss Edith Durham this is not to be wondered at.

Miss Durham's list relates to excesses perpetrated on those who remained on their own side of the frontier after the arrival of the Turks. The children of these people were bayoneted and their houses sacked and burned. In some cases the people themselves were beaten till their bones were broken, while others who attempted to interfere were bayoneted and then flung into the burning houses.

This is, of course, only the latest news of the sufferings of the insurgent Albanians, but it is sufficient to prove why it is that the refugees declared most emphatically that nothing would induce them to return to their homes until their safety was guaranteed by the powers.

(A cable despatch states that the Albanians have accepted the Turkish terms on the advice of the King of Montenegro.)

BELGIAN JOURNAL OPPOSES GERMAN GAINS IN KONGO

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS—In view of what has appeared of late in the European press on the subject of Germany's intentions with regard to the Kongo, considerable interest attaches to a letter from Prof. Ernest Nys, the international law authority, which has appeared in the Independence Belge, to the effect that France is unable to cede to another power her right of preemption in regard to the Kongo. To this the journal adds a remark on its own account, expressing its conviction that the government at Brussels will know how to prevent the Belgian colonies being morally mortgaged to Germany.

preferential tariff of the commonwealth that goods in which all manufactured processes are performed in the United Kingdom, from unmanufactured raw material of foreign origin, are entitled to preference irrespective of the proportion of the value produced by British labor.

TAX ON SEA FISH IS PROPOSED BY GERMAN PARTY

Cheap Food in Germany Has Filled Need and Impost On It by Reichstag Would Be Most Unpopular Step

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—At a time when meat is so dear, and when despite protests and petitions the government declines to open the frontiers to foreign meat, it comes as anything but a pleasant surprise that the agrarian party is agitating for a tax upon sea fish.

It was not so very long ago that fish was almost a rarity in Germany, or at least in any parts but those near the coast, and the authorities have been at great pains to introduce good fresh fish as a cheap article of food. Just as it has become almost the staple food of those who cannot afford meat, the tax is proposed in all seriousness by several influential members of the Reichstag.

It is scarcely likely that their efforts will be successful, for apart from the voice of the majority being against the measure the difficulties of levying and exacting the tax are obvious. Much of the fish caught in the early morning is smoked within a few hours, and is on sale in the inland cities the same evening. As a Radical member recently said, it would be impossible to delay the process by the red-tapism of a tax office without the fish losing its marketable value.

ABDULLA PASHA ON WAY

CONSTANTINOPLE—Abdulla Pasha who has been appointed to succeed Turgut Shevket Pasha as commander-in-chief in Albania has left for Scutari, accompanied by his staff.

"Priceless Asset" of Bird and Animal Life, Unique in World, Forms Reason for Request for a Sanctuary

REPLY SYMPATHETIC

Minister Promises to Pay Personal Visit to Place and Will Recommend Sum for Putting Up Fencing

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—A deputation, representative of 27 Australian societies and institutions and 12 corporations and district councils, waited on the commissioner of crown lands (Hon. Crawford Vaughan) recently, with a request that the area of 140 square miles set apart on Kangaroo island as a reserve for Australian fauna and flora should be increased to 300 square miles. The question has aroused considerable interest as Kangaroo island is regarded as an ideal region in which to permanently preserve valuable collections of the various wonderful animals and botanical species distinctive of this continent.

The island is adjacent to the mainland, being only some six hours' steaming from Adelaide. It has lately come into prominence as a tourist resort; the climate is delightfully mild, and much of the scenery is very beautiful and rugged, being typical of the Australian bush.

Scientists contend that in its animal and bird life, and in its flora, Australia possesses a priceless asset. The marsupials are especially interesting; yet it is feared that as a result of expanding cultivation and settlement these animals will become extinct unless vigorous means are adopted to protect them.

The deputation was favorably received, and the minister in reply said that the government had every sympathy with the request. He did not consider the area asked for was too big, but believed it would have been desirable to reserve the whole island if it had not been populated. He said that he would personally inspect the country and would recommend that a large area be reserved and a sum placed on the estimates to cover the cost of fencing and other necessary improvements.

The government recognized the matter as one of national importance, and recently when it was reported that Pearson's Island supported a number of rare wallaby, they had preserved the whole island, he said, inviolate from the foot of man. It is also the intention of the government to reserve the lower Coorong as a sanctuary for birds.

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THE HOME FORUM

Twilight Beauty Is Held Best of All

IN THE preface to "Le Pastel," by Karl Roberts, a book which has come to be recognized as authoritative, M. J. Iwill, the French artist, says:

"Leonardo da Vinci said in one of his manuscripts: 'If you wish to see a figure in its greatest beauty look at it in the evening at the opening of a road.' This is true, for the day is at its decline and nature becomes grand and beautiful; the details disappear; the grand masses are accented and things that appear banal in daylight become superb as night falls. I do not wish to say that one ought always to paint night effects, but I think if one wishes to well understand nature it is at this moment it ought to be studied, when a sweet harmony spreads over all things. Daubigny finished his pictures after sunset."

Musical Antipathies of Wagner

When Wagner first saw Meyerbeer's "The Prophet" he got up in the middle of an act and left the house. "I was filled with despair at the thought that I should be called upon to listen to such a thing, and never again did I pay the slightest heed to this opera," he writes in his autobiography, says the Dial. He pays a left-handed compliment to Gounod after the failure of his own "Tannhauser" in Paris:

"With Gounod alone did I still continue on friendly terms, and I heard that he energetically championed my cause in society. He is said on one occasion to have exclaimed: 'Que Dieu me donne une pareille chute!' (If only I might have such a failure.) As an acknowledgment of this advocacy I presented him with the score of 'Tristan und Isolde,' being all the more gratified by his behavior because no feeling of friendship had ever been able to induce me to hear his 'Faust.'"

"So Let the Lord Be Thanked"

Some have too much yet still do crave;
I little have and seek go more;
They are but poor—though much they have,
And I am rich with little store.
They poor, I rich; they beg, I give;
They lack, I have; they pine, I live.
—Edward Dyer (1575).

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MUCH ROMANCE CONNECTED WITH HISTORY OF LONE STAR STATE



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WHAT THE BIBLE HAS DONE

THIS book gave to Milton his incomparable epic, and to Bunyan his immortal allegory. By its light Raphael painted his Sistine Madonna and Tennyson penned his immortal hope in "In Memoriam." This book gave to Gladstone his ideals of statesmanship, and made Cromwell the champion of civil and religious liberty. Without it Shaftesbury would never have legislated for factory operatives, or Lincoln have written

his proclamation of emancipation. This book created constitutional government in England, piloted the Mayflower across the Atlantic, and made possible this great and growing republic. This book sent Florence Nightingale an angel of mercy to the Crimea and Livingstone an evangel of light to darkest Africa. It was the inspiration of Wycliffe's patriotism, of Savonarola's eloquence, of Luther's courage, of Garibaldi's heroism, of Wesley's devotion. Wherever it goes it inculcates the highest morals and proclaims the tenderest mercy. To all who read its sacred pages it evokes what is noblest in man. Its ideals are the highest, its motives the purest, the human mind can conceive or compass.—The Rev. J. B. Silcox in the Advance.

Language View Opposes Spencer

HUDSON MAXIM, in descending on Herbert Spencer's theory, says as follows:

"According to Herbert Spencer, language, considered as an apparatus for conveying thought, like any other apparatus, is most nearly perfect when it is of the simplest construction and does its work with the least expenditure of energy. He claims that 'the chief, if not the sole thing to be done (in composition) is to reduce the friction and inertia (of the language apparatus) to the smallest possible amount.'"

The following statement is quite contrary to that of Spencer, but is equally true: Considered as a vehicle of thought, that language is best which utilizes, with the greatest economy, the maximum of energy of both hearer and speaker in the production of pleasurable emotions as concomitants of the thought conveyed.—Correct English.

Canoe and Automobile

What must prove to be a capital device for summer outings is described in Suburban Life for August. A gentleman has arranged a boat carrier for the back of his automobile. His canoe is placed on this, and wherever the motor party finds a pleasant lake or stream it is possible to slide the canoe into the water and go on explorations that have all that added charm of the unknown and unexpected. No more toilsome "carries" for this canoeist. He can paddle where he likes and have his car brought round to a rendezvous, load the canoe on the extension and be off for the next in his chain of lakes without delay or burden.

Truly this is a day of outing made easy instead of being as of yore so often a "pleasure exertion."

Let no man value at a little price

A virtuous woman's counsel; for wing'd spirit

Is feathered oftentimes with heavenly words.

—George Chapman (1600).

Sunflowers

My tall sunflowers love the sun
Love the ardent summer noons
When the locust tunes its viol,
And the cricket croons.

When the purple night draws on,
With its planets hung on high,
And the fragrant winds of slumber
Wander down the sky.

Still my sunflowers love the sun,
Keep their ward and watch and wait
Till the rosy key of morning
Opens the eastern gate.

Then, when they have deeply quaffed
From the brimming cups of dew,
You may hear their golden laughter
All the garden through!

—Clinton Scollard, in Ainslie's.

NO more romantic history is recorded of any of our United States than the story of the Lone Star state. Originally part of the neighboring Mexican state of Coahuila, Texas was settled by American colonists between 1820 and 1830. In 1835 the preponderance of feeling was so American that a rebellion against the Mexican government and its high-handed ways broke out. The story of the siege of the Alamo is one of the most tragic and heroic, too, in the warlike annals of any land, and this building is an object of cherishing regard to the Texas of today.

Texas won her independence and was a republic from 1836 to 1845, and was then admitted to the Union.

San Antonio, where the Alamo stands, is like three cities in one. Chihuahua is chiefly Mexican and Alamo, another suburb, is German. It is the chief commercial town of western Texas, and nearest Mexico of the large cities.

The mission of the Alamo was established in 1718 and the now famous building erected in 1744. The word means poplar, and is found in the name Alameda, which means a walk bordered with poplars, or latterly by any trees. Until 1793 the Alamo was used as a church and then became a fort, as it was surrounded with strong walls. The famous siege occurred in February, 1836, when the fort was occupied by Colonel Travis and about 150 men, in revolt against the Mexican rule. It withstood the siege until March 6 and was the last stand of the little band against Santa Anna and an army of 6000.

At this siege two of the men whose names are familiar were Colonel Bowie, for whom the bowie knife is named, and David Crockett. Crockett is the Tennesseean with whose name so many quaint tales are connected. He was a pioneer, hunter and politician. Member of Congress from Tennessee he gained a national reputation for humor, enhanced by his autobiography published in 1834. The story of the "gone ome" is told of Crockett. He was an excellent shot and once when he had treed a coon the animal recognized him and called out, "Don't shoot, colonel, I'll come down; I know I'm a gone ome." The story is traced also to other sources.

His Goal Was Gael

The new cook, who had come into the household during the holidays, says the Chicago Ledger, asked her mistress:

"Where ban your son? I not seeing him round no more."

"My son?" replied the mistress proudly. "Oh, he has gone back to Yale. He could only get away long enough to stay until New Year's day, you see. I miss him dreadfully, though."

"Yes, I know yooost how you feel. My brother, he ban in yall sax times since Thanksgiving."

AMERICAN ART SEEN RICH IN PROMISE

TO YOUNG American artists and the general public Kenyon Cox addressed a stirring appeal in Scribner's earlier in the year. He finds first that the classic spirit in painting is the spirit of calm and beauty, the spirit that would produce noble things rather than base, nobility rather than mere effectiveness.

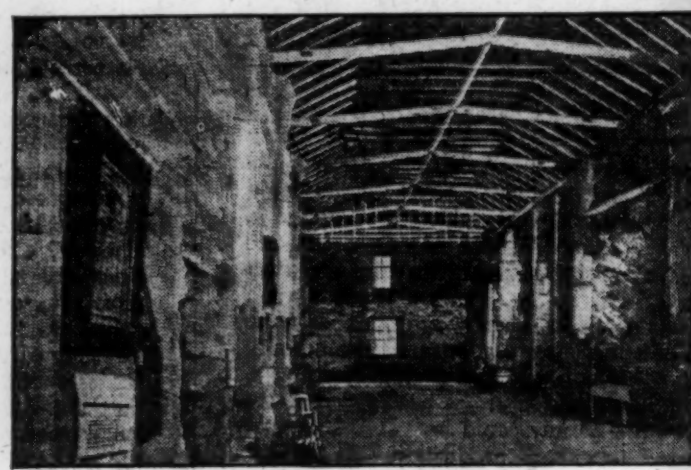
The power of the older art lay largely in its development as a vital growth out of the best that was behind it. Every artist did not have to find out all over again for himself the what and how of art. But when the French revolution broke up all existing standards it also destroyed the traditions of noble art. The painters after that had to explore the fields of beauty anew and to work unguided by a foregoing school. Mr. Cox speaks of the French painter David as responsible for much of the confusion and cross purposes that have existed since then in painting.

He also sees in the invention of photography another disintegrating influence upon pure art. The tendency of painters to think they must reproduce nature was encouraged by photography, to the neglect of the real meaning of art—composition, color, line, workmanship, the production of a beautiful picture—something so much more than to reproduce a haystack just as it looks in the unchanging light of a cloudy day.

Especially among American painters today Mr. Cox sees promise in their very conservatism. Our artists seek back to the classic tradition more than the rest of the modern art world—largely because this is still fresh for us. When we shall have produced in painting and architecture and sculpture enough of the things that reflect the ancient models—then will be time enough to strike out for a new American school. Americans are essentially conservative at bottom, and the world, expecting something daring in innovation from us in any direction of art, should remember that what is old to the new world is new here and has thus a double authority for us—of interest and respect.

Mr. Cox cites the verdict of an American painter, long a resident of France, who came over to see the exhibition at the National Academy of Design in New York last spring. He said that no exhibition of as high an average could be shown in Paris. He was quite as enthusiastic over the exhibition of the Ten Painters, saying that such a showing of 10 men would be impossible in Paris; to which Mr. Cox found answer, "We have 20 others as good here in America."

Mr. Cox concludes by reminding us of the need to believe in and to patronize native art.



INTERIOR OF THE ALAMO

HIS PUPIL TELLS OF WHISTLER

CARLYLE was a friend of our family, but it was only after Whistler had finished his portrait of him that I painted the one now shown, so that I had to be content with sittings for the head only. Whistler, however, interested himself in the work and helped me very much with advice. When the portrait was completed he expressed himself quite satisfied with the result.

We lived at No. 10 Lindsey row, and Whistler at No. 7, and afterward at No. 3, and he used to say to my sisters, "You are the pride of one end of the row, and I am the pride of the other." Our families became very intimate, and my brother Henry and I worked under and for Whistler for close on 20 years.

We used to get ready his colors and canvases, prepare the gray distemper

Prejudices Found to Be a Disadvantage

The prejudices in favor of fashions and customs that have been used to, and which are justly called a second nature, make it often difficult to distinguish that which is natural from that which is the result of education; they frequently even give a predilection in favor of the artificial mode.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Spencer on Happiness

Herbert Spencer, on being asked why he ate strawberry jam at breakfast, said that the beneficial effects of happiness upon mankind have been too much underrated, owing to the over-respect paid to asceticism.—A. G. C. Liddell.

ground which he so liked working upon, and painted the mackerel-back pattern on the frames—in fact, we attended to all the routine work of the studio.

I was working with him on the Leyland room, and painted part of the ceiling, finding for him at Freeman's, in Battersea, the verdigris blue used for the screen. Whistler was thoroughly enchanted with it, though I told him that, in my opinion, it would not stand.—Walter Greaves.

Noteworthy Speed Marks Artist

THE Spanish painter, Luis Granier, is showing some portraits of quite astonishing dexterity. That of Edward Wasserman, painted in just seven hours, is brimming over with character, frankly enough stated, and with the energy of a first painting. Another sitter who was dismissed with an even shorter allowance of time is Richard Peters, painted in about five hours. These portraits show no disturbing signs of haste, but the color is rather restless. The portrait of Charles B. Alexander, in gray waistcoat and black, may not have taken more moments of time, but it has the appearance of greater suavity and a more leisurely brushwork. He is an artist of much talent, and we fancy he would gain by developing his gift in a less cursory spirit.—New York Times.

Paper From Bamboo

Our vanishing forests of spruce, cut down to supply the enormous demand for print paper, may find relief in the discovery of a new source of supply in the tropics. Bamboo pulp is likely to come to the front as a main source of paper-stock supply, according to an article contributed to American Forestry (June) by Harry Vincent, who quotes the World's Paper Trade Review (London) as his authority. The difficulty heretofore has been in the bleaching, as the coloring matter could not be eliminated except by the expensive caustic-soda process. This has now been obviated. Bamboo has incontestable advantages over other pulp material. A piece of land once established can be cut over annually for an indefinite period, as bamboo in the tropics grows 30 feet or more yearly. As it requires but a three-year period to establish a field, no other material can compete with it. The United States has control over large territories in Porto Rico and the Panama Zone most suitable for bamboo cultivation and a permanent future supply up to millions of tons a year may be assured, the writer thinks.—Literary Digest.

Professor Haeckel Is Busy on Memoirs

PROF. ERNEST HAECKEL is busy at his Jena home writing his memoirs. The work will fill two large volumes, the first of which will be finished in a few months. Not the least interesting feature of the book will be the illustrations, which are copies of the author's own sketches and water-color drawings. Haeckel, whose travels in the far east and on the coast of the Mediterranean occupied so much of his former years, brought back with him many original drawings of animal life and tropical vegetation, the coloring of which is beautiful. A great number of these pictures have been placed in the Phylogenetic Museum at Jena, founded by him some years ago.

Highest Garden in the World

The highest garden in the world is said to be the Alpine garden of botany, which was laid out by the late Canon Chinnoux, formerly rector of the Hospice of Little St. Bernard. It is situated at an elevation of 2200 meters, or 7150 feet. Here are to be found almost all species of mountain flowers, not only those common in the Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, the Caucasus and the Balkans, but even from far-off Himalaya. The canon conceived the idea in 1888, but it was not until 1902 that his project became effective. In the latter year the commune of Thuille gave him the land.—London Globe.

In Old New England

Have you ever been to Salem or Newburyport, those sleepy old New England seaports, one all Quaker gray and green in color, the other all colonial buff, but both architecturally the perfect expression of refined American taste a century ago, with houses like Chippendale chairs? If you have gone down the back alleys behind these fine old houses and peeped through the latticed gates in the high-board, ivy-covered fences behind, you have seen gardens which no architect planned, gardens no wider than the house fronts, and often hardly more deep, but perfect gardens none the less, carrying out-of-doors the straight lines, the chary, but clean ornamentation, the bright, variegated colors of the colonial interiors.—Everybody.

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GOD'S REFLECTION

WE read in the first chapter of Genesis that God made man in His image and likeness and gave him dominion over all the earth. There is mention of light and abundant life, of restful activity and all is very good. In the following chapters we have a very different account of creation. Here there is no mention of dominion, no note of joy and gladness, but a tone of sorrow and despair, of want and limitation. Here man is represented as doomed to ceaseless toil and suffering. Subjection to the constant demands of the material body to bring from the soil the wherewithal to eat, drink and be clothed keep him in constant slavery. But happily there is no blessing pronounced upon this creation, it is not called good, nay rather it is cursed and remanded to oblivion.

Of which of these creations are we a part and in which of these worlds are we living? There are happy times in our lives when all seems beautiful and good, but there are other times when evil and sorrow seem to have the ascendancy. All around us we see the evidences of suffering and sin and in our own consciousness we find much that is unlike God. Even a strong desire to be good does not keep us from lapsing into unkindly, ungenerous moods. How are we to explain this seeming conflict between good and evil? What can we do to bring the good into our lives? Often the dividing line between good and evil is so obvious that we choose the good gladly. At other times it seems hard to distinguish between them and we may be deceived into calling evil good. Here is where Christian Science comes to our rescue by showing us that one is the counterfeit of the other. It solves the puzzle of the good and evil creations. It shows us that there are not in reality two creations; that man and the universe are not combined of good and evil elements. Neither does it teach us that the first perfect creation has fallen and become blotted and marred. It still exists and always will exist perfect and entire in the divine Mind.

The second creation is but a shadow of the first. It is a veil or mist which would hide from view the good and true. But humanity is coming toward the light and the mist is growing thinner. Each succeeding year brings new proofs of the onward and upward tendencies at

work in human consciousness. Altruistic motives and movements are no longer looked upon as visionary but taken as a matter of course. Universal brotherhood is becoming a practical idea. The real man as the reflection of infinite Mind may, sometimes seem afar off but the constant search for the good brings this clearer and nearer our vision.

Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, that "Man and woman as coexistent and eternal with God forever reflect, in glorified quality, the infinite Father-Mother God" (Science and Health, p. 516). This thought is leavening the selfishness in human consciousness. What greater joy could there be than to feel the effect of this right thought about God and man transforming our lives. If man is God's reflection he can manifest only good, God-given qualities. He must see himself as an idea in the infinite Mind and regard all men as brothers, for they, too, are ideas of God. He will lose the sense of personal likes and dislikes which is at the root of so much suffering and begin to learn something of universal love. We have not really learned love until we can feel kindly toward all of God's

creation, until we can see even through the masks of pride, selfishness and degradation, the real child of God, perfect and upright. Not only must people find a loving welcome in our thought, but "all things, both great and small," from the sparrow which was singled out by Jesus as an object of the Father's love and care to the beasts of the field seen freed from all fierceness and cruelty.

When analyzed in the light of true understanding much of our affection is found to be tainted with selfishness. It is an eager hold upon some personalities whose presence we think necessary to our happiness. If they are separated from us we feel woe-begone and desolate. This personal affection for our nearest friends often tends to make us indifferent toward the rest of the world, to absorb our thought and shut out the wider interest in God's family. If ignorantly or wilfully, we remain cold and indifferent to all but our own, we are sometimes rudely awakened by losing the affection we thought so necessary to our happiness. We should not look at this as an affliction sent by God, rather we need to examine our own thought to cast out whatever is there of pride, sel-

fishness and indifference and begin to reflect love to all even those who appear most unlovable for they are the ones who need it most.

When once awakened to the joy of service we will find coming back to us the affection we seemed to have lost. But it will be purified of its selfishness. We will no longer make idols of personalities, exalting even their failings and deifying their virtues. We will see all good as the reflection of God's goodness. We will prove our love not by an unwise devotion to personality but by a daily effort to be good and to do good. The love that comes to us will not minister to our self-esteem. It will make us truly humble. It will turn us in gratitude to God and overflow in kindness to all. We know that true love is a heaven sent gift for it grows by giving and the more we have for humanity the more we have for each of our friends. We can measure the genuineness of our affections by this test. Does it make us love God and man more? It is through universal love that the kingdom of heaven is made manifest on earth and we can all do our part toward this happy consummation by daily reflecting God's love and joy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 5, 1911

The Business Situation

INCREASING bank clearings, fewer idle freight cars, greater activity in building operations, smaller percentage of decrease in railway earnings, fewer business failures, continued improvement in the iron and steel industry and an increasing demand abroad for our manufactures should afford much encouragement to the business community after a rather prolonged period of dulness. These developments are as barometric of the commercial activity of the country as any could be. It is true that cotton mills have been obliged to curtail production still further until the situation, so far as this industry is concerned, is serious enough, but it should be remembered that this is only one factor and a temporary one. Better times are ahead for the cotton industry, and the improvement is not to be long postponed.

The report of the department of agriculture issued this week on condition of the cotton crop was eminently satisfactory. With one exception it was the best August report on condition that has been published in the past decade, and was almost ten points better than the ten-year average. This, with a record-breaking acreage, means a total crop in this country of probably 14,500,000 bales, the largest ever harvested. It is only a question of time until the cotton mills will benefit greatly from this enormous cotton yield. Eventually it will be of much advantage to the consumer and to general business.

That business is slowly expanding there is no doubt. To what extent the improvement will go remains to be seen. It depends largely upon crop and political developments. Added wealth to the amount of probably nine billions from our farms this year will be of immeasurable benefit to industry and commerce. A steady improvement in all directions should take place. The presidential campaign next year may act as a check to any great development along industrial lines, as is usually the case in the years when a national election is held; but the volume is not likely to be smaller than it has been this year, and the probability is that it will be larger by reason of the increasing consumptive demand of a rapidly growing population.

The lack of confidence, however, is still quite apparent. What are known as the "big interests" refuse to enter upon any extensive financial undertakings. Present investigations and prosecutions are not alone responsible, but fears of a possible radical administration to follow the present one have been inspired by the growing activity of what is known as the "insurgent" element in legislative assemblies. Capital is timid, and often runs to cover on short notice whether there is good reason or not. But it is gratifying to know that wealth derived from the soil far outweighs in importance any political maneuvering as a permanent business influence.

Starting the Day With a Smile

AN ESTEEMED southern contemporary that recommends to its readers, as a general proposition, the adoption of the morning smile has recently been criticized by a correspondent for admitting to its columns matter calculated, rather, to cause them to begin the day with a sigh. The defense set up by the journal in question is the usual one, that the presentation of such matter is necessary in order that the occasion for it may eventually be removed. It wants to know, in effect, what the critic would have—exposure or suppression of facts in human experience which have a tendency to make people sad rather than glad. And it asks: "Have you not learned that there is a time when we must look the problems of an imperfect and sin-marred society squarely in the face and question our hearts as to our responsibility for the wickedness and suffering that abound?"

This carries with it two assumptions, both of which are unsound. The first is that those who would smile in the morning in order to bring a little more sunshine into the world are either ignorantly or deliberately turning their backs upon real human conditions, thus escaping or shirking their rightful responsibilities. The second is that the publication in the columns of newspapers of matter of the character in question exerts a wholesome influence over those who read it, and is contributing toward the elimination of wickedness and suffering.

With regard to the first proposition, it is only necessary to say that it is the people who go about their work cheerfully and smilingly, rather than those who go about it sadly and morosely, who are taking on and disposing of the world's greatest responsibilities. With regard to the second, there is overwhelming proof that the form of "exposure" which amounts to a display of the vicious, the criminal and the morbid, breeds rather than prevents wickedness and sorrow.

It is hardly necessary at this late day to point out where legitimate news ends and harmful news begins. It is certainly not necessary to point it out to the newspaper in question here, the general conduct of which—and we are glad to say it—is a sufficient refutation of the position it has taken in this instance.

Latin America and Arbitration

WHILE the Anglo-American and Franco-American treaties for general arbitration await the action of the United States Senate, the part played by Latin America in bringing the other nations together, indirectly as it may appear on the surface, ought to be taken into account. There can be no doubt that but for the establishment of the Hague court international arbitration would not have reached its present advanced stage. But when the Czar of Russia called the nations of the world in conference in 1899 few countries were disposed to take the gathering at its real worth. The division of sentiment was so marked, the interests of the nations represented seemed to diverge in so many directions, that some of the most optimistic delegates, when the conference began, had forebodings that the Hague meeting might prove a failure.

The calling of the second Hague conference was in itself a sufficient answer that the one which had gone before was justified. But even here suspicion as to motives prevailed somewhat. It was not until Latin America voted solidly in favor of compulsory arbitra-

tion treaties that one of the greatest barriers was removed. It was through the action of South and Central America that a majority vote was secured which placed arbitration upon the acceptable platform of the nations.

It may be offered against Latin-American activity for peace that the western world has not been conspicuously a peaceful community. While it is true that there have been serious disturbances in Central America, it must, however, be remembered that America is composed of twenty-three different nations. There have been, however, few actual encounters between Latin-American countries since the convening of the last Hague conference. Internal conditions have also been cared for. Latin America is in line with the most progressive nations regarding disarmament, restrictions during actual warfare and the abolition of war itself. When the praises are sung of those who have been instrumental in binding the United States closer to Great Britain and France it should not be forgotten that the sister republics below the Rio Grande are entitled to no small measure of credit for their earnest work at The Hague. When the next conference is called it ought to be found that Latin America stands solidly for everything that tends to establish peace.

ALL that historic pen collectors need to do these days is to keep close to President Taft and Secretary Knox.

"Seeing New England"

ALTHOUGH it is a fact already self-evident, residents of this section will learn with satisfaction that the drawing power of New England is being recognized in quarters that are not themselves lacking in attractions. The New York Sun does not hesitate to publish frankly, for instance, statements of hotel clerks to the effect that the number of people from the South and West coming to that city with the view of making automobile trips through New England has increased enormously this summer over last. People from Kansas City and even further West, so the statement continues, have got the "seeing New England" fad and others from the South are coming up every day. The western folk, so we are told, usually ship their cars to Buffalo and come down to them from that point, stopping over in New York a night or two and then starting out for the Boston post road to make a circuit tour of the Maine coast and the White mountains. Those who come from the South usually ship their cars to New York by boat.

The value of this lies in the fact that it confirms and strengthens the belief in New England's great reserve assets of historic association and natural beauty. "See America first" is an admonition peculiarly applicable to this section. Those who visit the beauty spots of Europe would enjoy them all the more were they in possession of knowledge beforehand regarding the beauty spots of their own country. But, more to the point, they could speak with greater intelligence of the charms of foreign scenery were they qualified to speak with intelligence of the scenery at home. New England has no monopoly of American scenic beauty, but within its borders there is as great and as striking a variety of charming landscape and picturesque ruggedness as may be seen in the same area of any quarter of the globe.

It is encouraging to find that so many are actually seeing New England first. The impression which this movement must leave upon tourists, and the influence it must have upon the country at large, cannot fail to be good. If it does nothing more than to dispel completely the false sense of decadence with which the name of New England has been associated in recent years—and it will do this speedily—it will have done enough. But it will do more—it will help to stimulate the interest of Americans in all America.

IT LOOKS now as if a certain class of favorite authors would have to print "not responsible" notices, such as those one sees in restaurants in regard to hats and umbrellas, on one of the flyleaves of their books.

STUDENTS of evolution of political parties in the United States have had a perplexing yet fascinating task during the past two decades. A division between conservatives and radicals that first split the Democratic party is now cleaving the Republicans, and much national and state legislation is taking on an undreamed-of quality of revolt because of the working alliance that has come between radicals of both parties to whom old party shibboleths are as naught. Nothing like the present state of flux has been known since the issues of the civil war period gave to the Republican party a domination that lasted long after the issues were irrevocably settled. Not since the earliest days of the republic have national executive and legislature been so patently opportunist and nationalist in their aims and so indifferent to the instruments by which definite national ends are accomplished. Never, within the memory of the oldest politicians, have party ties been so lax and political leadership so exclusively personal in its methods and aims.

Out of the tangle and chaos it may be that a clean-cut issue may emerge for the presidential campaign of 1912. The Democratic party, as the first to feel the disintegrating effects of the new radicalism, naturally is the first to adjust itself to them, and as at present led in Congress it seems to be uniting on a tariff policy fairly in harmony with party tradition, namely, a tariff for revenue only. If this should prove to be essentially its course, and if led by a presidential candidate who is southern born, the effect of such a platform and such a candidacy upon the party loyalty of southern manufacturers who stand for a tariff for protection's sake is not easy to predict. They would strain traditional party and sectional loyalties.

Even in ante-bellum days sentiment in the South favoring support of manufacturing interests was stronger than is commonly supposed. With the marvelous development in manufacturing of the "new South" and the rise of a manufacturing class or "interest" with its social and financial ramifications, opinion favorable to a protective tariff has increased much during the past two decades. Whether on this issue alone the "southern" protectionists would be willing to identify themselves with the Republican party remains to be disclosed in the next presidential campaign.

It is hardly necessary to say that having had this week's experience, the ad men will now be prepared to put more truth than ever into their compositions.

IN ARRANGING for a settlement of the Moroccan question the powers interested apparently aim at showing how far each Kongo.

New Party Alignment in the South

A PUBLIC LIBRARY is not valued by all of its patrons for the same reason. Consequently the estimate which one may place upon its efficiency will differ widely from that of another. Some tastes run to fiction, and that of the very latest, some to poetry, some to history, some to philosophy, some to economics, some to one class of authors and some to another; and if the demand is met in any instance, in that instance at least the library is assumed to be all that could be desired. There is very little difference of opinion, however, regarding library efficiency among those who are compelled to consult reference books or, to put it in another way, among those who are compelled to consult books for purposes of reference. A communication to one of the newspapers in a neighboring city touching upon the efficiency of the local public library serves to give fresh interest to this point.

The library in question is one of the largest in the country. It is housed magnificently. It contains hundreds of thousands of books. It has scores of employees. All of the machinery for the expeditious handling of books is at its disposal. There appears to be nothing lacking in its equipment. Yet when the writer of the communication referred to asked for a certain book in that institution a few days ago, and was informed that the shelves did not contain it, the great library and all its contents and all its machinery and all its embellishments were to him simply worthless.

Practically everybody who uses books for practical purposes has at one time or another a like experience. It need not necessarily be with a great or a small public library, or with a public library at all; it may be with his own private collection or the collection of a friend. When he is in need of a certain book, and it is not within his reach, then all the other books, for the time being at least, are valueless to him. One might go farther. There is certain information somewhere in a certain book, and this information is needed for immediate use. The index is imperfect, however, and the subject cannot be found in time to make it available. So far as the seeker for this information is concerned, that book might as well never have been written or compiled.

In all probability the book sought by the writer of the newspaper protest was in the library in question, just as the fact sought was undoubtedly hidden away in the book. Librarians in these days have come to recognize very generally the value of the accurate and complete index, and the indexing of libraries has reached a high stage of effectiveness in recent years. Indeed, herein today lies the most certain means of testing the value of a public library, especially with respect to its reference department. The accessibility, not only of the books it contains but of the facts contained in its books, to the book searcher or fact searcher is the real test of its efficiency.

THERE are more than 3000 publicity experts who will stand by the assertion that Boston is very much of a community.

REALIZING the imperative need of action by Congress if further injury to Alaskan business interests and additional national scandals are to be avoided, Senator Works and Chairman Robinson of the House public lands committee have introduced a bill defining a policy of administering the coal lands. Mining and sale of coal from leased lands are to be at rates fixed by the interstate commerce commission; all transportation companies will be debarred from engaging in the mining business. Royalties are to be paid to the government at rates varying according to the grade of the coal, but never falling below a minimum rate defined in the bill. Money received from such royalties is to be set apart for Alaskan territorial development. The interior department is ordered to find, develop and hold deposits of coal suitable for use by the national navy and kindred forces, and so to administer them as to favor the government's interests and needs. A lessee of other coal lands may not control more than 5120 acres, and his lease must be limited to thirty years.

The obvious merits of this scheme, as over against the policy of the past in dealing with governmental lands rich in mineral deposits, are such that it is unnecessary to do more than call attention to them. The nation is justified in insuring a permanent supply of fuel for naval vessels in Pacific waters. Mineral property never should be permanently alienated; hence a lease system on a time limit a generation in length. Royalties, fractional in amount, can be made to provide funds for all kinds of legitimate territorial expansion and betterment, thus lessening taxation. A chance must be given for such control of leased lands as to enable the mining to be carried on in an up-to-date and profitable fashion; but combination on a large scale must be forbidden, and the public interest safeguarded.

Congressional investigation is proceeding along lines that illuminate required legislation, but the national lawmaking body at this session will hardly be in a position to deal with this problem. Secretary Fisher of the interior department soon will investigate Alaska for himself. Senator Works has wisely acted now, and given both Congress and the country a conservation measure around which future constructive action seems sure to crystallize.

THE water of Crystal lake, Mass., may not have been clear enough to prove it has not a bottomless hole, but when tide measure went to work in real earnest it did not take long to find out that twenty-nine feet below the surface the nautical myth was disposed of in the regular order.

WHILE extending each other the compliments of the congressional extra "season," the gentleman from Nebraska and the gentleman from Alabama again remind us of the national query as to who is to lead on to victory in 1912.

WITH the British-American and Franco-American treaties awaiting Senate action, peace workers the world over will now concentrate their efforts on making the next Hague conference a marker in the affairs of arbitration.

SO THOMAS A. EDISON has gone away to learn how to take things a little easier. A good many folk have considerable bother in the effort to apply themselves.

IT is easy to believe that when those treaties were signed in Washington and Paris several nations on the outside were looking longingly under the canvas.

THE vociferous American "banzai!" must convince Admiral Togo that he is here because the nation wants him here.

Test of a Public Library's Efficiency

Opening Alaskan Coal Lands Wisely